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Poetry.

For the Christian Watchman.

Why Seek Ye the Living Among the Dead?

Think mother! while sweet tears are shed,
How blessed are the early dead.—W. B. Tappan.

INSCRIBED TO MR. AND MRS. B.

Look not tor them pale and lowly
In that cheerless bed of clay,
Kindred spirits, angels holy,
Bore them heavenward away.

Sad you gave them to the number,
Laid in yonder icy hall,
And above their peaceful slumber,
Bitter tears of sorrow fall.

Look not for them mourners! Listen!
Look not to their lowly bed;
Why do tear drops ever glisten
Offerings to the early dead?

We believe, in crushing sorrow.
Words of sympathy are vain,
But a comfort ye can borrow,
That will ease the deepest pain.

They have gone; but you will meet them
Where no cloud of sorrow rolls.
Oh, how gladly you will greet them
In that glorious land of souls!

Look not for them—nearer, stronger,
Comes a voice ye need not dread,
Mourners why will ye seek longer
Those who livo among the dead?

They have passed that ancient portal;
Freely they have entered in,
And within that land immortal,
They will sorrow not, nor sin.

Tho' no more ye'l ever pillow
On your bosoms those bright heads.
They have passed life's stormy billow;
They are not amongst the dead.

Babes in Heaven; babes in Heaven,
Tho' the "sentry death" is grim;
Yet, the Lord of life has given
Heaven's opening keys to him.

Then, tho' life has laid them lowly,
Lowly down, ye need not dread,
They are now among the holy,
Seek them not among the dead.

Harpstrings.

The Fireside.

For the Christian Watchman.

ANDY O'HARA.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE MISIONARY'S SON.

CHAPTER V.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

We come now to an event in Andy's life upon which he is accustomed to look back with many mingled feelings, and which he sometimes tells to his friends as illustrating the biography and malignancy of his enemies.

One day, not long after his union with the Protestants, he was at a small mill of Mr. Trueman's which was situated in the middle of the woods, about seven miles from F. The mill was lying idle just then, for it was in early summer, and they had been disappointed in getting logs.—Andy had gone out to repair some of the rough wood-work which was out of order.

As he hammered away, singing to himself, and thinking, of many very pleasant things, he heard a noise behind him. Looking around, he saw an Indian who was pretty well known about F. for a wild and desperate character. He had a heavy, sullen brow, a fierce sparkling eye, and a savage bull-dog jaw. His appearance at this time was even more repulsive than usual, and Andy took but little notice of him.

The Indian came in and after sauntering about a little while, sat down upon a log and took out his pipe. So Andy took no more notice of him, but went on hammering and singing as before. Supposing that the Indian would smoke and then go on his way, he gave him no more thought.

But suddenly, as he stooped down towards a piece of wood that lay on the floor, his eye caught a gleam of light that flashed from behind. He turned around instantaneously. There stood the Indian. He had noiselessly sprung from his seat, and raised an axe from the floor, which he even now held threateningly over Andy's head. Had he not caught sight of it in time, it might have been buried in his head. Quick as thought he darted to one side, and with incredible agility made a leap at the Indian. So dexterously did he twitch the axe from his hands, that it was hurled completely out of the mill into the flood below.

"What are ye afther?" cried Andy, standing before the Indian, and confronting him with a glance more fiery than his own.

"You Prot-stant—Prot-stant!" said the Indian sullenly.

"An' what is that to you?" cried Andy, who was now all on fire with excitement. "Begone out of this, and be thankful ye didn't have my blood, ye murdherin' vagabond."

"I'll have it! I'll have blood!" growled the Indian, and he glared upon Andy so fiercely that he gave himself up for a long and desperate contest. There was no help near. His salvation lay in himself only and in his God. All these thoughts flashed in a moment through his mind as he comprehended the full reality his situation He therefore put his trust in God, and prepared for the worst.

