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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JULY 3 1861.

Vol 28

The County of Charlotte, To D. W. Jack, Co. Treasurer.

1860	DR.		
April 10	To paid Jurors at present Circuit		
14	J. J. Hanson constable for services	2 7 6	
16	Constables at extra Circuit	3 15 0	
	do at Grand Sessions	6 0 0	
	William Henan Constable for services	4 2 3	
	Richard Haddock do	0 7 6	
	Cur's Cain do	0 8 0	
	C. Morrison do	0 15 0	
19	J. G. Mcurdy do	0 10 0	
25	John Wilson repairs of Gaol and Court House	4 2 6	
27	Andrew Markey Constable	0 4 0	
May 7	M. Cronan for ringing bell	0 12 6	
8	P. Fitzgerald for cutting wood	0 7 6	
	W. R. M. Law Gaoler for services	52 10 0	
	do as Gaoler	1 12 0	
	Wellington Hatch Esq., Clerk of the Peace	54 9 0	
	Jessie Christie Constable	7 13 6	
	D. Wetmore taking Lunatic to Saint John	3 0 0	
	Dr. Robt. Thomson services as Coroner	12 5 0	
	Dr. Parker attending Prisoners	4 0 0	
	Thos. Berry work on Gaol and Court House	3 5 9	
14	C. R. Hatheway Esq., Justice fees	1 11 9	
	B. R. Fitzgerald Esq., do	1 15 6	
	Henry Hutton Constable and for Witnesses fees	16 0 0	
	A. W. Smith Printing	6 14 0	
	John Farmer Esq., Justice fees	0 17 0	
	G. D. Street Esq., for Insurance	5 0 0	
June 9	John Matthews Constable	2 10 0	
13	T. Babin Labor	1 15 7	
	W. Legram survey for Jurors	1 0 0	
15	Revisors of St. Stephen	7 10 0	
	John S. Hay Printing	0 5 0	
	Thos. A. Morrison for Mason work	2 3 3	
19	P. Finch Esq., Printing	0 3 0	
24	D. Clark for Bread	2 14 6	
26	G. F. Stickney work on Court House	0 8 2	
28	John Reynolds Constable	1 5 0	
Aug. 1	John Willis do	0 11 6	
7	To paid Revisors of S. Patrick	4 0 0	
8	Assessors of St. Patrick	1 0 0	
	Geo. Hutz Esq., Justice fees	3 10 0	
	C. E. O. Hatheway Stove &c.	4 2 0	
	Thos. McKewen Constable	2 8 6	
	Revisors of St. Andrews	5 0 0	
18	Witnesses fees	15 7 6	
	James Davis Constable	1 5 6	
21	W. Henan for conveying Criminals to Penitentiary	7 0 0	
22	Jurors at Circuit Court	10 17 6	
23	M. Cronan for ringing bell	1 12 6	
25	H. O'Neill repairing Gaol	1 10 0	
	Assessors of West Isles	1 0 0	
	H. H. Hatch on and of Record Office	1 8 0	
	H. S. Beck dock for do	3 0 0	
28	James Bradley Tender for Gaol and Court House	4 3 2	
29	John Thomson for cutting wood	0 12 6	
	J. W. Street Esq., for Gaol	1 5 6	
	do do	1 1 0	
Sep. 10	Assessors of St. David	1 0 0	
	Revisors do	4 0 0	
	Revisors of Dumbarton	3 10 0	
	Revisors of Campobello	3 10 0	
	Assessors do	1 0 0	
	Revisors do	5 0 0	
	G. S. Grimmer Esq., Justice fees	5 0 0	
	Edw. & Turner Revisors	3 0 0	
	Jurors of St. George	5 0 0	
	Assessors of St. Andrew	14 14 0	
	George Gilley Constable	1 5 0	
	Chas. Kennedy work on Court House and Gaol	1 18 6	
	Dr. Gove services as Coroner &c.	8 12 11	
Oct. 5	Revisors Grand Manan	4 0 0	
11	A. & J. Watson repairing Gaol	0 16 0	
	Wellington Hatch Esq., Clerk of the Peace services	47 9 0	
12	C. Morrison for conveying Lunatic to Saint John	3 15 0	
15	Constables at August Circuit	9 10 0	
	do Sept Sessions	9 10 0	
17	M. Cronan for ringing bell	0 10 0	
19	Thos. Jones Esq., services	30 9 0	
20	Assessors of Rates, Dumbarton	1 0 0	
23	Donald Clark for Bread	2 19 0	
25	W. T. Rose Esq., coroner for services	33 16 6	
26	W. R. M. Law Gaoler	52 10 0	
30	Assessors of Pennfield, passed 1859	1 0 0	
	do do 1860	1 0 0	
Nov. 7	W. Miller & G. Craig, Esqrs, services as coroners &c.	13 1 0	
	John Shannon for cutting wood	2 8 2	
19	Assessors of St. George	1 5 0	
26	John Browning for cartage of coal	0 15 0	
Dec. 14	Revisors of West Isles	3 10 0	
29	Thos. Jones Esq., Sheriff for services	25 0 0	
1861.			
Jan. 4	Donald Clark for Bread	8 15 0	
23	John Campbell Gaol	9 15 0	
26	Assessors of Grand Manan	1 0 0	
Feb. 6	William Henan Constable for services	3 0 0	
16	Mark Young for wood	1 1 3	
18	L. Johnston, Hire for Sch. &c recovering stolen goods	11 1 3	
March 13	G. N. McGurdy wood	5 5 0	
20	John Browning cutting and hauling wood	2 12 6	
April 3	Donald Clark Bread	2 11 6	
5	J. W. Street Esq., wood	7 6 3	
6	Salary for the past year	20 0 0	
	Balance in hand	64 5 2	
		£13 5 3	

