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ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

TURKEY.

THE INVASION OF TURKEY.—The invasion of the principalities by Russia is now accomplished, and no doubt Turkey will proclaim that act of robbery—war. Russia, indeed, advancing under a hollow and absurd pretence of peace, has sent M. O'Donnell to Constantinople, in order, no doubt, to inform the Sultan of the fact, that the Czar has seized on "the material guarantees," as he threatens, and we know whether the Porte will now yield to armed violence what she refused to the diplomatic threats of Prince Menschikoff. Doubtless, the answer of the Porte will be prompt and firm; and, upon her decision that the deed of the Czar is an act of war, she will, there is every reason to expect, summon to her aid, the fleets of England and France.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 23.—A mediation, though generally considered impossible, is nevertheless still talked of. Russia, however, is considered to have gone too far, and she cannot, it is thought, retreat without disgrace and a violation of all the precedents known in such cases. The armament is carried on with great zeal. The excitement of the populace has risen to such a height that the Government officially venture to mention the word "negotiations." Admiral Montagu Pasha has left Constantinople for the Bay of Euboea to settle with the British and French Admirals as the most convenient arrangement for the anchoring of the fleets in the Dardanelles. Solly Pasha has been made Secretary of the Army of Anatolia. According to another statement Solly Pasha has been despatched on a mission to Batoun, on the north eastern frontier of Turkey. Some French officers have arrived at Constantinople. They will at once proceed to the Danube.

ENGLISH INVASION OF SERVIA AND BOEOTIA BY THE AUSTRIANS.—It appears that an unexpected and new complication has suddenly arisen. We are informed that Austria is preparing to march a corps of 60,000 into Servia and Boeotia—portions of the Turkish Empire. Servia being governed by an hereditary Prince, vassal of the Porte, and Boeotia being absolutely a Turkish province. The object of Austria in making this demonstration is not to aid Russia in any way, and certainly not to succour Turkey. Her intention, clearly, can only be to take possession of certain valuable territories, so that, at the expected partition of Turkey, she may be in a position to claim a good share, to which she thinks she will have all the better right if she holds it, at least *de facto*. These unprincipled measures are not to be endured. Are we to see, in the nineteenth century, two despotic Powers making aggression, without pretext, upon the territory of a neighbour—in fact, perpetrating robbery by means of brute force? Turkey will indeed be destroyed if Boeotia, Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bulgaria, are to be torn from her liberal and progressive government, to be subject to the most illiberal and obstructive in Europe.

For the last five days rumours have been current in London and Paris, to the effect, that the views of France and England are not identical, with respect to the course to be pursued in the East—that neither power is resolved as to the right in which the Russian occupation of the Danubian Principalities is to be regarded—that England, especially, displays symptoms of vacillation—that she hesitates to allow the passage of the Dardanelles by her fleet, and that she wishes Turkey may discover some peaceful method of making the best compromise she can with Russia.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Amidst the contending and contradictory reports of the mighty foreign events which it has been our lot to chronicle during many years past, we scarcely ever remember a contention at which we have been so perplexed to ascertain the truth as at this moment. Our last week's publication was scarcely before the world when the news reached us by telegraph from Vienna, that "the Russians had entered Janjic with 12,000 men." No particulars, no dates, being given, we refused credit to the report, and on Monday the Times, (whose Viennese correspondent had sent the news,) admitted in their leading articles that the announcement was premature, and yet every day the report has been repeated in some unsatisfactory shape. The Viennese correspondent, struggling to keep up his character for veracity, writes, however, on the 2d of July, twenty-four hours after he had sent the above news, "It is now rumoured that no foreign troops are in Moldavia." In point of fact there was no authentic intelligence of the act of invasion up to that date, as the story published by the *Lloyd* was nothing but the same rumour reproduced. Whilst this uncertainty prevailed, we were further perplexed by receiving the fragments of a manifesto issued by the Emperor of Russia, dated Petershoff, June 20th. Whence it came, by what means it was garbled and mutilated, no one knew, and at any other time we should at once have pronounced it to be a forgery. The document, we presume, came from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Telegraph*, but however obtained, and whether genuine or not, certainly the structure of the paragraphs, and the omission of most essential parts of the document would, under ordinary circumstances, throw a doubt upon its authenticity.

