POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.

We noticed a few weeks since the very satisfactory and able Report of the Post Office Departmsnt then just published. During a discussion in the House a few days ago, on a resolution relative to additional Postal arrangements, the Hon. Post Master General gave a full exposition of Post Office affairs. And as this Department is of general interest, and there are a great many Way Office keepers and others through the country who should feel interested in this matter, we therefore publish Mr. Connell's speech as officially reported.

The Post Master General said that while replying to some remarks that had been made by the member from Kent, (Mr. Desbrisay) and noticing certain statements that had been put forth in another quarter, he must ask the House to indulge him if he took this occasion of going at some length into various matters connected with the Postal Department.

Mr. Desbrisay had remarked that he would like to see more attention paid to matters near at home; in reply he (P. M. G.) would state that he had been constant in his endeavours, since he had came into office, to seek out and remedy whatever evils existed in connection with the Postal service in this Province, and to put that service on such a footing as would meet the requirements of all the various localities—with a due regard to general interests, financial or otherwise. A complaint had been urged by Desbrisay of the delay of the two last English Mails between Halifax and St. John. He (P. M. G.) knew that prior to the time when he came into office many complaints prevailed with reference to the Postal communication between Halifax and St. John, and he would now state what action he had taken and the result thus far. Immediately after coming into office he had communicated with parties in St. John who were competent, and he supposed disposed to give such information as might guide him in his future efforts in that direction; but he was disappointed, and the only reason he received for the refusal was, that as he (P. M. G.) held the "office and the honors" he might take such course as his judgement dictated. In looking over the accounts for the past year, he found that the charge for extras on the Halifax route amounted to £908 4s. 6d. He immediately communicated with the Post Master General of Nova Scotia, who readily expressed himself as desirous of affording every facility, in order to assist in putting matters on a more satisfactory footing. The result of that correspondence was the establishing of a daily mail on the first of June last. The charges for extras for 1859 only amounted to £286 4s. He had felt it to be of the utmost importance that the English Mails should be forwarded from Halifax with the utmost expedition; and, therefore, when the mail arrived in time to meet the train for Truro, (which left at 6 a. m,) they were forwarded to Sussex by Express, and likewise from the Bend North,in order to accommodate the people in that portion of the Province The ordinary mails coming from Halifax are not delayed by the Department on the route at all, and in good travelling usually arrive in 36 hours; but going to Halifax they lie some hours at Amherst.—This he had no power to remedy; he would here remark, that for roasons he could not understand, and which at times looked to him as if purposely done, the English Mails were delayed when they did not come by express; he had called the attention of the Post Master General to the fact, and he received a letter from that gentleman (which he read) stating that these delays would not take place in future.

Mention had been made of the mails being made up on board the Steamers, for Canada and the United States; and he had been asked why it could not be done with reference to our mails? He had already communicated with the head of the Department in England and Canada upon that subject, and expected a favorable reply, as they had always shewn every promptness in giving immediate attention to any matters of that kind, brought by him under their notice. Hitherto the Shediac Railroad had been an annoyance rather than a benefit in the Mail service; but as it was desirable in the opinion of the Government to make use of that road, he had used it to the best advantage: but immediately on the completion of the road, he should select some desirable point (probably Shediac) on the route for distribution of mails North and West. Complaints had been made with reference to the charges on letters sent by the Canadian Steamers, which were immediately brought by him under the notice of the Department in England and Canada; the latter replied that they had not been aware of the complaints, but would take the necessary steps to remedy the evil; for the first time he had that morning received a letter which expressed regret that the evils complained of had occurred, and stating that in future the rates would be eight pence sterling, equal to 10d. currency. Heretofore the charge had been 1s. 5½d., and if not prepaid a fine of 7½d. currency, which made the postage equal to 2s. 1d., so that there was a very good reason for the public to find fault.

Referring to some observations that had been made elsewhere, that the mails had been delayed for days from Halifax, and that the department was in a worse position than it was ten years ago, and that the mails were allowed to lie over at Geary, on the Nerepis Road over Sunday; he said the last Mail from England, which seemed to be the cause of this complaint, left Halifax at one o'clock, p. m., and arrived at Sussex on Saturday evening after the train had left, making little over 36 hours; Sunday intervening the mails were delivered in Saint John by the 11 a. m., train on Monday, making only some few hours difference from ordinary time: this, considering the present almost impassible state of the roads, was, he thought, as expeditions as could be expected.