1861.	Am't rec'd from W. Hatch Esq., for Auctioneers taxes for 1857 58 and 59	
April 4	do do	20 0 0
	do do	19 0 0
	J. H. Whitlock Esq., Auctioneers tax for 1860	2 0 0
	Geo. F. Campbell Esq., do tax for 1860	2 0 0
	Amount received from Parish Collectors on account of Assessment for 1860 viz:	
	St. Andrew	£18 2 5
	St. Stephen	55 16 6
	St. James	15 10 0
	St. David	17 13 4
	Dumbarton	16 6 0
	St. George	55 10 6
	Pennfield	14 15 0
	Tepreux	14 6 0
	West Isles	15 8 0
	Campobello	16 10 3
	Grandmanan	16 17 6
		306 16 6
		£813 5 9

St. Andrews, 6th April, 1861.

D. W. JACK,

County Treasurer.

A Gold Watch in a Rag-Bag.

A TRUE STORY.

Fortunes do not always spring from great investments of ten thousands dollars capital. Small gains are oftentimes the germ of wealth and independence—cent upon cent—half-dime upon half-dime—dollar upon dollar—these are the foundations that most frequently uphold golden structures. Never suffer yourself to say, "It is only a cent or two—not worth the saving." Only a cent or two? Put it back into your pocket—keep it there—and it will be a great deal easier for you to say "No" to yourself when the impulse comes to squander a dollar or two even a hundred dollars or two.

Not even a pin—not even a stray piece of twine—not even a stray piece of white cloth is too worthless to save. You never will grow rich by piling money together, as you do not understand the practical meaning of the good old proverb: "Waste not, want not."

Perhaps a little anecdote—a simple relation of facts that really happened—may serve to illustrate our subject better than ought else.

A lady in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Conn., was in the habit of putting out shirts to make for a large clothing establishment to the number of women in the neighborhood. In the cutting of these there were a great many little odds and ends of cloth left over—pieces too small to be of use—and the first thought was of course, to toss them into the fire.

"No," she reflected, "I will save as they accumulate, and perhaps I may get enough to exchange with the man for some kitchen article or other." So she let them lie, housewife-like, and in a few weeks there was quite a pile.

One day a neighbor came in, and on hearing the destination of the scraps, advised that they should be sent to a paper-mill at some little distance. "They will give you three or four cents a pound for them," said he, "and that is better than exchanging them for tin."

She asked her husband's advice. To him a few rags, more or less, seemed a trivial affair.

"Do as you like," he said laughingly, "you may have all the money you can make out of the rag!"