We certainly should have hesitated to believe that the Emperor of Russia could have so insane as to cross the Pruth; and to issue such an appeal to the bigotry of the Russian people, that the *Moskovit* declares, that the French Government has received a despatch from Bucharst, dated the 2d instant, stating that the Russian corps d'armes, which is to occupy Wallachia, will pass the Pruth by Leova on that day, and on the 3d the corps destined for Moldavia will cross the river near Shulani. To this is added, "M. O'Donnell is on his way to Constantinople to open fresh negotiations." These are the most anti-theistic statements current, and our readers, as well as ourselves, will be puzzled to discover what the Czar really aims at. In the manifesto issued from Petershoff the Czar says "that the defence of our faith has always been the sacred duty of our ancestors, and our efforts have always been directed towards upholding the rights of our church." There is then a serious blank in the document, as it goes on to say "all our efforts to prevent the Porte from continuing in this course" (what course?) "proved fruitless, and even the oath of the Sultan solemnly given to us was soon perniciously broken. Having exhausted all means of conviction, we have deemed it indispensable to remove our armament into the provinces of the Danube, in order that the Porte may see to what her stubbornness may lead."

This insolent document thus concludes— "We do not seek for conquests; Russia does not require them. We seek the justification of those rights which have been so openly violated. We are still ready to stop the movements of our troops, if the Ottoman Porte will bind himself to observe solemnly the inviolability of the Orthodox Church. But if, through insidious

and blindness, it desires the contrary, then calling God to our aid, we shall leave Him to decide between us, and, with a full assurance in the arm of the Almighty, we shall go forth to fight for the orthodox faith."

This arrogant paper puts an end to all hopes of a reconciliation unless the Czar, like other doots, suddenly takes flight at his own misdeeds. From Constantinople, on the 22d ult., nothing but war was breathed. The French and English fleets were ready to enter the Dardanelles, and no thought was given of submission. A Paasche of high rank had been despatched to National, no doubt, to stir up the Circassians. We have always said that the entrance of the Russians into the Principalities would shut the door to all mediation, as none but a tyro in politics would dream of such a course so long as they held the Danubian provinces. Russian intrigue is actively on foot to sow discord between the French and English Cabinets, and in more quarters than one we see English dupes falling into the snare, and announcing that Austrian mediation would commence after the mischief was fully perpetrated. The best proof the French Emperor could give of his good faith has been the dismissal of Admiral La Suisse, who has been deprived of his command in consequence of his arbitrary proceedings inочищие the Blackness-bridge. It is impossible for us to tell, for Virginia-water is so enclosed in trees that to see military operations there except by occasional glimpses, is quite out of the question. Judging, however, by the firing, the struggle must have been a fierce one, and we question very much whether the park guns were not fully possessed with belief in a grand *faute* of themselves for the annihilation of the foreign visitors at the castle. While the contest at the bridge was in progress, and shortly after eleven o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with their illustrious guests, embarked in a gaily decorated barge upon the lake, and drew near to witness the imminent strife. The roar of the guns, an incessant file firing, wall reverberated, were, however, all that the general spectators could gather of what was going on upon the left wing of the division. They had chiefly congregated on the edge of the water, from the Wheatsheaf towards the cascades, and as they listened and wondered why the direst echoes of war had been awoken so far from the position assigned to them, events soon helped them to an explanation. The Guards were suddenly seen standing like a long line of statues under the shade of the trees close at hand. A strong force of Sappers, in fatigues dress, proceeded to launch pontoons, and it was evident that while Sir De Lucy Evans was occupying the attention of the enemy on the left, and concentrating the defence upon Blackness-bridge, Lord Seaton was preparing to carry over his men in another and easier direction, which had been left unguarded. The occupants of the royal barge were in the secret, and soon glided down the lake to witness the pontooning. While the Sappers, like so many ants, were launching the pontoons, four companies of the Rifles, passing through the ranks of the Guards, were rapidly pushing across the lake on India-rubber rafts of a new construction, and took shelter in the woods close to the edge of the water. The cannoneers on the left, at Blackness-bridge, now became feebler and feebler, until about noon it became altogether, and the enemy, having discovered Lord Seaton's real intention, advanced to dispute his passage. Not a moment was now to be lost. The pontoons were completed, and the remaining companies of the Rifle corps were thrown across, and, forming line, opened a heavy fire. The batteries thundered from the south side of the water, and under cover of this fierce cannonade, which shrouded in smoke for some minutes the whole woodland, the stately brigades of Guards marched across the bridge. They had scarcely disappeared, when the Sappers, leaving the pontoons for a moment returned with bundles of fowls which they strewed along the planking, and then, their passage being thus rendered tolerably secure, on came the three batteries. To these was added over, succeeded the Carabiners and the 42nd. The rest of Evans's brigade followed the same direction, the enemy being withdrawn from the stoutly-defended Blackness-bridge. The whole division thus met, about two o'clock, on a fine piece of table land admirably adapted for reviving troops, and called Smith's-lawn.