The Indian was large, heavy and muscular.—Andy, on the other hand, was small of stature but he was as quick and lithe as a cat. He was always famous for his skill in all athletic sports. Among his own countrymen, he was the fastest runner, the nimblest wrestler, the coolest and most self-possessed in time of danger. The desperate situation in which he now found himself roused up his blood, called forth all his energy, and gave him the strength, vigor, and resolution of a lion. Large and strong though the Indian might be, Andy, had far more skill and agility.

The Indian gave a low growl, and rushed upon Andy. Andy struck at him with his hammer and wounded his arm; but the next moment the Innian had closed with him. He wound his long arms round him, and plunged and pulled, trying to overthrow him. But at first Andy allowed him to do what he liked, and contented himself with preserving his position. At length the heavy breathing of his enemy gave signs of exhaustion; he began to exert himself more vigorously. Suddenly he made a peculiar movement which was a cherished secret of his in wrestling, and with a mighty wrench which was irresistible, he hurled his ponderous enemy headlong to the floor. The Indian cursed, groaned, writhed, and rolled about, seeking to rid himself of Andy's grasp; but he might as well have tried to get rid of his own body. The elephant might as easily have dislodged the tiger, when once fairly fixed upon its flank, as he Andy.

Long the struggle lasted. But Andy was uppermost, and never before had he felt within him such tremendous strength and energy. He clung to the Indian with the grasp of a vice; he wound his arms and legs around him, and remaining uppermost, defeated every attempt made by his foe to rise. Yet he did not try to injure him. At last, when full half an hour had passed, and the Indian lay beneath him, puffing, breathing hard, and completely broken down, Andy, who was almost as fresh as ever, suddenly sat upright upon his prostrate form, pinning him to the floor in that position. Then reaching forth his hand, he grasped an iron bar that lay near him, and held it over the Indian's head.

"Now!" he cried, "see that! In one moment I could beat yer brains out. Ye desarve to lose yer life. I might kill ye as I wud a wild baist, fur ye're no betther. But I spare ye. Promise ye'll go off home now. Promise, ye owld spalpeen! Promise, I say."

The Indian yielded to the command which the iron bar pressed upon him so strongly, and humbly promised what Andy demanded.

On this Andy arose, and allowed the Indian to get up also. The fellow rose with a savage scowl upon his face, and slowly left the mill and sat down upon a log outside. Andy then proceeded with his work, however, keeping a watchful eye upon his wrathful enemy. After about an hour had passed the fellow's actions grew so suspicious that Andy thought it high time to interfere.

"Come now," said he at length, going toward the Indian, "come now, ye've had time to rest yourself, and ye'll have to be off. Go now, and make haste."

But instead of obeying Andy the Indian rose to his full height, scowling fearfully at him.

"Be off," cried Andy, now excited again, and all his Irish blood kindling within his veins; "be off or I may do ye an injury this time."

"I came for blood—I'll have it," growled the Indian.

"Then the Lord spare ye; I'll not be answerable for yer blood now!" and Andy nerved himself for another desperate contest.

The Indian rushed furiously at him and they closed as before. Again Andy succeeded in getting his favorite grasp of the Indian, and again there was the same terrific struggle. The Indian made furious jerks and pulls. He tried to lift Andy up from the ground and hurl him over: he tried to fall upon him and get him underneath; but his desperate efforts were again in vain. Andy was only eighteen years of age, but his muscles were like iron, and his nerves like steel. His power of endurance also was amazing, so that when again the Indian began to show signs of fatigue Andy was quite fresh. And now from resisting he turned to attack.

They had struggled for a long time; in fact almost an hour had been consumed. In their violent pulls and plunges they had moved a considerable distance away from the mill, and were close by the brink of the pond. Here there was a slope, which ended in the water. Here the Indian sought to push Andy downward, and perhaps have a struggle in the water, where his superior height would avail him But Andy saw his design, and was already prepared to frustrate it.