She took him at his word, and in two or three months some half a dozen barrels of rags were sent by some one who was going in the direction of the paper mill. To her surprise and pleasure a new, rustling five dollar bill came back.

Again the impulse to spend it for some little ornament was checked. "No she resolved, 'all my rag-money shall go into the savings bank.'"

And into the savings bank it went accordingly. Years rolled by, more rags were sold principle and interest accumulated. At length an unusual opportunity presented itself for the purchase of a beautiful gold watch \$40 was the price.

"I will not ask my husband to withdraw any necessary funds from his business," she thought, "but now is the time to make my rag-money useful."

The gold watch was purchased—literally with rags. We will not pause to chronicle the envy and astonishment of those ladies of the vicinity to whom a gold watch was unobtainable as the K. H. minor diamond, yet who thought it was not worth while to "save the clippings from the rag table!"

This was not the end of it. The bank found of which the bundle of rags was the origin, now amounts to over twenty-five hundred dollars!

"I don't know how it accumulated," said the lady to us. "A few cuttings and scraps of old stuff whenever I cut out shirts; a few dollars laid to the bank when I went to the city—little interest added on from time to time—it has grown up almost without thought or care on my part."

Reader! is not this an example worth following? Our moral is a simple one—save the trifles if you would be rich—"Life Illustrated."

UNSHIPPING A DOG'S RUDDER.—A veteran tar, who had served under Commodore Stewart many years in the capacity of boatswain on getting past exertion, was appointed by the latter, in grateful memory of his former conduct, a kind of ash gardener, at his country seat, near Philadelphia. Jack had not long been in possession of his new post, when he perceived every morning, on walking over the gardens, that several of the beds were pawed about, and the borders destroyed, indicating by their marks the stealthy visits of some canine wanderer.

Jack immediately communicated the news to the Commodore, who conferred with him in his opinion as to its cause, and advised him to go to the garden a few hours earlier in the morning, and give the intruder a warm welcome. Jack accordingly did so. Hiding himself in the shrubbery he soon espied a long, lean dog, between a pointer and a snout, spring upon the garden, and jumping into the grounds, being run about, and exploring, with a degree of activity and keenness, the depth of a straw-berry bed.

Jack watched his opportunity, and at the moment the dog had burrowed his head out of sight in the earth, the tar stole behind him with a spade, and at a blow struck off his tail; the dog sprang over the garden wall again, yelping. Some time after, when the Commodore came into the garden, Jack accosted him:

"All right, your honor; we were bothered by a dog sure enough, of a long sharp, sailing build, rather white about the legs, and dark in the midship."

"Am, what did you do to him, Jack?"

"I prevented his finding his way here any more."

"You did not kill him, Jack?"

"O, no, please your honor, I laid by upon the lookout there in the shrubbery, and when I saw him down his bows in the strawberry bed, I dropped softly as a fern, and with this cool unshipped his rudder, you see, that's all."

The dog never came back to trouble Jack.

TWO YOUNG LADIES REUNITED ALIVE.—The London, C. W. Free Press of the 21st May relates a fatal and melancholy affair which occurred in the vicinity of Lo Haber on the 9th, by which two sisters, Catherine and Alexia McDonald, were hurried into eternity.

On the morning of the day above mentioned the young women, aged respectively 16 and 18 years, accompanied their mother to witness the devastation made in the vicinity of their dwelling by a recent land slide. While being thus engaged, one of the girls, noticing a considerable crack in the portion of earth on which they were standing, suggested the propriety of retiring from such a dangerous locality. Mrs. McDonald at once proceeded to leave the spot, but on turning round to see if her daughters were following, she was horror-struck at observing them disappear beneath a mass of earth which had given way. Her immediate impulse was to rush to their rescue, but a man who witnessed the calamity caught her suddenly, and saved her from sharing the lamentable fate of her daughters. In half an hour after the accident the bodies were recovered, but of course life was then extinct. This sad event has spread a marked gloom over the whole neighborhood, and must be most distressing to the relatives of the deceased.

The government of France has abolished the duty on national salt employed in the herring and mackerel fishery, has also per-

mitted the use of foreign salt for the same purpose.