FRANCE.—There has been no political news from France during the week, except in connection with the Eastern question. The Legitimists and the Socialist parties do not relish the existing good understanding between the French and English Cabinets. On Tuesday night the Emperor and Empress went to the Opera Comique. A crowd at the door cried vehemently *Vive l'Empereur!* Suspicion arose, and the police seized sixteen persons, armed with daggers and piquards, whose object, it is alleged, was to assassinate the Emperor and Empress. The police are engaged in inquiring into the affair.

We have about the wildest reports from Prussia and Austria as to the neutrality and non-intervention of these powers; but if Russia goes to war, it will be impossible for either Prussia or Austria to stand aloof. Neither France nor Russia will permit that, and the statesmen in Berlin and Vienna know it well enough.

AUSTRALIA.

We have advice from Australia, the latest dates being, Sydney, April 3d; Melbourne, 6th April; and Adelaide, 10th April. The accounts continue to be highly satisfactory. We were previously aware that the exports from Melbourne would reach 15 millions; we have now the official confirmation of this extraordinary rise of the provinces of Victoria. During the first quarter of 1853 no less than £2,000,000 of gold has been exported from Melbourne, without taking into account the quantities which have found their way to Sydney and South Australia. At various ports new discoveries were being made, and at Jundabyne rock two men averaged £50 a day for twelve months successively. The wave immigration at Melbourne seems to be absorbed into the population, without any sensible effect upon the labour market, and the cry is still, "Good working men and poor persons unaccustomed to manual labour." Artisans capable of being usefully employed in building and similar employments are in much needed. The skill was originally brought in and the remittances and accounts brought this week will give a fresh impulse to emigration. Skilled men are little more plentiful at Sydney. Money is now very abundant, and one of the banks has taken up a large sum at 1½ per cent, but the current rate seems to be about six per cent for business purposes. Gold ranges from 70s. 9d. to 78s. per ounce for Victoria dust. Articles of food are up at high prices. Fine Adelaide flour 22s. 10d. per ton. American, 50s. to 52s. per barrel. The price of all building materials is excessive, and the markets seem to be perfectly clear of goods.

ENGLAND.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—The fiscal return of the public revenue and expenditure of the country for the past quarter, &c., is one of the most favourable that has appeared for some years. It shows that notwithstanding the depressing influence necessarily exercised by the state of affairs in the East, over some portion of our trade, there has been an increase in the revenue for the quarter ending the 5th inst. of no less than £1,140,000, which improvement, it must be remarked, is very considerably greater than in either of the preceding quarters of the year. The Board of Trade returns for the month ending the 5th June, have also been published, and again present most remarkable results.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

A splendid field-day took place on Saturday, in the presence of the Commander-in-chief, Viscount Hardinge, and Lord Seaton. Near the gallant commanders, and seated on a splendid bay charger, was also placed a distinguished individual, attired in a rich French uniform, and attended by a brilliant staff of French officers, all likewise in full uniform. This was his Royal Highness Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who arrived upon the ground in company with a select party of English officers. This highness attended by the officers of his party, followed the movements of the troops on horseback, and seemed to take great interest in all he saw. Once or twice during the evolution he expressed his astonishment and admiration at the wonderful rapidity with which the Horse Artillery scoured the plain, and the hot-hattened horses dashed their heads. The review moved on to half-past two o'clock.