Whirling suddenly around he gained the upper side of the slope, and then with his former violent wrench he hurled the Indian downward. This time their grasp was loosened, and the Indian's outstretched arms broke his fall. But Andy in a moment was on his back, with his arms passed under his foe and clutching his hands. He held them in such a way that he could not use them, and pinioned his legs so that he could not rise. The water was beneath them, and the Indian's face was in it. He could not move.

Again the fierce savage's life was in Andy's hands. He might have drowned him as he lay there; but he did not wish to hurt him. He had only fought to save his own life, and had dealt with the Indian as though he had been a madman. Still he did not wish to destroy him. But he held his head under the water till he grew faint, and again and yet again, till all strength had left his gigantic form. Then he relaxed his hold and drew him on the bank. The Indian lay cowering before him. Andy then waited till he grew stronger; calmly told him that his attacks were all in vain; assured him that he did not wish to harm him, and would not punish him; and finally, when the Indian rose and prepared to go, Andy also locked up the mill and started for home But the savage would not go with him. He plunged sulkily into the woods, and was soon out of sight.

When Mr. Trueman heard Andy's story he trembled with anxious fear. The fierce cruelty and malignity of the Indian was something that he was utterly unprepared for; and while he rejoiced over Andy's safety, he fervently thanked that heavenly being who had shielded him from harm.

"I am amazed, Andy," said that gentleman, "at your strength and endurance. I should have thought that 'Big Bill' could have crushed three such fellows as you."

Andy's eye lit up with a wild fire. He said nothing.

"Well, you ought indeed to be thankful that you have been preserved from this most fearful danger."

"I am, I am," said Andy. "I know who it was that gave me strength."

"You did not ask the Indian who sent him, did you?"

"No."

"It's a pity you didn't."

"No, sir, I think not. He would have towld some lie, an' besides, I knowed well enough myself."

To the latest day of his life Andy believed that Big Bill had been incited to this by Father Mahoney. Whether his impression was correct or not we cannot tell.

(To be Continued.)

From the Sunday School Times.

QUESTION BOOKS.

The use of Question Books has been pretty freely discussed in our columns. Arguments have been used in their favor, and arguments against them, and valuable suggestions have been given as to the mode of using them. Our own opinion is that this is one of those cases in which no absolute rule can be laid down. In teaching, of all professions, we must make allowance for differences of natural gifts. A book or a mode which works like a charm with one teacher, works utter failure in the hands of another. It must be admitted, indeed, that indifferent and indolent teachers are under a temptation to regard the Question Book as a sort of tool ready made to their hands, and as releasing them from specific and original preparation of their own. In so far as it has this effect, it is a misfortune and an abuse. On the other hand, every one poetically conversant with Sunday-schools knows that if we determine to employ in our schools none but model teachers, the greater part of our schools must be closed. The superintendent has to take, not such assistants as he wants, but such as he can get. To the greater part of our teachers the Question Book seems an absolute necessity. Thousands and thousands of teachers every Sunday are doing good and substantial service in the cause, who without the aid that a Question Book gives them, would never undertake it at all.

Question Books, then, being a necessity, it is a matter of interest to know what kind are best. Here again no uniform rule can be given. It depends upon the age of the scholars, the part of Scripture under examination, and various other particulars. Some Question Books are constructed after the manner of a catechism, both question and answer being given. The Child's Scripture Question Book, published by the American Sunday School Union, is a good example of this kind. Others again contain no answers, but references to certain texts from which the nature of the answers may be gathered. In the use of such references, no little discretion is needed. We have known teachers require their scholars to repect these references in full from memory, when often the only object of the reference is to illustrate some single word or to suggest some fact from a knowledge of which the pupil is to frame an answer in his own language. To require the "references" to be committed to memory is to mistake the plan and object of the book. It not only increases greatly the laboriousness of the task to the scholar, but often, in the multiplicity of words cited, the precise point of the allusion is missed entirely. Other teachers again run into the opposite extreme. They not only require their scholars to learn the references, but allow them to turn lasily to turn to these references, Bible in hand, and read them in recitation. Even this is better than nothing. But it is not what was designed by those by whom the book was framed.