"BUT FOR A MOMENT"—Are you sitting by an open door? or beside a new stove? Try to read through the fact-wielding tears these precious words which an old-time saint traced on a stone by the wayside: "Our night affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." If you could read that blessed line in the identical language in which Paul wrote it, you would find that the words mean—glory exceeding all excess. O! what are tears, and groans, and weary days of penury, and lonely nights of bereavement, by one who is looking, not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are unseen? What is coarse raiment to her for whom the white robe is waiting? What is the grave itself to one who has already shaken hands with death, and has made friends with the destroyer?

SUCCESSOR CONSPIRACY.—Edward Everett, in a private letter, recently published, declares his knowledge of the fact, that for thirty years leading Southern politicians had been resolved to break up the Union, and that the slavery question was but a pretext for keeping up agitation and holding the South to gether. The New York World is informed, from a trustworthy source, that that one of the latest occupations of the now deceased Senator Douglas, was the partial preparation of a pamphlet exposing from a personal knowledge similar to that from which Mr. Everett speaks, the secret machinations and public plans of this great Southern conspiracy.

The Eastern Chronicle, published at Pictou, N. S., contains a letter from a gentleman who for many years resided in Charleston, S. C., of which the following is an extract:—"Our Nova Scotia vessels may find profitable employment on this coast in the winter season. All prohibition has been removed from foreign vessels, carrying goods from one port to another, in fact the carrying trade is as open as the carrying of cotton from foreign ports. The fish business must for the future be carried on direct between the Provinces and the Southern Confederacy, as other where there would be a disadvantage, and the South has been large and profitable market to the New York and Boston fish dealers. But now there is a good change for a direct trade from Nova Scotia to this and other Southern seaports."

PSALMS OF DAVID.—The following eloquent extract is from a late lecture by Henry Briggs on the Psalms of David:—"Great has been their power in the world. They recount amidst the court of the tabernacle; they flowed through the lofty and solemn pace of the temple; they were softly sung by the angels of Israel. And when Israel lay prostrate away the harp of David was still awakened in the Church of Christ. In all ages and ages of olden church, from the hymn which it first whispered in an upper chamber, until its anthems filled the earth, the inspiration of the royal psalmist has captured its devotion, and embodied its truths. Echoed by the winds of Heaven, they have soared throughout God's own universe, on the sky and stars, they have rolled over the broad desert of Asia, in the mists and vapors of ten thousand hermits. They have rung through the deep valleys of the Alps, in the sobbing voices of the forlorn Wanderers, through the deeps and caves of the Scottish Highlands, in the rude chanting of the Spanish Gypsies, through the woods and winds of the primitive America, in the heroic language of princely politicians."

Send your little children to bed happy.—Whatever cares press, give it a warm good-night kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherd. "My father—my mother—my dear little—lips parched with the world's fever will become dewy again at this thrill of youthful remembrance. Kiss your little child before it goes to sleep."

A lady at Columbus, Ohio, recently inquired of the city-treasurer many children she had not out, and the spirit.—The husband, startled at the accuracy of the reply, stepped up and inquired: "How many have I?" Two! answered the rapping medium. The husband and wife looked at each other, with an odd smile on their faces, and a moment, and then returned non-believers. There has been a mistake somewhere.

A gold discovery has taken place in Nova Scotia lately, in the vicinity of Westfield, in the County of York. It is said by some parties that gold of a good quality has actually been found there.

European Intelligence.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, June 25, 1861.
The "Europa" arrived at Halifax at 30 A. M. this day. She has 94 passengers and \$171,000 in specie.

The next steamer from Galway sails July 2nd, being the new steamer "Angeli."

BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords 13th, Marquis Normanby in interest of Galway line, moved for returns of breaches of contract of various Mail Packet Companies during the first two years of their existence and penalties inflicted. Agreed to.

In House of Commons same evening Gregory P. inquired to Ministers on the same subject.

Fredrick Peel replied that since the Canada Company was established they had not incurred a penalty, or asked any indulgence; penalty had only been indicated once in Parliamentary and Official Company contract, while in Royal Mail contract, West India line, considerable irregularities and penalties occurred in earliest stages.

Indian Loan Bill of four millions passed through Committee.