Fifteen rounds of ammunition had been served out to each man, to be carried with him also his sabre, and his dinner-cook. The plan of operation which this provided, the troops had to go through, was thus described. On the north side of Virginia-water, the army was supposed to have encamped, and the water was crossed at its western end by Blackness-bridge, just to that point Mr. De Lucy

Evans's brigade was directed. What more natural than that the enemy, trembling at the approach of so recovered a general, should rush to the defence of the bridge, and concentrate all its efforts and attention theron? Accordingly actual hostilities commenced in that direction. The different regiments of the brigade threw out skirmishers, and the Horse Artillery opened a tremendous cannonade, the smoke of which rising through the thick foliage of the park had a very fine effect. What deeds of daring were performed in this attack upon Blackness-bridge, it is impossible for us to tell, for Virginia-water is so enclosed in

trees that to see military operations there except by occasional glimpses, is quite out of the question. Judging, however, by the firing, the struggle must have been a fierce one, and we question very much whether the park guns were not fully possessed with belief in a grand *faute* of themselves for the annihilation of the foreign visitors at the castle. While the contest at the bridge was in progress, and shortly after eleven o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with their illustrious guests, embarked in a gaily decorated barge upon the lake, and drew near to witness the imminent strife. The roar of the guns, an incessant file firing, wall reverberated, were, however, all that the general spectators could gather of what was going on upon the left wing of the division. They had chiefly congregated on the edge of the water, from the Wheatsheaf towards the cascades, and as they listened and wondered why the direst echoes of war had been awoken so far from the position assigned to them, events soon helped them to an explanation. The Guards were suddenly seen standing like a long line of statues under the shade of the trees close at hand. A strong force of Sappers, in fatigues dress, proceeded to launch pontoons, and it was evident that while Sir De Lucy Evans was occupying the attention of the enemy on the left, and concentrating the defence upon Blackness-bridge, Lord Seaton was preparing to carry over his men in another and easier direction, which had been left unguarded. The occupants of the royal barge were in the secret, and soon glided down the lake to witness the pontooning. While the Sappers, like so many ants, were launching the pontoons, four companies of the Rifles, passing through the ranks of the Guards, were rapidly pushing across the lake on India-rubber rafts of a new construction, and took shelter in the woods close to the edge of the water. The cannoneers on the left, at Blackness-bridge, now became feebler and feebler, until about noon it became altogether, and the enemy, having discovered Lord Seaton's real intention, advanced to dispute his passage. Not a moment was now to be lost. The pontoons were completed, and the remaining companies of the Rifle corps were thrown across, and, forming line, opened a heavy fire. The batteries thundered from the south side of the water, and under cover of this fierce cannonade, which shrouded in smoke for some minutes the whole woodland, the stately brigades of Guards marched across the bridge. They had scarcely disappeared, when the Sappers, leaving the pontoons for a moment returned with bundles of fowls which they strewed along the planking, and then, their passage being thus rendered tolerably secure, on came the three batteries. To these was added over, succeeded the Carabiners and the 42nd. The rest of Evans's brigade followed the same direction, the enemy being withdrawn from the stoutly-defended Blackness-bridge. The whole division thus met, about two o'clock, on a fine piece of table land admirably adapted for reviving troops, and called Smith's-lawn.

