works, material, plant, and so forth. They estimate the liabilities up to the present time at £28,636. The only mode open to the company for raising the capital still required is by the issue of debentures, which were in the first instance offered to the shareholders, and only very recently to the public. The directors are prepared to take a portion of those debentures, and they trust that, if the shareholders will take up a due proportion of them, the amount will be speedily subscribed. They state that, unless funds are provided without delay, it will be impossible to finish the railway within the period prescribed by provincial Legislature,—a failure which must necessarily entail serious loss upon the company. The capital account shows that £180,936 had been received, and £195,572 expended; leaving a balance of £16,636 against the company.—*Woostock Journal.*

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW IN CANADA.—The new postage law has now been in existence a short time, and we may safely assert that no more unpopular measure has been put in operation for many years. The levying of postage on newspapers, after they had been allowed to go free for a time, is regarded by the people generally as an arbitrary and unjust measure, and entirely uncalled for. The plea used by Postmaster General Smith, that the Post Office department should be made to pay its own expenses, is a very weak one. If a yearly deficiency has to be provided for, where do the Government get the wherewithal to do so? Why from the people, and they would much rather pay for it in any other way than to be taxed for their newspapers. The tax is felt to be inconvenient and oppressive, and will do more to injure the Government than all the efforts of Mr. Brown and his party for some years past. It is, besides, a direct injury to the publishers of newspapers; and it is matter of astonishment that members of Parliament, the most of whom are under obligations of one or another to the press, could be found to vote for such a measure.

The press, almost without exception, condemn the new law; and we cannot help thinking that if they had only given the measure a united and determined opposition at the time it was before Parliament, it would not now be the law of the land. The next best thing is to agitate for its repeal, and if Parliament will only consult the "well understood wishes of the people," as they should do, postage on newspapers will be abolished as soon as Parliament meets next winter.—*The Perth standard, (Canada.)*

## IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE!

### PEACE CONCLUDED!!!

### Mail by steamer at Halifax.

By the "Europa" which arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, we have papers to the 16th June, giving the terms of the treaty of peace concluded between the Emperors of France and Austria. The following telegram to News-room, with London Letter, and selections from papers give what is most interesting.

THE PEACE.—The papers are mainly engaged in speculations upon the sudden conclusion of peace and its results. Letters from Paris assert that much discontent prevailed there in regard to the terms of peace and the small result of the war, although the peace itself gave general satisfaction. The Siecle (the organ of the French liberals) is dissatisfied, and says the French will have everything to begin again in a few years, if the minutest Austrian influence is sufficed to abide in Italy; it calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian Princes, confederates of Austria.

The Emperor Napoleon had quitted the seat of war, and was en route for France; he was expected to proceed direct to St. Cloud, and defer his official entry into Paris until he makes it at the head of the army of Italy. The Emperor and King of Sardinia arrived at Turin on the 15th, amid enthusiastic acclamations; they were met by Prince Carignan and Count Cavour. The Emperor of Austria left Verona for Vienna on the morning of the 14th.

An order of the day, published at Verona on the 12th says, Austria commenced war for the maintenance of sacred treaties, relying on the devotedness of her people, the bravery of her army, and on her natural allies. Not having found allies, Austria yields to an unfavorable political situation. The Emperor cordially thanks his people as well as the army, who have again shown that their sovereign may confidently rely on their devotedness, if any more struggles should arrive. The interview between the Emperors at Villa Franca, is said to have lasted nearly the whole day. The Paris *Monietur* publishes a proclamation by the Emperor, announcing to his soldiers the basis of peace. It is to the following effect:—The principal aim of the war is obtained, and Italy will become, (or the first time, a nation. Venetia, it is true, remains to Austria, but it will, nevertheless, be an Italian province, forming part of the Italian Confederation. The Union of Lombary with Piedmont, creates for us a powerful ally, who will owe to us its independence.

The Italian governments which have remained inactive, or which have been called into their possessions, will comprehend the necessity of salutary reforms. A general amnesty will obliterate the traces of civil discord. Italy henceforth mistress of her destinies will only have herself to accuse, should she not progress regularly in order and freedom. You will soon return to France; a grateful country will there receive, with transport, those soldiers who have raised so high the glory of our arms at Montebello, Palistro, Turbigo, Magenta, Marignano, and Solferino; who in two months have freed Piedmont, and have only stopped because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with interest that France had in this formidable war. Be proud then of your success, proud of the results obtained, proud especially of being well beloved children of that France who will always be the great nation, so long as she shall have the heart to comprehend noble causes, and men like yourselves to defend them.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Valleggio, July 12th.