In the House of Commons on the 14th, Lord C. Paget, said Government chartered Great Eastern to convey troops to Canada.

Gregory moved appointment of select committee to inquire into circumstances attending termination of the Galway contract; he charged Government with being actuated by envious spirit towards Ireland.

Lord John Russell said, Government did not intend to oppose the motion, and would the investigation would be satisfactory.

Times editorial on American affairs, expresses indignation of North at the attitude of England. Asserts that British public has given much more sympathy to Federal cause than States ever gave to cause of British Sovereignty and Union in any of its trials. It claims that England does her duty and leaves Federalists to their knowing well that England could do them greater mischief than by taking their part.

Six steam gun vessels ordered to join the squadron about to be dispatched to the American coast.

Weather in England quite hot, crops making rapid progress. No-stuffs declining in all markets.

FRANCE.

Corps Legislatif finally agreed to whole Budget, 242 against 5. M. Thiers addressed Congress letter to the Paris Cabinet, expressive of confidence for Cavour's death. Silence of French Legislature on the subject attracted attention.

Recognition of Italy by France nearly at hand and will be hastened by Cavour's death.

Journalists Debate published important article, showing if Austria crosses Minerva, France must immediately renege the treaty interrupted in 1859. Bourse 13th, firm rates 67.95.

ITALY.

New Ministry taken Oath of Allegiance. Stated that Kossuth is about to take up permanent residence in Lombardy.

Baron Risso in announcing formation of new Ministry in chambers, said none had lost faith in destiny of Italy. Policy of new Cabinet is a continuation of that presided over by Cavour. Confessor of Cavour had arrived at Rome bearer of message from deceased minister to Pope.

Disturbances had taken place at Velletri and Anagni. Liberals at Rome had adopted sign of mourning for Cavour.

AUSTRIA.

In the Hungarian Chambers of Deputies, 14th address having been raised it was finally agreed to.

SPAIN.

Spanish journals publish advices from St. Domingo that tranquillity and enthusiasm for Spanish Government reigned throughout the island.

DENMARK.

At the election of members for the Tolke-thinge the Ministerial Candidates were successful.

INDIA, CHINA, &c.

The mails from Calcutta are to 9th May; Hong Kong, 1st May; Melbourne, 25th April, forwarded per Europa.

News mainly anticipated by telegraph. The United States frigate John Adams was at Hong Kong. The steamer Hartford and gun boats Dacotah and Saginaw were at Shanghai.

MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull—all qualities slightly declined.

Provisions quiet. Money market generally unchanged.

Cousole, 89½, a 90 for money; 94½ a 908 for account.

Exchange at Shanghai six and two-pence half penny.

Hong Kong, 4s 3d.

Calcutta, 2s 4d, a 2s 4d.

Business very dull in all Chinese ports except Tien-Tsin, where a fair demand for imports exists at all seasons.

Export tea advancing to close. Stock very small.

THE GREAT EASTERN TAKEN UP TO CONVEY TROOPS TO CANADA.—Instructions were received by the Admiralty agent in Liverpool to have the Great Eastern surveyed, and if found suitable to be engaged for the conveyance of troops to Canada. This has been done, and the great ship has been taken up for the conveyance of 2500 men,

100 officers, and 122 horses for Quebec. These will include the 4th Field Battery, consisting of 7 officers, 220 men, 20 women, 23 children, and 110 horses; the 30th Regiment of Foot, consisting of 39 officers, 823 men, 80 women, 120 children, and 6 horses; the 4th battalion of the 60th Rifles, consisting of 39 officers, 863 men, 80 women, 120 children, and 5 horses. In addition to whom there are to be also 4 officers 102 men, 9 women, 17th, and 100th Foot, and the Canadian Rifles. All these are to be accommodated in standing berths, which are being fitted up by Mr John Laird, Birkenhead, the Admiralty supplying the bedding. The troops are to be victualled by the Great Ship Company, and they are to be embarked at Liverpool, the ship, it is understood, being to return to that port. Besides the Great Eastern the Golden Plover has also been taken up to convey the 47th Regiment of Foot to Quebec. The regiment consists of 39 officers 863 men, and the usual number of women, children and horses. They are to embark at Dublin, for which city the Golden Plover sailed from Liverpool on the 14th instant.