EVANS'S BRIGADE.—Many Persons Injured.—At the passenger train of the Southern Michigan Railroad was within four miles of Toledo on the morning of the 4th, an axletree in the baggage car snapped in two. The car flew about three rods to the left of the track, a perfect wreck. The collision threw the first passenger car 40 feet from the track with great violence, smashing it to pieces, and reducing it to an ugly pile of broken wood, iron and glass. How a single person escaped wound or death is astonishing. One man was mortally wounded. A huge splinter struck him below the breast, tearing out his entrails in a horrible manner. He died at Toledo the next day. Another man had his leg broken, a third a foot smashed, a fourth a severe contusion on the head, which will probably reduce him to a condition of permanent idiocy. Several others were injured and bruised. All were shocked and hurt more or less. The second passenger car was thrown across the track and broken in the middle, and came near throwing all its inmates upon the track. A boy had his arm broken. A lady had her head badly bruised and cut. A man received a severe wound on the side from some broken glass.

The Scientific American states, on reliable authority, that "if at two feet above the throat of your chimney you enlarge the opening to double the size, for a space of two feet, then carry up the rest as at first, your chimney will never smoke."

The Nova Scotia giant, on reliable authority, that "if at two feet above the throat of your chimney you enlarge the opening to double the size, for a space of two feet, then carry up the rest as at first, your chimney will never smoke."

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The weather was very warm in California, the thermometer varying in the shade from 95 to 107 degrees.

The mining intelligence from all quarters was of the most cheering character.

Major Harvey and Mr. Young, distinguished citizens, were found murdered on the 4th June, near the San Joaquin river.

The Emma Parker, from Tahiti, fell in with a Japanese disabled junk on her voyage, with but one person on board, naked and nearly starved. It was supposed from appearances that the junk had been drifting about for many months.

The farmers throughout the interior speak in glowing terms of the prospects of an abundant harvest. The wheat crop especially promises largely. The miners are also prosperous. Several new and rich diggings have been discovered.

The leading bankers of San Francisco have advanced the rate of exchange to four per cent. on freight of treasure.

The Golden Gate took down to Panama two millions and a quarter of dollars.

FROM CHINA.

The Pathfinder had arrived with dates from Hong Kong to the 27th April, and Shanghai to the 15th.—The capture of Nankin by the rebels and their subsequent defeat, is fully confirmed.

The Hong Kong papers give the details of various cruelties practised by the insurgents. They were making an indiscriminate slaughter of the Buddhist priests as well as of the Manchous. At Nankin they enticed 700 Manchou women into one building and set fire to it, reducing the whole to ashes. They also pressed every Chinese man, from 15 to 45, into the army, killing the children as useless, and making cooks and scullions of the women.

At Nankin the leader of the rebels was crowned Emperor.

Fears were entertained at Canton that the rabble of the city would rise on learning the success to the rebels, and the Register advises foreigners to be prepared for an emergency.

The exportation of rice had been prohibited in some districts.

A letter from Hong Kong of the 24th April, states that commodore Perry was about to proceed at once to Japan, with the Mississippi and Saratoga. This has caused some uneasiness among the foreigners, as it would leave them comparatively unprotected.

CANADA.

CANADA RIVER.—The Coroner's inquest, over the bodies of the men who were killed on the night of the Cavalier lecture, in Montreal, is becoming more and more interesting. As the Boston *Advertiser* remarks, the testimony of the bugler, who walked upon the platform commanding the troops, gave the responsibility of having given the order to the Commandant to fire, quite conclusively upon the Mayor.

Putting that aside there is another matter to be investigated to wit—the party that fired from the church, and were they justified in firing? That investigation has commenced, and the result has been that—two policemen,

Jean Baptiste Simard and Louis Laroche—the first, a man who can neither read nor write, the other only being able to read a word in English here and there, were sworn to testify that the killing was done by two merchants of Montreal, Messrs. Edouard and Howard. The evidence of Simard and Laroche is exceedingly contradictory, however, and strongly biased. Messrs. Howard and Edouard deny that they were even present at the melancholy event named—the killing of Welsh. That the firing from the church was necessary appears by the evidence of Simard, who states that the police ran away and that the chimes of Meneely's bells were heard. Within a short period they had filled orders to China, St. Helena, Cuba, Jamaica, California and Oregon, besides several to Canada, and almost every State in the Union. They are now making in order a few ten-bell sets for a new Episcopal Church in Savannah, Ga., and one of six bells for the Church of the Holy Cross at Troy. Reference to our advertising column, we perceive that the Messrs. Meneely, besides church, factory, steamboat and locomotive bells are also engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of mathematical instruments, as well as brass & composition castings of all sizes and patterns to order.