The preliminary conditions of the treaty of peace are thus announced in an official Austrian correspondence. Austria and France will support the formation of an Italian Confederation, to which Austria accedes. Lombardy, as far as the line of the Mincio, is to be given up.—Mantua, Peschiera, Borgoforti, and the whole Venetia remain Austrian possessions. The Princes of Tuscany and Modena are to return to their States. A universal amnesty is granted

The Vienna correspondent of the London "Times" says, three applications were made to the Emperor of Austria before he would consent to an armistice. The overtures were made direct by Napoleon for the purpose of preventing mediation by neutrals. The same correspondent says, the Pope was burned in effigy at Milan, and that very unfriendly feeling had sprung up between Napoleon and Victor Emanuel.

The *Monitour* of Friday, contains the following.—*Des Anceno*, July 14th.—The Augsburg *Gazette* alleges that the cause of the armistice was the existence of a dangerous malady in the French army, but to this we can give a formal denial. The sanitary condition of the French army is excellent, and exceeds even the hopes which could have been entertained—from the heat and fatigue endured.

The King of Sardinia has issued the following proclamation to the people of Lombardy:—Heaven has blessed our arms. With the powerful aid of our magnanimous and valiant ally, the Emperor Napoleon we arrived, in a few days, after victory upon victory, at the banks of the Mincio. To day I come back among you, to tell you that Heaven has granted your wishes: an armistice followed by preliminaries of peace, assure the people of Lombardy of their independence. According to your desire, many times expressed, you will henceforth form with our ancient state one single and free family. I take your destiny under my directions, and hope to find in you that concurrence which the chief of a state needs in order to create a new administration. I tell you people of Lombardy to trust in your King. Established on solid and imperishable basis, he will procure happiness for the new country which Heaven has entrusted to his government.

A letter from Milan of the 13th, states that the King of Sardinia arrived there on that evening, amid the plaudits of the populace. His Majesty subsequently presented himself on the balcony of his hotel, and was greeted with warm acclamations of *Vive le Re!* The Emperor of Austria ordered immediate cessation of recruiting, just commenced. It was rumored the Emperor and Empress of France would visit Vienna. The French army, it is reported, commenced counter march. Count Cavour and his colleagues in the Sardinian Ministry, have resigned, and their resignations accepted by the King: this action caused by the conditions of peace. Count Arese charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Two days before the armistice a war tax was imposed on Piedmont, amounting to one tenth of all taxes on real property, customs, dues, &c. It was considered probable the dismissal of Cardinal Antonelli would result from the state of affairs in Italy. It is said that Garibaldi was about to issue a proclamation, and it was considered doubtful if he would readily lay down arms. Up to 11th the formation of Hungarian Legion had proceeded prosperously, 5,000 men having joined. A letter from Rome of 7th says, the Pope had sent autograph to Napoleon, stating his determination to demand from Catholic Powers armed intervention.

BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons on 13th, the bill abolishing church rates was debated, and passed to second reading by a vote of 263 to 193, amidst loud cheering. On the 14th, in the Lords, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe withdrew his motion relative to the affairs of Italy. The Duke of Newcastle stated that government did not intend renewing the license by which the Hudson's Bay Company held their North American Territories. A bill would soon be introduced for appointing Magistrates throughout the territory, to prevent disputes between Indians and whites, and to establish trading regulations and to prevent excesses. Government was not prepared to grant subsidy for the establishment of Railways in the territory. The Duke of Somerset said that the expediency of entering into arrangements for arming ocean mail steamers had been under consideration, but as a committee of naval officers in 1852 reported against such a measure on the ground of expense, nothing has been done. A general survey had, however, been recently ordered of steam tugs and other vessels employed at the mouths of rivers, in order to ascertain how far they might be rendered available for defensive property.

In the House of Commons considerable progress was made with the army and navy estimates. In regard to the former, Sidney Herbert explained the present military position of the country and measures of defence. He expected 100 Armstrong guns to be made this year, and 200 before the end of the financial year. On the 15th, in both Houses, reference was made to the treaty of peace. Lord Derby pointedly enquired if the King of Sardinia was party to the treaty, for it was understood the Emperor of the French was his ally and not the principal in the quarrel. Lord John Russell in the Commons said, he did not know whether parties to the treaty of Vienna had been consulted, but so far as England was concerned no particulars beyond those published had been furnished. Lord Cowley had called on the French Government for details, but Count Walewski told him he could afford no information until the Emperor arrived in Paris, which was expected on the 18th. Sir James Graham inquired if Government was aware that a formidable French fleet was stationed at Cherbourg and Brest, with gun boats for landing troops. Lord John Russell said, France had made no extraordinary preparations, and consequently no explanation had been demanded.