With regard to Sunday labor in the Post Office, when he accepted office he had expressed his determination to abolish it in connection with the service of the province, and at present no mail leaves any Post Office in the Province, nor is any labor performed in the department, with an exception; owing to the valuable contents of the mail passing between Fredericton and St. John, he had considered it imprudent to carry it out upon the route, and therefore the mails now arrived at Fredericton and St. John at 7 o'clock. He regretted it, but it was unavoidable. He was happy to find that no inconvenience had arisen from the abolition of Sunday labor, and that it had met with so general an approval. He was likewise pleased to learn that in Upper Canada the system had recently been adopted. It had been stated elsewhere that Canada had a surplus of revenue in the Postal department, and complaints had been made with reference to the expense of the department here. In 1858 the deficiency in Canada was upwards of £19,000,—what it may be in 1859 he could not say, not having yet received the official report, but he was prepared to find a surplus in the following way. Canada having proposed a charge upon newspapers, (a proposition which (P. M. G.) did not think the people of this Province would be prepared to sanction,) with a charge of two cents extra upon all unpaid letters, being 5 and 7 cents—with a very large income from the letters brought by the Canadian steamers, the subsidy not being charged against the department, it was but reasonable to anticipate a very large increase of revenue. If this Legislature was prepared to allow a charge on the vast amount of free matter, and reimpose a duty on Newspapers, he (P. M. G.) could assure hon. members that the department could be made self-sustaining, but he thought the people would not be willing to forego the advantages accruing from the free paper system.

He would dwell a short time upon the internal arrangements of the department. Although he might be thought subject to the charge of having increased the expenses for fitting up the various offices, and giving them the proper stamps necessary for the correct working of the same, he had in these matters only done what was absolutely necessary.—He would now call attention to certain items in his report. There are now 40 Post Masters, and 250 Way Office keepers, 21 new Way Offices having been established during the year. From these offices, by reports No. 3, 4, 5 and 7, it would appear that £7064 7s, 4d. was collected during the past year for inland postages; way-letters postage, £404 17s. 11d.; Ship letters postage, £436 18s.; English postage collected at Fredericton, St. John, Sackville, and St. Stephen, £1261 ½d. No 6 shews the amount received for postage stamps, £1578 16s.; Gross revenue being £10,559 3s. 7d. With reference to the sale of postage stamps, he thought something might be done in order to give effect to the system of prepayment of postage, and he had communicated with parties in London, and personally with parties of high respectabitity in New York, for the purpose of obtaining stamps for the use of the department. The result was that he had ordered, and would receive in time for delivery on the 1st day of May next, stamps of the denomination of 1, 5, 10, 12½ and 17 cents, in view of the introduction of the decimal system of currency. As there were more on haud in a proper state for use, he had concluded that it would be but a proper regard to economy to order the stamps of the character referred to, rather than incur the additional expense of obtaining an extra set of stamps of the old kind merely for a few months use, and a large saving had been made by getting them from the New England Bank Note Company, (which now embrace all the responsible companies formerly doing business in that line, which had been amalgamated with it in order to ensure their responsibility,) in preference to importing them from England. In order to arrange the sale of postage stamps, and at the same time to give the Way office keepers throughout the Province additional remuneration for their services, he proposed to allow them 10 per cent. on the postage stamps they sold; to Postmasters 5 per cent. on all sales to the public of sums less than 20s., Post Offices and Way Offices not being restricted in the use of them; and as an encouragement to the public to use them, the Postmasters will sell to the public in amounts not less than 20s. at a discount of 5 per cent. This he believed would prepare the way for the adoption of the system of prepayment, which had been adopted on all correspondence to and from England. In the United States prepayment was imperative. In Canada the course adopted is having that effect. No. 10 showed the amount due from the public revenue for the support of the department, being £500 less than in previous years, and he would aim at any further reduction which could be made consistent with a proper regard to affording the various rural localities of the Province those advantages which they should enjoy. The expense of carriage, as shewn by report No. 11, was last year £7,200 19s. 5d. No. 12 and 13 showed that £4656 was paid to Post Office and Way Office keepers as salaries for the past year. It would be observed that the expenses of the deparment in Saint John, including salaries, &c, amounted to nearly one third of the sum being upwards of £1500; this of course must be expected, as the St. John Office was the principle one in the Province, and had long been the head of the department. From Mr. Howe, he felt pleasure in stating, that he had always received the most promt attention to all matters connected with the office. Complaints had been made that Mr. Howe was not in a proper position, nor having proper control over the clerks in his office. These complaints heretofore had been verbal, and his (P. M. G.'s) reply had been that if any complaint was properly brought before him they would be immediately attended to; but no such complaints had been made except in one instance by Mr. Howe—in that he immediately acted, and Mr. Howe being responsible for the finances of his office, he would not retain any one there contrary to his wish, or in filling vacancies appoint any person he might object to.