There is another kind of books, in which the more difficult questions only are answered, those namely which could not be learned without a commentary, while the scholar is expected to frame his own answers to the other questions, either from the text of the lesson or from the parallel texts which are referred to. This mixed method is a great improvement upon those previously in use. This method is used also in still another kind of question book, in which, instead of going over certain parts of Seripture, certain great doctrines are studied, such as Faith, Repentance, Justification, &c.

Our attention has been called to this whole subject, not only by the frequent communications of our correspondents, but by a very interesting series of Question Books, published by Mr. Henry Hoyt, of Boston, which have lately been brought to our notice. The plan of these books has interested us not a little. They seem admirably adapted to give real aid to both teacher and scholar, without being mere crutches for the promotion of laziness. We need not name them more particularly, as the exact titles are given in Mr. Hoyt's advertisement. Teachers will do well to give these books an examination and trial.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

PERI LAMPEDO.—71 varieties of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, etc., etc., will be opened immediately. The following are included, viz:—Red Chalk. Prepared Ca vass, Licorice Lozenger; Saffren Pink Jujubes, Cochineal, Gudbear, Musk Powder and Essence; Morphine, Finest Olive Oil, Carbonate Soda, Paris White, Venetian Red. Marking Ink, Glycyrine, Otto Rose, Rondeletis, etc, etc., etc.

J. CHALONER.
may 1 Corner King and Germain Streets.

HOUSE CLEANING GOODS. Yellow Whiting, Paris and Common; Furniture Polish; Stove Varnish, Furniture Varnish, &c.

J. CHALONER,
apl 27 cor. King and Germain-sts

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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 Institution; and all the modern improvements are made available.

MEDICAL EXAMINER—DAVID MILLER, M.D., &c
AGENT,
jan 30 O. D. WETMORE.

BONNETS AND HATS.

AN additional supply of New BONNETS and HATS

Ladies' and Giris' Black and Brown Hats,
Ladies' Fancy Mixed Braid Bonnets,
Ladies' White Braid and Rustic Bonnets,
Ladies' Milan and China Bonnets,
Ladies' White Braid and Crinoline Bonnets,
Ladies' Dunstable and Tuscan Bonnets,
Ladies' Neapolitan and Fancy Bonnets,
Boys' Straw Caps and Turbans,
All kinds of Straw Hats in the several fashions, Curtellian, Clandine, Beatrice, Violet and Registered Selling from 25 cents and upwards.

may 4 LOCKHART & CO.

BY AUTHORITY.

REGULATIONS

For the Management of the Crown Land Department, and for the Sale of Crown Lands in New Brunswick.

1. The Surveyor General shall make a Report of the transactions of his Office, to be laid before the Legislature at each annual Session.

2. He shall also from time to time submit to the Governor in Council a description of such tracts of Land as he may be disposed to recommend for reservation for actual settlement, and shall annually make up and submit a Schedule of the Lands previously reserved, shewing what portions thereof have been disposed of during the year.

3. All Applications for Crown Lands must be made in the name of the real applicant, and the Grant shall be issued in the name of the purchaser, unless his claim be transferred with the approval of the Governor in Council.

4. Tracts of Land will be surveyed in different parts of the Province, as occasion may require, and will be disposed of under the following conditions:—

Lands sold at Auction, and without conditions of Settlement.

1st. Public sales of Crown Lands will be held on the first Tuesday in every month, by the Local Deputies thereunto appointed, in the several Districts.

2d. All applications shall be addressed by Petition in the annexed form to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and transmitted to the Surveyor General.

3d. If the application be approved of, and the land applied for be not already surveyed, a warrant shall forthwith issue to authorize the survey to be executed at the expense of the applicant. No lot shall exceed two hundred acres.

4th. On the return of the survey, the description of the Land, the time and place of sale, and the upset price, will be announced in the Royal Gazette, and also by handbills pubicly posted in the County where the Land lies, at least twenty days previous to the day of sale.