The new Telegraph cable between England and Denmark had been successfully laid. A Mediterranean company had ordered a cable between Malta and Sicily—expected to be laid in November. The English Government had fully determined on having a cable direct to Gibraltar, and thence to Malta. An anti-slavery meeting, presided over by Lord Brougham, had been held in London. An address to the Duke of Newcastle was agreed, requesting that the House of Lords appoint a committe to enquire into the present state of the slave trade, as the Coolie and African traffic is degenerating into a positive slave trade. Original of Power's, Greek slave sold at auction in London for 1800 guineas, Duke of Cleveland being purchaser. Orange riots on the 12th of July, took place as usual in some parts of Ireland, and at Paisley the outbreak was quite serious, fire arms and knives were used: one man killed, and several dangerously wounded. The statement that the new Australian mail service via Panama, is awarded to Lever is contradicted.

*Montenary Affairs.* Bank of England on the fourteenth reduced the minimum rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent. This step was fully anticipated, and exercised no influence on the stock market. Funds opened buoyant and excited on the morning the *North Britain* sailed. Consols were quoted at about 98 1-2, they soon, however, fell back, under the growing impression that the terms of peace were not such as to inspire confidence in its durability.

LATEST.—The *Daily News* (city article), says—funds opened on Friday with dull appearance, but closed at a half per cent. higher than Thursday. The recent rise has attracted a moderate supply of stock, but *bona fide* holders have little temptation to sell on time, when one and a half per cent. is the highest rate obtainable from deposit. Receiving establishments and speculative transactions are partly in abeyance—a disposition being shown to await the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget.

It is expected that there is nothing whatever in Austro-French compromise sufficiently reassuring to induce England to scorn reasonable measures of defence. In other departments of stock exchange prices had a drooping tendency. Reduction in Bank's terms attracted a moderate amount of business to that establishment, although first class bills were taken elsewhere at 2 1-4, and in exceptional instances 2 per cent. Except as regards Frankfort, continental exchanges showed unfavorable tendency. The 'Times' (city article) says, a fall of one per cent. on Paris Bourse on Thursday caused the English funds to open on Friday at a slight further reaction, but market acquired more steadiness in the latter part of the day. There was generally a more active demand for money, and at Bank, owing to reduction in rate, a marked increase took place.

It is remarked that Sardinia, by accepting Lombardy without the fortresses to defend it, has made herself the vassal of France, and that Italy has gained nothing, while the Emperor returns to Paris nominally a conqueror, but in reality a baffled and dishonored man. It was reported in Paris on Friday, that great agitation prevailed at Milan; that troubles had broken out in Venetia; that Florence was disturbed, and that the Parisian populace was indignant at the Emperor not having fulfilled his promise to the latter.

FRANCE.—The Bank of France statement for month of July show decrease in cash of over eleven millions of francs. The *Moniteur* publishes a second warning to *Univers*, on account of objectionable political articles. The Paris Bourse closed on the 15th, at 68-60 for money and account, being an advance of a quarter during the day: they touched nearly seventy after the peace.

SWITZERLAND.—The Federal Council had resolved to disband the troops in the Canton Ticino, where guard for Austrian vessels will alone remain. They also resolved proposing very severe measures to prevent the enrolment of the Swiss for foreign military service. Orders have been issued to disband the troops called out during the war, and repealing measures against exportation of arms, ammunition, &c.

PRUSSIA.—The Prussian *Gazette* says, that in consequence of the treaty of peace orders had been transmitted to troops on march to halt at the respective places where they happen to be. Also, that the proposal made by the Prussian ambassador at the Federal Diet in regard to Federal troops had, under present circumstances, been withdrawn by the Prussian Government

NAPLES.—Additional details of the recent partial mutiny of the Swiss troops received. A body of troops mutinied in barracks, killing the Colonel and several officers of the 4th Regiment; they afterwards repaired to the Royal Palace, but were forced back by the chasseurs and hussars on duty to the Champ de Mars, where they were surrounded. The commander in chief of the Swiss called on them to surrender; they replied by discharging their fire arms, wounding a General and about twenty privates. Orders were then given to fire on the mutineers, when 75 were killed and 233 wounded.

ROME.—A Bostonian at the sack of Perugia, writes to the London "Times," giving additional details of that brutal affair. He says, the American Minister, Stockton, at Rome, demanded redress and indemnification for American citizens, and by his energetic action will doubtless obtain such as is to be had.

IT SAVED MY LIFE.—Such is the repeated testimony of hundreds of persons of all ages, with regard to the magic power of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. When every medicine fails, this seems to possess a perfect charm over the various diseases incident to mankind. Sold by druggists generally.

Persons who have used Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup say it acts like a perfect charm.