With regard to the Post Office building in St. John, the subject had been fully discussed in the St. John papers, and he (P. M. G.) supposed that the general understanding was that the present office was so situated that it was difficult of access, and in many ways entirely unsuited for the purpose. A building had been taken in Canterbury street, nearly opposite to the present office in a central locality: it was a good and well ventilated building, and would be fitted up in a style creditable to the City. He had no interest in making the selection farther than in consulting the feelings, wishes and interests of the citizens of St. John, and believed that general interests would be satisfied, although it was difficult in such a matter to avoid conflicting with some local or private interests. He had received a letter from Mr. Cudlip on the subject; but it was too late for any action to be taken on his suggestion.—No. 15 showed that £256 10s. was gratuities on ship letters. No. 16 that £1814 16s. 6d. was paid to Great Britain for packet postage, £536 19s. 4d. of which should have been paid in 1858. No 17 was the travelling expenses of the Postmaster General, amounting to £147 19s. 4d., £42 12s. 5d. was incurred by other persons for services connected with the department. No. 18 showed that £106 7s. 3d. was trademen's bills; £49 18s. 7d. of which was incurred in St. John. No. 19 showed that £1091 13s. 1d. for blank forms, advertising, printing, and telegraphing, £190 was incurred in St. John. The amount of blank forms, &c., on hand might be estimated at £300. No. 20 showed expenditure of £296 for stamps and stamping pads; this expenditure was absolutely necessary, in order to ensure the correct working of the various branches of the department; in the coming year, of course the expenditure in this branch will be limited to the supply necessary for the establishment of new way offices. No. 21 was the cost of mail bags and portmanteus for the service, amounting to £91 6s.9d. No.22 showed that £87 was expended for fuel and light, £71 of it being incurred at St. John. No. 23 amount of rent paid last year, £138 15s., £100 of which was for St. John office. No. 26 gives the names of the various officers of the department throughout the Provinre. No. 28 gives the particulars of every offer made for the conveyance of the mails; hitherto this information has not been given to the public, but he wished to do so, in order that his action might be known. No. 29 shows existing contracts, the names of contractors, extent of route, day of arrival and departure of the mails, amount paid for the service, and commencement and duration of the contract. No. 30 and 31 gives the names of all new Way Offices established during the year, and the officers of the same. No 32, fines imposed. No. 33, estimated number of letters and papers passing the various offices. No. 34, the comparative statement of the amount of postage on letters sent to and received from the United States, showing a balance against New Brunswick of £143. This evidently shows the necessity of the prepayment system. No. 35, a comparative statement of the operation of the department from 1849 to 1859. It would be seen that between these periods the revenue had increased £1337, notwithstanding the reduction in the rate of postage and abolishment of newspaper tax. The increase the last year amounted to some £174.—No. 36 gives every information with reference to missing letters; this branch of the department had caused him a good deal of anxiety, and he had adopted every precaution calculated to ensure the public confidence. The parcel post system had proved a very great convenience to the public, and had contributed a sum of £57 12s. No. 37 shows the number of dead letters received and how disposed of. No. 38 gives the particulars of each dead letter of value, the contents and manner of disposal. Where value is discovered in such letters, and the owners cannot be found, the amount is placed to the credit of the department, and will be paid to the proper claimants on proof being furnished. He would mention here, in order to explain the reason for the extent of the bills for stationery and printing, that among these items were 26 register books of various kinds, 175 reams of paper, and nearly 40,00 envelopes; this of itself would show the immense amount of labor performed by the clerks in the department. Having made these general remarks referring to the department, he would now more particularly notice the resolution before the House.