5th. If the Land applied for shall have been previously surveyed, the like notice of the time and place of sale, &c., will be given, and the cost of survey by the Crown announced.

6th. The upset price of all Crown Lands is to be not less than sixty cents per acre, exclusive of the charge for survey; twenty-five per cent. to be paid down, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. per annum, from and after the date the same becomes due. If the whole amount of the purchase money be paid down at the time of sale, a discount shall be allowed of twenty per cent. No person shall be allowed to purchase more than one hundred acres payable by instalments. In all cases of competition, the lot offered for sale shall be struck off to the highest bidder, who shall forthwith pay the purchase money in full, or the first instalment thereof, otherwise the same lot shall immediately be again offered for sale at the upset price, excluding bids from the defaulter.

7th. Where improvements have been made upon the Land sold, and the occupier is not the purchaser, the Surveyor General or Local Deputy shall value the same, subject to an appeal by Petition to the Governor; and the purchaser shall be required to pay such valuation on the day of sale to the person entitled thereto, or in case of appeal to deposit the same in the hands of the Deputy.

8th. If any one shall remove or suffer to be removed from his Land, any Timber, Logs, or other Lumber, before he shall have made payment therefor in full, the sale to him shall be cancelled, and the Timber, &c. seized and forfeited to the use of the Province.

9th.—Form of Petition.

To His Excellency The Honourable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of of the Parish of in the County of
Humbly sheweth,

That he is a British subject, and desirous of purchasing acres of Crown Land, situate as follows:

[Here describe the Land.]

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber under Licenses applied for previous to this application.)

Agreeably to the Regulations passed in Council, on the 22d day of April 1861.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

County.	Parish.	Acres.	If Vacant.	If Surveyed.	If Improved.

Before me one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of personally appeared the above named and made oath that all the statements set forth in the foregoing Petition are just and true.

E. F., *J. P.*

5. Tracts of Land fit for cultivation, and to be reserved exclusively for actual settlement, will also be surveyed in lots of one hundred acres each, with suitable lines for roads, in different parts of the Province, as occasion may require, and will be disposed of under the following conditions:—

Lands sold under condition of actual settlement, and without competition.

1st Price sixty cents per acre, payable one fourth part at the time of purchase, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, the amount to be expended in opening or improving the Public Road leading to or through the Land; or the purchaser, if he chooses, may pay for the Land by labour, at least one fourth part yearly; such labour to be performed as above, and at such time and place as the Commissioners shall direct; the Commissioners' remuneration to be five per cent.

2nd Lands will be reserved for Schools.

3d. No application is to be considered approved until the Land is surveyed, and the same is announced in the Royal Gazette; application can be made at the Crown Land Office, or to any of the County or District Deputies

4th. No Petition shall be received at the Crown Land Office until the allegations therein set forth be first verified on oath before a Justice of the Peace, and no approval shall continue in force longer than one year from its date, unless the applicant shall sooner have paid in labour or money, at least one fourth part together with the Commission, and have cleared up at least two acres of the land.

5th. If any one shall remove or suffer to be removed from his Land, any Timber, Logs, or other Lumber, except that cut in clearing the Land for cultivation, before he shall have complied with all the conditions necessary to entitle him to a Grant, the sale to him shall be cancelled, and the Timber, &c, seized and forfeited to the use of the Province.

6th If any applicant shall be guilty of any misrepresentation, deception, or fraud in his transactions with the Government, he shall not be entitled to participate in the benefit of these Regulations, and any approval of Land to him shall be cancelled.

7th. No person shall be entitled to a Grant under these Regulations, unless within five years after approval of his Petition, he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Government, that he has paid the full amount of the purchase in labour or money, and the Commission thereon; that he is then residing upon the lot approved to him, and has continued to do so for the previous twelve months; and that he has cleared and cultivated not less than five acres of the same.

8th. If the foregoing settlement conditions be not fulfilled within the said five years, the Land may then be declared vacant and the payments forfeited.