### Weekly Receipts of the Religious Intelligencer.

PLEASE READ!—Persons paying money for the Religious Intelligencer will please see that it is credited. The number of the paper to which each man's money pays immediately follows the amount received.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 25.—Jacob Bacon 4s 3d 321—Armstrong Stepensen, 3s 9d 317—Mangus Green, 3s 9d 317—John Wheton, 5s 312—E. Roach, 7s 6d 342.

NOVA SCOTIA.—B. J. Johnson, 10s. We do not know anything about the books you speak of. Please give us information.

### BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The "Board of Managers" appointed at the recent General Conference of Free Christian Baptists, consisting of the following persons, viz:

Robert McLeod, of Sussex; Peleg Smith;
George L. Slip; Asa Smith;
Gilbert Perry; Charles Gunter;
Robert Slip; T. W. Carpenter;
Daniel W. Clark; Rev. T. Connor;
Rev. John. Perry;—are hereby notified to meet at the Store No. 26, Germain Street, in Saint John, on Saturday, the 6th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JAMES SLIP.

Hampstead, Queen's County, July 25, 1859.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH, ST. JOHN.

Services in the Free Baptist Meeting House, Waterloo Street, as follows:

SABBATH. Preaching at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. Prayer and Social Meeting, (except on special occasions,) at 6 o'clock, P. M.

☞ A large number of the seats in the Meeting-House are still free at all the services; and at three o'clock P. M., ALL ARE FREE.

WEEK EVENING. Prayer and Social Meeting in the Vestry, on Wednesday Evening at 8 o'clock; and Prayer Meeting on Friday Evening, at 8 o'clock. The public are invited to attend all our services.

☞ Parties wishing to rent Pews or single Seats for permanent use, can be accommodated.

July 15, 1859. E. McLEOD Pastor.

### NOTICE.

Elder D. Oliphant, of Cobourg, Canada West, will preach in the Christian Chapel, Duke Street, this evening (Friday) at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

## MARRIED.

In this city last evening, by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. Thomas Roach, of Studholm, to Miss Sarah H. Stockton, of the same place.

At Indian Town, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. William H. Logan, to Miss Catharine A. Peterson, both of that place.

On the ninth of April, by the Rev. J. Wallace, Mr. George W. Caldwell, to Miss Elizabeth A. Parlee, both of Studholm.

## DIED.

On the 21st inst., at Lepreaux, MARY CAROLINE, infant daughter of JOHN and CATHERINE ANN BOYD

On Friday morning, 22d inst., Edith May, infant daughter of George Connell, Esq., aged 4 months.

At Upper Woodstock, on the 18th inst., Maggie Z., daughter of Asahel M. Broderick, aged 6 years and 8 months.

At his residence in Perth, on the 23rd ult., Mr. Alexander Murchison, aged 93 years.

His death was occasioned under the following circumstances: He was, with some of his neighbors, in a wagon, when the horse ran away and threw him out; and from injuries thus received he expired in half an hour. The deceased was a native of Scotland, in the Isle of Sky, parish of Kilmore. He came to New Brunswick in 1804; belonged to the New Brunswick Fencibles or 104th Regiment; remained nine years; went to Canada in 1812, and returned in 1817. His regiment being disbanded, he moved up the river St. John to the parish of Perth, where he remained till his death. During his military career his character was good.

Father Murchison had long evinced perfect faith in his Saviour, and for the last seven years had faithfullly led the prayer-meetings in the place where he resided, and has now gone to reap a glorious reward. He leaves a widow, five children, twenty-one grand children, twelve great-grand-children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. A funeral sermon was preached by Elder E. Sisson, from ii. Timothy, 4th chap., 6—8 verses.

L. A. MURCHISON.

**Important to Shipmasters and Crews.**

Some twenty years since, I was very seriously injured in one of my hips, by coming in contact with the anchor of the ship of which I was second mate. The bruise was so bad that my hip has given me great trouble most of the time since, until a year ago last April, when I heard of Davis' Pain Killer, and immediately procured a bottle, and by using it according to the directions, was entirely cured in about ten days, and have not experienced the least trouble from my complaint since.

Feeling the importance of having this valuable medicine constantly by me, before starting for Europe in March last, in the ship Louvre, from New York, I purchased two large bottles to take with me. While at Antwerp one of my crew was attacked with a very severe dysentiary; I gave him the Pain Killer, and it cured him in a hurry.