DISPATCH OF WAR STEAMERS TO CANADA.—Orders have been received at Chatham for six steam gun vessels to be placed in the first-class steam reserve, and to be dispatched immediately to the coast of North America. Each of the above gun vessels will receive on board one 68 pounder of 96 cwt and one 32 pounder of 50 cwt.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected the troops under orders for Canada at Aldershot, Kingston, June 14.—The Golden Plover has just come into harbor. She is to convey the 48th regiment to Canada.

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, June 25.

Nothing new or important from the seat of war.

Reported that Alexander H. Stevens, Vice President Southern Confederacy, is dead.

New York Stock Market quiet and steady. Breadstuffs dull.

Quotations the same as yesterday.

Ten more regiments have been called for from Massachusetts and eleven from Norfolk.

It is authoritatively denied that Government will negotiate with the traitors until they lay down their arms.

Skirmishing daily takes place with loss of more or less lives.

Concentration of Federal troops about Cairo and rapid construction of gun boats indicated a descent of the Mississippi and possession of New Orleans.

Markets.—Superfine State \$4.25 a 4.30. Extra \$4.50 a 4.90.

Arrival of the Pirates of Privateer Savannah.

New York, June 24. Capt. Barker and crew of the privateer Savannah were arrested to-day immediately upon their arrival by the steamer Albatross, charged with treason, piracy and robbery on the high seas.

Cent. Livingston of the brig Joseph, seized by the pirates, is a witness. They will be taken before the Grand Jury to-morrow, and the case will be tried early next week.

Nashville, Tenn. June 25. The official vote of Tennessee states the majority for Secession to be 61,175. The vote was the largest ever polled in the State.

Hartford, Conn. April 25. Chief Justice Storrs, of this State died at 10 o'clock to-night, aged 65.

Guantanamo, June 18.—American brig Commodore Stewart, Wilson master, from Portland, U. S., in ballast bound to Sydney C. B., for coal, struck on the Back Ledge, near White Head, on Sunday morning, 16th inst., during a dense fog; there being a very heavy sea breaking over the Ledge at the time, it was with great difficulty that the master and crew effected a landing on White Head Island, at about 7 o'clock that morning. On the following day a large number of boats were close to the wreck, but it was found impossible to board her, and before evening the ship broke up in pieces, and this morning not a vestige of her is to be seen on the Ledge.

Extensive Fire at Port Glasgow, Scotland.

On June 5th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon fire broke out in the extensive building, situated in Bay Street, Port Glasgow, occupied as the stores of the Gourcock Rope-work Company. The building, which is on the south side of the street, along which it extends about 150 feet, is comparatively new having been built about twelve years ago. It consists of four flats attics; and while a portion of it was used as storage for new canvases, cordage, ropes, and other goods manufactured by the company, and large quantities of flax, Manila hemp, &c. The fire was first discovered on the third floor, at the west end and immediately the fire engines of the works of the town were got out and the Greenock fire engines and brigade were telegraphed for, and were soon on the spot. But the fire gained the mastery, and in less than half an hour had gone upwards and the roof fell in. Very ready aid was given by the workers male and female, from the works behind; and a very large quantity of stock got out from the lower flats and removed to a place of safety. A large store is situated immediately behind, running from the centre at right angles, but apply detached from the building. This store contained large quantities of tar, tallow, and other highly combustible materials. Efforts

were made, which fortunately proved successful to prevent the fire from communicating to it. Happily the line of railway divides the work from the stores, very effectively cutting off any chance of the fire communicating which would have been a great calamity, as it would have had the effect of throwing the thousands of workers which are there employed—idle. The mass of her p. &c., in the third flat, although much drenched with water, kept smouldering underneath until the floors and rafters gave way during the evening, when the large mass of stuff was precipitated to the ground floors. Much of it which before had been densely packed, now obtained greater freedom, and in consequence the flames burst forth with redoubled fury. Fortunately a good supply of water was at hand, the building little more than the breadth of the street from the harbor. Towards night the greater portion of the front elevation fell into the street and a part into the interior, thus, assisting to subside the flames which raged till midnight. On Thursday it was deemed advisable, owing to the shattered condition of the western gable, to pull it in also, which was accordingly effected. Now that it is suppressed, and steps are being taken to have the ruins cleared out, it is remarkable what a quantity of flax and hemp has escaped the fire or been only partially burned. We regret to say that William Fleming, a mechanic, employed in the works of the Company, in lending his aid to help to keep under the fire, on Wednesday forenoon, lost his life. He had got inside of one of the burning flats. At an early stage of its progress, and was playing water from a hose upon the flames, but he must have ventured too far in, for he was lost sight of and never was seen more. The unfortunate man has left a widow and young family to mourn their loss.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John, Dr. Sweeney, with other clergymen, arrived here on Friday last. On Saturday the Bishop held a Confirmation in the chapel, when upwards of one hundred received that rite.