9th. All previous applications for Land for actual settlement under the Labour Act, shall be entitled to the advantages conferred by these Regulations.

10th. If any number of persons, not less than six, desirous of emigrating to New Brunswick, apply to one of Her Majesty's Emigration Officers in the United Kingdom, setting forth that they are desirous of obtaining Land in New Brunswick for actual settlement, and naming an Agent in this Province to select the same; so soon as such Emigration Officer shall communicate the name of such Agent, he shall be authorized by the Surveyor General to select Land, not exceeding one hundred acres, for each of such applicants; and the Land so selected shall be reserved for such applicants for a period of one year.

11th.—Form of Petition.

To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of of the Parish of in the County of
Humbly sheweth,

That he is a British subject, over 18 years of age, and is not at present interested in, nor the owner of any other Land;

That he is desirous of purchasing for actual settlement, acres of Wilderness Crown Land, situate as follows:—

[Here describe the Land.]

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licenses applied for previous to this application.)

And prays leave to pay for the same agreeably to the Regulations for land sold under conditions of actual settlement.

County.	Parish.	Acres	If Vacant.	If Surveyed.	If Improved

7. All Regulations for the disposal of the Crown Lands heretofore promulgated are hereby cancelled, saving however all acts and proceedings done, and all rights existing, accrued, and established, under such Regulations; and all proceedings now in progress thereunder, shall be continued and completed as if such cancelled Regulations were now in force.

Instructions to accompany the foregoing Regulations.

1. All Local Deputies making sales of Land shall make a Return to the Surveyor General within fourteen days after the date thereof, as also a statement of all instalments received within the previous month on previous sales. In this Return the names of the purchasers shall be inserted as also the names of Agents when the principal is not present at the sale.

2. The Local Deputies shall also transmit, at the same time, a duplicate of such return and statement to the Receiver General, and remit to him all moneys received thereon, first deducting therefrom five per cent, which they are allowed to retain as remuneration for their services, provided such percentage shall not exceed four hundred dollars per annum.

3. The Local Deputies shall severally give Bonds to the Queen, with two approved sureties in a penal sum of sixteen hundred dollars; conditioned for the faithful performance of their duty.

4. No Local Deputy, or other person holding an office under, or employed in the Crown Land Department, shall, while holding such office or employment directly or indirectly, purchase any right, title, or interest in any ungranted public Lands or Timber Berth, or deal or traffic in the same, either in his own right, or by the interposition of any other person or in the name of any person in trust for him; nor shall he act as agent for any person in the application for, or sale of any public Land or Timber Berth or take or receive any fee or emolument for negociating or transacting any business connected with the duties of his office or employment, beyond the compensation appointed for his services by the Government.

5. Every Deputy Surveyor shall notify the applicants, and execute the warrants of survey entrusted to him, within four months from the date of receipt; and the Plans and Reports shall be transmitted to the Surveyor General within thirty days after the completion of the survey, such warrants of survey as are not so executed shall be returned to the Crown Land Office and be cancelled.

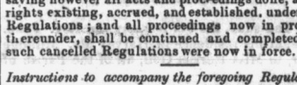
6. Every Commissioner for Labour to be performed in payment for Land, shall on or before the 15th day of December in each year, make a Return to the Surveyor General's Office, shewing the details of all labour performed as well as all Commission received by him during the preceding year.

7. Any Local Deputy, Officer, or Clerk, in or under the Crown Land Department, or any Commissioner for labour to be performed in payment of Land, who shall violate any of the foregoing Regulations and Instructions, shall forfeit his office or employment.

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council on 22nd April 1861.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 24th April, 1861.



European and North American RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after 1st May next Trains will run between Saint John and Shediac as follows:—

St. John.	LEAVE Sussex. (Down.)	Shediac.
8 A. M.	6. 45 A. M.	8 A. M.
2 P. M.		2.30 P. M.
5.30 P. M.		