THE CHINAMEN IN CALIFORNIA.—California is overrun with Chinamen. There are at least twenty-five thousand of them in that State, and the capital invested and owned by them, is reckoned at over a million of dollars. The Chinese actors, who lately exhibited at Nibley's, are said to be in a sad condition, owing to their utter failure here, and have petitioned to the proper authorities to be sent home again.

A Chinese eating saloon has just been opened at San Francisco. The following is an extract from their bill of fare:

WASHING CLOTHES WITH STEAM.

We lately visited the wash-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel, for the purpose of witnessing the operation of cleaning dirty linens by steam, without rubbing it to rags or wearing out the hands of the washer-women. The operation is simple, and the result perfect. The clothes are washed and dried ready for the ironing in less than thirty minutes. One man and three women do all the washing for this hotel, amounting to from 3,000 to 5,000 pieces a day, and their labor is not half as severe as that of a woman who rubs the dirt out of two or three dozen pieces upon her hands or the wash boards.

To enable our female friends to understand how this great labour-saving is effected, we will describe the machine and its operations so far as we have the ability.

A strong wooden cylinder, four feet diameter, and four and a half feet long, is mounted on a frame, so as to be driven by a band on one end of the shaft. This shaft is hollow, with pipes so connected with it that hot or cold water, or steam, can be introduced at the option of the person in charge. The cylinder being half full of water, a door at one end is opened, and 300 to 500 pieces of clothing are thrown in with a suitable quantity of soap, and an alkaline fluid which assist in dissolving the dirt and bleaching the fabric,

WHO ARE THE GREAT?
TO ZADOC THE DEER.

Are they the class who in princely pride pass;
Whilst in pomp and in state they're surrounded;
Whose only true claim to rank and to fame,
Is their pride and assurance unbounded?

ZADOC—

"Oh, never can they, whilst man is of clay,
Become great as the world is founded."

Are they the grade who through valley and glade,
And through many a deep tangled wildwood,
Follow the chase like the sires of their race.
Since the days of their happy spent childhood
They shall be found.

ZADOC—

"On never can they, whilst man is of clay.
Become great," Zadoc said in a mild mood.

Are they the rank, always willing to thank,
As their friends? the wags frown on us all,
When they forget a chain, to give freedom main,
And drive freemen from valley and highland!

ZADOC—

"Oh, never can they, whilst man is of clay,
Become great,

As they the grass, who in splendid and state,
From their own homes to distant lands wander,
Whose tear is a smile for the wrongs of our Isle,
If perchance upon such things they ponder?

ZADOC—

Oh they are the worst, on this earth of the crust,
Who rob home, that abroad they may squander.

Then who are the great, if those of estate,
Have no claim to the honor long paid them?

The men who create alone make a state
Whether brain or hand soil be their treasure,
No matter their birth, they're king on the earth,
And their fame shall be yet without measure?

THE TERROR ZADOC—

The class who produce are only of use—

Those who add to man's comfort or pleasure—

The men who create alone make a state

Whether brain or hand soil be their treasure,

No matter their birth, they're king on the earth,

And their fame shall be yet without measure?

Where furnaces glow, where amish' heavy blow—

On the anvil day and night ringing—

In forge and in mill, where science and skill,

Into some fresh power is bringing—

The great may be found, where circling around

The sledge hammer its red sparks are flinging!

The men who have made thro' mountain and glade,

Iron roads, and these monster steeds guide them;

Who never will tire, if for food they go fire,

And for drink burning steam is supplied them—

All communications, either by mail or otherwise will have immediate attention.

A. MENEELY'S SONS.

West Troy, N. Y., March, 1858.

Orders will be received and information given as to prices, at Geo. T. Haszard's Stock and Stationery Store.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to proceed to England by the Mail Steamer of the 19th instant, will

feel obliged to all those persons whose Accounts have been furnished up to the 1st of this Month, to

make payment before the above date, as it is only

by prompt payment he can continue to furnish

them with good Goods.