On my passage home, with one hundred and sixty four passengers, I administered this valuable remedy to all who were sick, and none took it without getting relief. One lady passenger in particular was troubled with a bad headache, for which she said there was no cure, having been troubled with it most of the time for years. I told her I had a sure remedy, and gave her the Pain Killer, which to her surprise, did effect the cure she had long sought in vain for. I had as good a medicine chest as ever was put on board a ship, but did not open it, there being no necessity for it—the Pain Killer answering all purposes. And I do most sincerely recommend to every ship master always to take good supply of this valuable medicine with him on going to sea, as it is so valuable and convenient to use in case of wounds or bruises, which are liable to, and frequently do happen to crews on shipboard.

CHRISTOPHER ALLYN,
Late Master of the Ship Louvre.

**Cramp and Pain Killer.**

The world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER, prepared by CURTIS & PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious cholic, chills, and Fever Burns, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are on circulars in the hands of Agents.

**P. P. P.**

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They sooth pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength, They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. WHERE THESE PLASTERS ARE, PAIN CANNOT EXIST. Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature. BARNES & PARK,
13 & 15 Park Pow. N. Y.

*Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.*

**PALMER'S Celebrated Artificial Leg.**

This world renowned limb has been in use in Europe and America for upwards of twelve years, and every succeeding year serves only to increase its popularity. The "Great Prize Medal" was awarded to Dr. Palmer in London over thirty-five competitors from all parts of Europe, and in this country wherever exhibited, it has invariably received the highest award. Upwards of "Four Thousand" of the Palmer Artificial Legs are now in use, and are represented by all degrees and professions,—Farmers, Mechanics, Lawyers, Sailors, Ladies and Children, all use this "unequaled limb" with wonderful ease and naturalness. The Palmer Leg is adapted to every form of amputation, from the shortest to the longest. The patient is enabled to walk immediately upon the application of the leg. The limb is an exact copy of its fellow, and the most critical fail to distinguish it from nature. The limbs are very durable, yet so light as to be worn with great comfort. Palmer & Co. have supplied upwards of fifty individuals with two legs each, all of whom walk with surprising naturalness. The recently invented "artificial arm" is regarded as a complete triumph in the art. The public are cautioned against the circulars and advertisements of charlatans and pretenders, who have recently entered the field, and are endeavoring to deceive by copying the invention and the indirect use of the Palmer reputation.

Persons requiring legs or arms, should apply to us, as the "Palmer Leg" is the only one recommended by surgeons and physicians. Pamphlets containing full information concerning the invention sent free to patients, surgeons and physicians, on application to PALMER & CO., No. 19 Green Street. Boston. apl 21

Saint John, June 12th, 1859.

DR. LEARY—

Dear Sir—In bringing my name before the public, I do it cheerfully, so that suffering humanity may derive benefit from the Anglo saxon Medicine, as I am happy to say I have. After trying the most skillful physicians in the United States and this Province, as also the most celebrated remedies, Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Athsma included. The great difference between your remedy and all other remedies I have tried previous are as follows. The former medicines palliate the disease; the Anglo Saxon eradicates it. I wish all who may be suffering from Asthma would avail themselves of so great a blessing. I remain, sir, with high esteem, yours, very truly.

[Vis.Pr.Alb.-1y] EDWARD BRACKET

Princess-street, Saint John, June 17th, 1859.

DR. LEARY—

Dear sir:—This is to certify that I have for some time been afflicted with a hacking cough, and a difficulty in expectorating of phlegm. I have tried all the remedies so highly recommended in Lung complaints, but to no effect in my case. I purchased one bottle of your Albion Liniment, and one bottle of cough mixture. The former I rubbed to my neck and chest, the latter: took thirty drops in a little sugar; three doses I am happy to say, removed all my trouble. I am now in good health. For the benefit of the afflicted, you are at liberty to publish this certificate. Believe me, sir, I shall always feel grateful for the benefit derived from the Anglo-saxon Medicine. Yours respectfully,

[Vis,Pr.& Al-1y] THO. BUDGE.

### Notice to the Public.

ALL LETTERS FOR THE ENGLISH MAILS MUST BE PREPAID.

ON and after 1st of August, 1859, all letters for Great Britain and Ireland, or for British Possessions or Colonies, or for Foreign Countries, intended for the English Mails, must be prepaid when posted in New Brunswick. Prepayment should be made by Stamp whenever practicable.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Persons posting letters containing value, should be careful to require them to be registered, and to obtain from the Postmaster a Certificate of receipt for Registration. The charge for Registration in addition to the Postage is as follows, viz:

On Letters to any other place in New Brunswick, or British N. America, Six Pence.
On Letters for the United States, " "
On Letters for the United Kingdom, " "
On Letters for British Colonies or Possessions sent via England, 1s. 1½d.
On Letters for France or other Foreign Countries, via England, an amount equal to the Postage Rate.