The two first Trains from St. John run through, the third to Sussex only.

The Morning Train from St. John and the Afternoon Train from Shediac are Express Trains, for Passengers and Mails. All the other Trains will carry Passengers and Freight. By order.

R. JARDINE,
Railway Commissioners' Office, Chairman.
St. John, 12th April, 1861.

Timothy Clover Seed.

THE subscriber has received from the Country a quantity of Timothy Seed, equal to the best Harvey Grass Seed,

Also from the United States—A supply of Northern Red Clover Seed. P. R. INCHES.

Druggist,
apl 20 90 Prince Wm.-street.

NOTICE.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of Manufacturing Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Hand, Toilet, and fall-leaf Tables, beg to state that they are prepared to receive orders in the above line of Business at cheaper rates than they can be had in any other Establishment in the Province. Persons wishing to purchase, with a view of retailing can have those articles at a liberal Discount, Delivered at Rothsay Station, or at any Ware Room, or Wharf in St John, or any place in the Province. The Proprietors beg also to state that orders can be left at Rothsay Station with one of the Firm or some person in connection who can be always seen the Ticket Office. Purchasers can leave St. John twice a day and make their purchase and be back to St. John in 1 hour and 48 minutes, as the Factory is only five minutes walk from the Station

They therefore solicit a share of public patronage as a remuneration for their outlay in fitting up Machinery with a view of preventing money going out of the Country for articles that can be manufactured Cheaper and much Better, by the Inhabitants of this Province.

TAYLOR & McINTOSH.

Rothsay, April 10, 1060.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

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

GARDEN

A great many varieties of Cabbage, Beet, Carrot, Cauliflower, Spinach, Peppergrass, Thyme, Sage, Summer Savory, Sweet Marjoram, Peas, Beans, Lettuce, &c. &c.

FIELD SEEDS.

Vetches or Tares, Red Top, Gseen Top, and Skirving's Improved Sweedish or Lapland Turnip, White, Yellow, and Altringham Carrot, Alsike Clover, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Choice

FLOWER SEEDS,

of the most approved and popular varieties.

P. R. INCHES. Druggist,
mar 16 No. 80 Prince Wm-street.

ATTENTION!—Firemen, Fishermen, Policemen, Lumbermen, call at R. S. Staples, No. 83 King Street, and get a Rubber Hat for 10 Cents.

ANOTHER LOT OF NEW GOODS, per Canadian Steamers at Portland:

HATS,
PRINTS,
DELAINES,
CARPETS,
PARASOLS, &c.

A choice lot of French Pattern Delaines, very cheap. Call and see them.

R. S. STAPLES,
apl 17 83 King-street.

GOOD BARGAINS.

No. 25 King Street. No. 25

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

THE Suescriber in making preparations for the Spring Trade has made great reductions in the following Goods.

Whitney Blankets,
Flannels, Cottons,
Prints, Strip'd Sheetings,
Sheetings, Tickings,
Denims, Ginghams, Hollands,
Table Cloths and Towellings,
Linens, Lawns, Shirtings,
Jean, Doeskins, Tweeds,
Cotton and Union Flannels.
Moleskin's and Satinetts
Horse Rugs, Wrappers and Shawls,
Colored Blankets and Rugs,
Mill'd Blue Blankets,
Manties, and Mantle Cloths,
Homespun, Grey Blue and Black,
Crimean Shirtings and Flannels,
Wool Mits, Socks and Yarn,
Skeleton Skirts and Stays,
Batting, Wadding & Cane,
Warps, Warps, Warps.

ROBERT MOORE.
No. 25 King Street.
mar 11 (opposite Cross-St.

SKELETON SKIRTS!

OPENING OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN!

223 Dozen Just Received.

ENNIS & GARDNER.