H. HASZARD,

Saint John, July 7, 1858.

Saint John Sale Stables.

M. A. CUMMING, Veterinary Surgeon, begs to

inform his friends that he still continues

to act as a Doctor, Surgeon, and Veterinary

Stable Master, at the Catholic Chapel, head of King's

Square, St. John; whose Horse will be kept at his

stable, and bought or sold on commission.

There being no well-understood place in St. John where those having Horses, and those wanting

Horses, know where to find each other, M. A. C. ful-

fills this want by opening a Stable, and

providing himself a Horse-Barber, or Sale Stable,

properly conducted, may in some measure supply a

want often felt by the public; while from the knowl-

edge of horses derived from his profession, he may be

able at times to give useful advice both to seller and purchaser.

M.—Two or three good young Harness Horses

wanted; also a pair of ZEBRA PAIRS, full matched

for riding, &c. &c.

Saint John, 26th April, 1858.

WILLIAM STRAIGHT,

HATTER, Tailor, Biscuit Baker.

BEGS to inform his friends that he still continues

to do tailoring, cleaning, and stitching of Hatters

and Skin Hats.

Gentlemen's Clothes cleaned and made equal to

new. JIM CROW made from the Island of

Prize low. Orders taken at the Queen's Arms, 2 Miles from Town, and at James Reid's sailor, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

CHARLES MCQUARIE,

De Sable, April 1858.

BOATS.

THE Subscriber has been engaged for several years

in building ships, Fishing, and

Boats of all kinds, and has written a

few lines, to notify his friends and the public

at large, that he is making preparations for a larger

and more extended business, and that, for the purpose

of accommodating persons who may favor him with

Orders, the following gentlemen have kindly consented

to act as his Agents:

Captain MATTHEWSON, of the Steamer "ROSE"

Mr. G. T. HASZARD, Charlottetown.

Captain HUBBARD, Tignish.

Mr. W. McEVERY, Inverness, Summerside.

THOMAS CONNOR, Esq., Tidens.

BOB DUNLOP, Esq., Charlottetown.

JOHN CLARK, Esq., Charlottetown.

CHARLES MCQUARIE,

De Sable, April 1858.

A handy LAD, of about 14 or 15 years of

age, may find employment by application as above.

A. L. PERSONS indebted either to Mortgagors, Judgment

holders, Bond, Promissory Note, or otherwise, to

THOMAS HEATH HAVILAND, Esq., late Colonial

Secretary of this Island, are desired forthwith to

make payment of the respective sums due by them as

afforeid to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized by

Power of Attorney, to receive and give the necessary

discharge for the same. And all Persons to whom

the said Thomas Heath Haviland is indebted, are re-

quested to furnish their Accounts for payment.

T. HEATH HAVILAND,

Barrister-at-Law,

Queen Square, Nov. 25, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Tenants to Townships Number Sixteen and

Twenty-two, in this Island, the property of The

Right Honourable, Laurence Sullivan, are hereby re-

quired to make immediate payment of all arrears of

rent due by them, after whose proceedings will be insti-

tuted for the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM FORGAN.

12th April, 1858.

HORSES WANTED.

TWENTY-FOUR SPAN HORSES wanted

Apolyt. 12th April, 1858.

At the new Empress of France had fifty-

eight splendid wedding dresses made a few

days previous to her marriage. Her pocket

handkerchiefs, it is said, cost 200 francs a

piece.

VETERINARY PRACTICE,

Under the Patronage of His Excellency Sir

ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight.

GEO. L. B., begs leave respectfully to in-

form to his friends and the public in general,

that he has resented his practice in the VETERINARY

LAW, under the patronage of His Excellency, Sir

ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight.

After a successful practice of 27 years in Eng-

land and 13 in America—in the course of which

he has been directly instrumental, through his skill,

in saving, for their owners, the lives of many valuable

Horses and Cows; he now proposes, in

a room of his Office, PATTERSON, to

make his services available to the public.

He may be consulted, however, in any

case of Veterinary practice.

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