Registration is not an absolute guarantee against the miscarriage or loss of a letter; but a Registered letter can be traced when an Unregistered letter cannot: and the posting and delivery, or non-delivery can be proven. A Registered Letter is thus secured against any of the casualities, which, from incorrect address, forgetfulness of the receiver or other error, may affect, an Unregistered Letter.

CHARLES CONNELL,
Post Office Department } Postmaster General.
July 4th, 1859. } j 27 2i

### Notice to the Public.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Fredericton, 6th July, 1859.*

ON and after the First August next, Printed Books, Periodical Publications, or Pamphlets under sixteen ounces in weight, can be forwarded by Post in New Brunswick, at the rate of one Halfpenny per ounce.

Printed Music, will be allowed to pass through Post in New Brunswick, under the same Regulations as Pamphlets.

Printed Circulars, Catalogues, Hand Bills, and Prices Current posted in New Brunswick, will be liable to a rate of One Halfpenny each, subject to the following Regulations, viz.:—

The Postage must be prepaid. Each must be in a Cover unsealed, or if sealed open at the end or side,—the word "Circular," "Catalogue," "Handbill," or "Price Current," as the case may be, must be written or printed on the face of the Cover.

Any of the above mentioned, however, coming into New Brunswick by Post from the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island, unpaid, will be subject to One Halfpenny postage, to be collected on delivery.

CHARLES CONNELL,
Postmaster General.
July 27—(2i)

### Notice to the Public.

TO prevent inconvenience to the public by the detention of their Letters for non payment of Postage until the new arrangements shall become generally known, Letters addressed to the United Kingdom, posted in this Province, insufficiently prepaid, will be charged with the deficiency of postage and a fine of Six-pence in addition, until 1st November next.

CHARLES CONNELL,
Postmaster General.
Post Office Department, Fredericton, } 25th July 1859. }
July 27—(2i)

**CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!**

THE Cheapest place to buy Thermometers,
The cheapest place to buy Tailor's Crayons.
The Cheapest place to buy Meerchaum Pipes.
The Cheapest place to buy Stone (Indian) Pipes.
The Cheapest place to buy Palm Leaf Fans.
The Cheapest place to buy Leather Belts.
The Cheapest place to buy Silk Elastic Belts
The Cheapest place to buy Skeleton Skirts.
The Cheapest place to buy Round Cane.
The Cheapest place to buy Flat Cane.
The Cheapest place to buy Covered Cane.
The Cheapest place to buy Covered Brass.
Tee Cheapest place to buy Covered Steel,
Is at 75, Prince William Street.

F. A. COSGROVE.

We have just received a further supply of Indian Bead Work; also Bark Canoes F. A. C.

709) CROWN LAND OFFICE, July 17, 1859.

105 ACRES OF LAND, Lot No 6, South side Tabuchitac Indian Reserve, will be offered for sale by Auction by the Commissioners, at Newcastle, Wednesday the 21 of September at noon, upset price 4s per acre.

July 29 JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen.

**Hartt's Medical Mineral Discovery.**

BY a careful anylisis it has been found to contain 15.608 grains of Solid Mineral Substance to each pint of Water, and is a sure cure for all diseases of the blood.

For sale by JONATHAN TITUS, and BENJ. PRICE, King's Square, and JOHN HARTT, Union Street.
july 29.

FLOUR MEAL, &c.—Landing this day ex Osprey, from New York, and India from Philadelphia:—
200 bbls. Extra State FLOUR;
200 " Extra Philadelphia FLOUR;
200 " Corn Meal;
20 " Rye FLOUR;
5 tierces RICE.
For sale from the Wharf at lowest market rates,
TURNBULL & CO.,
July 27 14 & 15 South Wharf.

FLOUR & MEAL.—Received ex Pleadies, and to arrive per Osprey from New York, and Indian from Philadelphia.—300 bbls Extra State Flour; 200 do. do. Philadelphia FLOUR; 200 do. Corn Meal; 20 bbls. Rye Flour of superior quality. For sale at lowest market rates by TURNBULL & CO.,
july 27 14 & 15 South Mkt. Wharf.

ICE and WATER for the Million. Patent Electro Plated PITCHERS to hold the same, for sale cheap at [july 6] F. A. COSGROVE.

**CLOTHING! CLOTHING!**
JULY 28th 1859.
THE WHOLE STOCK AT
**Granite Hall**
No. 5, Dock Street,
OFFERING AND WILL BE SOLD
AT RETAIL AT
WHOLESALE PRICES!
TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL SUPPLIES.
july 29 THOS. R. JONES.