OUR arrangements for 1861 being now completed with the Manufacturers of SKELETON SKIRTS, we beg to subjoin our

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

Misses Spring Steel, White and Gray.

	s. d.		s. d.
3 Spring	0 4½	8 Spring	1 7½
4 "	0 7½	9 "	1 10½
5 "	0 10½	10 "	2 1½
6 "	1 1½	11 "	2 4½
7 "	1 4½	12 "	2 8½

Ladies' Tied, White and Gray.

	s. d.		s. d.
8 Spring	1 3	18 Spring	3 0
9 "	1 6	18 "	3 9
10 "	1 9	21 "	4 6
11 "	2 0	25 "	5 6
12 "	2 3	30 "	6 0

Ladies' Clasped, White and Gray.

	s. d.		s. d.
6 Spring	1 6	12 Spring	3 0
7 "	1 9	13 "	3 3
8 "	2 0	16 "	3 9
9 "	2 3	18 "	4 6
10 "	2 6	21 "	5 3
11 "	2 9	25 "	6 3

Ladies' Gore Trail. White and Gray,
WITH OR WITHOUT BUSTLE.

	s. d.		s. d.
8 Spring	2 7	18 Spring	6 0
10 "	3 4	21 "	7 0
12 "	4 0	25 "	8 4
15 "	5 0	30 "	10 1

A Liberal Discount to the Trade.

Mar 13. ENNIS & GARDNER.

1860—FALL AND WINTER—1861

Extensive Importations.

CHEAP GOODS FOR THE MILLION!

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friend and the public generally, in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, that he has now open for inspection the whole of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, Just received from Great Britain and the United States, consisting of—

4 bales Winter CLOTH, etc., in Pilot, Beaver, Seal, etc.
6 cases Black and Colored Broad Cloths and Doeskins.
4 bales FLANNELS and BLANKETS,
8 cases Black and Colored Coburgs, Lustres, and Fancy Dress Stuffs,
6 cases German, Wool, Gala and Cotton Plaids
3 do. Mantilla, Long and Square Shawls and Cloth Mantles,
2 do. Ladies' and Girls' Felt Hats, and Bonnet Shapes.
6 do. Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Sewed Muslins, Bonnet Borders, Ruches, Blonds, Laces Edgings, Veils, etc.
7 cases Hosiery and Gloves, Gauntlets, Polkas Comforters, Chenile Scarfs, Berlin and Cashmere Hoods, etc.
2 do. Furs, Seaside Boas, and Silk Hand'kfs
2 do. Muslins, Lawns, Netts, Lawn Hand'kfs
4 bales Printed Calicoes and Ginghams,
6 do. Grey and White Cottons and Sheetings,
10 do. Blue and White Cotton Warps,
4 do Shirtings Stripes, Bed Ticks and Denims,
3 cases Corduroys, Moleskins and Velvets,
3 bales Tailors' Canvas, Osnaburg, Towelling, etc.
2 cases Gents Frne Shirts; Collars and Hosoms,
7 do. Cloth, Fur and Plush Caps, Haberdashery, and Small Wares, Tailors' Trimmings, etc.

In addition to the above he has received from the United States—

12½ bales BATTING and WADDING;
22 cases Sattinetts, Flannels, Denims, Drilling, Cotton Flannels, Skeleton Skirts, Hoops, Braces, etc.

TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, CAPS, &c.

☞ Wholesale and Retail. ☜

☞ Public attention is particularly called to the immense stock of MADE CLOTHING, consisting of over 5,000 Garments, of all descriptions, for Men and Boys, in Over Coats, Dress and Business Coats, Reefing Jackets, Pants and Vests, in every fashionable style and material, all made up under the inspection of our experienced Cutter

Also—Just Opened—10 cases English made CLOTHING, consisting of Seal, Mohair, Pilot and Beaver Over Coats, Reefing Jackets Red and Blue Flannel SHIRTS, Strong Striped SHIRTS. VESTS, etc., etc.

☞ Clothing of every description made to order.

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.,
MANCHESTER HOUSE, Fredericton, N. B.,
LONDON HOUSE, Canning, Nova Scotia.
jan 2 SIMON NEALIS.