A Comet was visible on Sunday and Monday evening last about ten degrees north from the Constellation of the plough. It was large and brilliant.

We are requested to state that a Public Meeting will be held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration "the establishing of Manufactories in the Town." The public are invited to attend.

IMMIGRANTS.—The barque Irvine from Glasgow, arrived at Partridge Island on Wednesday, after a severe passage of forty eight days, with 141 passengers, three adults and a child died during the voyage, induced by inflammation of the bowels, &c., and several cases of small pox, occurred, which were got over, but one child is at present infected. There are a few cases of weakness from diarrhea, but otherwise the passengers landed on the island, for the purpose of observation. During their stay they will occupy the extensive ranges of buildings on the South side of the island, which are in an excellent state of repair, airy, and comfortable; and where they will receive every attention that may be deemed necessary.—[New Bdr.]

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News believes that the tendency of the Imperial Government is more favourable to Italy than for a long period, but thinks the Emperor will still propose expedients which he knows neither party will accept, in the hope that the Pope will finally see that the interests of the church point to the abandonment of Rome.

DISPATCH OF WAR STEAMERS TO THE COAST OF NORTH AMERICA.—Orders have been received at Chatham for six steam gun vessels to be in the first-class steam reserve, and to be dispatched immediately to the coast of North America. Each of the above gun vessels will receive on board one 68 pounder of 96 cwt, and one 32 pounder of 50 cwt.

THE WARLIKE MOVEMENTS IN CANADA.—Alluding to the army reinforcements sent to Canada, the Montreal Witness says:—"It is not to be denied or overlooked, that a very unsatisfactory state of feeling is springing up between England and America."

The Pictou Chronicle says:—"We learn from a company of divers who arrived here on Saturday last after visiting the wreck of the steamer United States at the Bird Rocks Magdalen Islands, that her destruction is complete; nothing but a portion of her spars is to be seen above water, and the bottom for nearly an acre in the neighborhood of the wreck is strewed with a confused mass of rigging, portion of the cargo, hull, and machinery, so tangled and fouled as to render it almost impossible to recover anything of value. The divers who first visited the spot were tolerably successful, but since that nothing has been done."

A correspondent of the Mismich, Glenview writing from Gloucester says:—"Our gardens are all going to destruction with grubs and the same in the trees. There

will not be a gooseberry or red current left. The hay crop looks well but wants rain. Salmors are very plentiful and large, but business in general is very dull.

ST. STEPHEN CORNET BAND.—We have on several occasions had the pleasure of listening to the St. Stephen Cornet Band, and have also recorded our opinion of their superior style of playing, the excellent harmony and the exact time by the different performers. We believe that it is not going too far to state, that the Band is without exception the best we have heard in the Province, save on the County of Washington, Maine. The young gentlemen composing it are persons of decided taste, and rapid execution. The pieces which they played on Declaration Day were appropriate, and well executed—and we profess to know something of music, having been some years ago a member of another band. We have great pleasure in referring our readers to their card in another column.

Steamship Etna arrived at New York with dates to the 20th June.

Political news unimportant.

Flour very dull at 28s.

Cousole 89½ a 90½ money and account.

The new Commissioner of Roads is actively engaged in making several necessary improvements on our streets. The thorough and substantial manner in which the work is performed, warrants us in saying that it will last for some years and that Mr. Bradford is the right man in the right place.

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Campo Bello Company

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June 22, 1861.

Valuable Building lot at Public Auction