**GREAT BARGAINS AT THE NEW SHOP,**
31, KING STREET.

SAMUEL BROWN now offers the following Goods at greatly reduced prices, in order to make a final Clearance before his Fall Stock arrives:

Muslin Dresses, Bareges and Balzerines; Silk and Cloth Mantles; Bonnet Ribbons and Hats; Barege Shawls, Silk and Cashmere; Laces, Muslin and Cambric Setts; Swiss and Lace Curtains; Feathers, Flowers and Head Dresses; Stockings and Gloves; with a general assortment of Fancy Dress Goods.

Parties desirous of of Bargains should call before purchasing elsewhere. july 28.

**Strictly Sound Flour.**

To arrive per schrs. Charles, Martha Jane, and Mary Ann from New York, and Fellow Craft from Philadelphia.

600 BBLS. Extra State FLOUR, a first class article; 150 do Wisconsin FLOUR; 200 do Extra Ohio do; 100 do Superfine State do; 400 do Corn Meal. All the above warranted of strictly sound quality. For sale by
july 29 HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

**VICTORIA HOUSE.**
**Brown Mantle Cloths.**

Received per Steamer Canada:—

SEVERAL packages of Staple Dry GOODS, comprising MAMTLE CLOTHS in all shades; Grey Cottons, Muslins, Delaines, very low; Cotton Warps.
july 15 FRASER & RAY.

**Received by Eastern City.**

10 BOXES ORANGES; 5 barrels Bermuda ONIONS; 2 do superior pickled Cucumbers; 100 boxes fine table Salt; 2 do best Cayenne Peppers; 5 do Tomatoe Catsup; 2 boxes Lime Juice; 1 do shelled Almonds; 1 bbl Filberts; 1 do English Walnuts; 1 do Pine Apples. A general assortment of Groceries, Spices, Pickles, Sauces, Flour, Corn Meal, &c. &c. For sale very low for Cash by
july 9 JAS T. HALL, 52 King street.

VICTORIA HOUSE, **Prince William Street.**
**FRENCH ROBED TISSUES**—a splendid Lot of Dress GOODS in various textures, and in the leading designs for this season.
july 15. FRASER & RAY.

**New Stationery.**

EX EMPRESS—The subscribers have received ex Empress from Liverpool—A further assortment of PAPERS and General STATIONERY, among which will be found—Blue Laid Medium Post, Cap and Letter Papers, Cream Laid Post, Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Bank Post Papers, Large Heavy Brown Papers, Metallic Memorandum Books, Printing and Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Porte Crayons, Card Cases, Brass Dividers, Backgammon Boards, Draft Men, Chess Boards, Spring Letter Ballances, Gold Pens, Diamond and Adamant points, &c.,—all of which will be sold at lowest prices for Cash.
july 7 J. & A. M'MILLAN.

TENDERS will be received at Mr. WARD'S Office, on or before FEIDAY, the 29th July, for supplying the Provincial Lunatic Asylum with the following articles for one year, from the 1st of August:

For BEEF or MUTTON, per 100 lbs. of the best quality, in alternate hind and fore quarters, as may be required:
" BREAD—per 2 lb. loaf of Superfine Flour;
" do. —per 2 lb. " of mixed, ¾ Superfine Flour, and ¼ Corn Meal, or how many pounds of bread will be furnished per bbl. of Flour;
And how much per pound for baking;
For RICE—per 100 lbs;
" BARLEY—per 100 lbs;
" OATMEAL—per 100 lbs;
" BEANS—per bushel;
" COFFEE, green—per lb;
" do. ground—per lb;
" CODFISH—per 112 lbs;
" POLLOCK—per 112 lbs;
" SUGAR—per 112 lbs:
" MOLASSES—per gal;
" CANDLES, mould—per lb:
" do. dipt—per lb;
" SOAP, yellow—per lb;
" " common—per lb;
" OATS—per bushel;
" CORNMEAL—per bbl;
" BUTTER—per lb;
COTTONS, WOLLENS, &c., of British Manufacture, at what advance on sterling cost;
DRUGS & MEDICINES, at what advance on sterling cost.

☞ The Butchers and Bakers are paid monthly; all other supplies are paid quarterly.

All Supplies are to be delivered at the Asylum in such quantities, and at such fixed periods as they are required, being subject to the approval or rejection of the Commissioners.
june 20

**Received by "Eastern City,"**

200 BOXES ORANGES; 1 do LEMONS; 2 bbls Onions; 1 basket Tomatoes, Cheese, Saleratus, Pepper, 2 boxes Extracts Lemon, Orange, Rose, Almond, Cinnamon, and Vanilla; 2 boxes Lucca Oil; 5 boxes Pepper Sauce; 2 do Anderson's Solace Tobacco, the best Tobacco manufactured for Chewing.

IN STORE.—A general assortment of GROCERIES; good Sugar, 12lbs. for 5s; superior Teas and Tobaccos, best brands for Chewing and Smoking; MOLASSES, 1s. 6d. per Gallon.

july 22 JAS. T. HALL,
52 King street.

**CAUTION.**

THE Subscriber having obtained on the 14th Sept, 1857, the Patent right in the Province of New-Brunswick for showing Ambrotype Pictures on Leather, suitably prepared textile fabrics, Enamelled Cloth, Ivory, Wood, Iron, and many other hard substances, with power to vend the same for his own behoof and benefit, takes this opportunity of informing all person or persons that any infringement of such patent right, unless special license be from him obtained, will be dealt with to the utmost rigour of the Law in such case made and provided.

JOHN A. MACE,
Inventor and Patentee.
Carleton, St. John, N. B., July 20, 1859.

**CORYOTYPES. CORYOTYPES.**

*Invented and Patented by* JOHN A. MACE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters Patent in this Province for the manufacture, use and sale of Coryotype Pictures, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Province generally, that he has fitted up his rooms and is prepared to take likenesses of this description on Leather, suitably prepared textile fabrics, Enamelled Cloth, Ivory, Wood, Iron, and many other hard substances, in every variety of style and on the most reasonable terms.

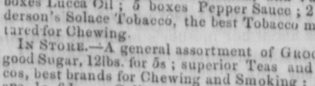
The Coryotype has all the appearance, softness, and richness of an oil painting, it equals the Ambrotype or Daguerreotype in correctness, it far exceeds them in durability.

*IT WILL NEVER WEAR OUT.*

The Subscriber is also prepared to furnish pictures in the common Ambrotype or Daguerreotype style on reasonable terms.

He has been honored with the patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and many other dignitaries; and he assures all who patronize him, that he will give them a picture which will last for ages. An examination of specimens is solicited.

JOHN A. MACE,
July 20 Coryotype Artist,
King Street, Carleton.



**NOTICE.**

EXCURSION TRAINS will run on Tuesdays and Fridays between St. John and Ossekeag until further notice, at one fare out and in.

By order R. JARDINE,
Railway Commissioners' Office, } Chairman.
St. John, July 12, 1859.

**NOTICE.**

ON and after 9th June, 1858, the Railway Trains will run as follows, leaving

| *St. John.* | *Kennebecasis.* | *Ossekeag* |
|---|---|---|
| 8 a. m., | 8 36 a. m. | 8 a. m. |
| 12 Noon, | 12.36 p. m. | 12 noon. |
| 6 p. m., | 6.36 p. m. | 6 p. m. |

By Order, R. JARDINE,
Railway Commissioners' Office, } Chairman.
St. John, 4th June, 1859.

**European and North American Rail way.**

**Shediac and Moncton District.**

TRAINS will run on this Division until further notice, as follows—
Leaving Shediac at 8 a. m.
" Moncton at 10 a.
The right to detain with the Steamer du Chene, is reserved.

Railway Commissioners' Office,
St. John, 12th Aug.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable piece of LAND situated on the west side of the Lake, at the Narrows, Cambridge, Q. C., containing about ten acres. If not sold by the first of October, it will then be offered at Auction.

Cambridge, Q. C., July 22, 1859 SAMUEL BLCK.

*BOARD.*

THE subscriber can accommodate a few Male TEACHERS during the next term of Training School. [july 22--1uli] E. C. FREEZE.

FLOUR and PORK—Ex brig Charles from New-York—213 bbls Extra FLOUR, sound and of superior quality; 20 bbls heavy Mess PORK. For sale by TURNBULL & CO.,
july 20 14 and 15 South Wharf.

WOODBOAT FOR SALE.—The superior new Woodboat, HELEN BRYSON, with all her Tackle and Apparel complete. Apply to
HAMILTON & UNDERHILL,
july 8 No. 4, South Wharf.

KEEP COOL!—25 different Styles of Summer COATS, cool and comfortable, in all prices, from 5s and upwards. THOS. R. JONES,
june 29—vip 5 Dock-St.

GERMAN WINDOW GLASS.—Just received from Antwerp, via New York, per schr Charles: 170 boxes WINDOW GLASS, of the following sizes, viz: 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10x14, 11x15, 12x16, and 12x18. For sale by S. L. TILLEY,
july 21 35 King street.

**REDUCTION.**

THE balance of our SUMMER STOCK of BONNETS, PARASOLS and MANTLES is now offered at REDUCED PRICES

ENNIS & GARDNER,
july 1 55 King-street.

**HOMESPUN.**

**Just received at No. 10, King-Srreet,**

A very superior article for SACK COATS.
[july 15] A. & T. GILMCUR.

**ODDS AND ENDS.**

EX "