He believed it was the desire of the House and the country that a more speedy method of transit of the mails between the mother country and this Province should be secured, if it could be done without incurring too much expense. If arrangements could be made for the Canadian steamers to touch at Shediac or some point on the Gulf during the summer, and at St. John during the winter, it would be of very great advantage to the country. If arrangements cannot be made for this the Canadian mails would be landed at River DuLoup, and he did not doubt would be delivered at Edmuston (after the completion of the road now in course of construction by the Canadian authorities from River DuLoup to Edmunston) in 12 or 15 hours by the Canadian authorities, and they could be transmitted thence to Fredericton in good travelling in summer in a little over 30 hours; he knew that the Canadian authorities felt deeply interest in facilitating the means of rapid postal communications between Canada and New Brunswick, and the passage of the address now proposed would place an obligation on the Government to ascertain how that object could be best attained; it would show the Canadians that we were interested in the matter, and were desirous of a closer connection with them.—It had been said that the recent loss of two steamers would be injurious to the Canadian line; but he entertained no fears, knowing as he did the feelings of the Canadians on that subject. The Government of Canada would not hesitate to expend any amount in order to keep up the connection with England via the St. Lawrence—this was conclusively shown by the vote of £54,000 lately made by the Canadian Parliament as an additional subsidy to their line of steamers; the whole amount appropriated now being £104,000.

For the information of the House he would now refer to the amounts paid by that Province as subsidies for mail contracts to England and elsewhere. The first contract with Cunard was £50,000, increased in 1841 to £80,000, and in 1845 to £90,000. £50,000 was deducted for the abandonment of the line to Quebec. In 1846 a new service was contracted for to New York and Boston, to expire in 1862, for £185,000. In 1858 a new contract was made with the Cunard steamers to expire in 1867 for £200,000. The first Canadian contract was made with McLean, McLarty & Co. was abandoned. The present contract made with Edmonston, Allen & Co. was for a fortnightly service at £24,000, but it was subsequently increased to £45,000 for a weekly service. New Brunswick was much interested in the success of these steamers. The subsidies paid by England were to Cunard steamers £200,000 stg., West India line 270,000, Mediterranean line £244,000, Australian line 188,000, South American line £25,000, amounting in all to 927,000. The subsidies paid by the United States were, to the Collins line $858,000, Vanderbilt do. 385,000, Bremen do. $128,437, Havre do. $88,485, Aspinwall do. $290,000, Pacific do. $348,253, in all $2,098,172, or £524,543 currency.

The British Government have not only abandoned the Halifax and Quebec line, but have subsequently subsidised the Galway line in New York, touching Newfoundland. The rates per mile paid to Ocean Steamers are, to Collins line 23s. stg. Australian 18s 7d. West Indian 15s 3d, Cunard 10s. Canadian 3s. 0¼d. The round voyage of the Canadian steamers in 1859 averaged 21 days 8 hours, while the Cunard line 23 day 8 hours. These statistics conclusively showed the very great injustice done to Canada in having to compete with such large subsidies, and it should induce us to sympatize with them and render whatever assistance we could within our means. In order to show the great success which had attended the Canadian steamer, she would state that the first Canadian letter mailed by the first Canadian steamer was only 14s, while a late mail by the North Briton comprised 57 bags. In 1856 there were 4313 passengers, and 9000 tons of freight, while in 1858 there were 6996 passengers and 10,000 tons of freight. These figures would show that the enterprise of the Canadians was so progressing as to encourage them in the hope of entire success.

He would merely say in conclusion that he had been induced to go into the matter at the length he had, on account of the remarks before referred to, which had been made, and which he felt it his duty to notice; and hoped that the information would not be uninteresting to the House or to the country. He felt a degree of pride in connection with his office, and his whole desire was that its affairs should be so managed by him as that the public interests would be secured, and the revenues of the department increased; and that he should, when it became necessary, resign his trust into the hands of his successor in at least no worse a position than when he assumed it.

LECTURE ON TOBACCO.—A very interesting Lecture, before the Fredericton Young Men's Literary Association, was delivered on Tuesday evening, by John Simpson, Esq., Queen's Printer.—Subject: "Tobacco and its use." The lecturer appeared to understand fully the subject on which he spoke, ann exhibited in a truthful way the danger of indulging in the noxious weed. He proved conclusively, that mental power and physical health were both injured by the use of this narcotic, and in every walk of life might be noticed the sad results of such a pernicious habit. The lecture combined useful instruction with pleasant annecdote and illustrations, and was quite worthy of a larger audience than was noticed in the Hall on this occasion. Mr. Simpson evidently feels a creditable degree of interest in promoting the welfare of the young men of this city.—*Com.*

DIED

At Carleton, N. B., on the 17th March after a lingering illness, Mr. Mathias Abram, aged 67. leaving a wife five children and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. He was a native of Plymouth England and much respected and beloved by all who knew him.

At Gagetown, Queen's County, on Sunday morning April 1st 1860 of Scarlet Rash and putrid sore throat, Paullinna Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Henry Beattie aged three years seven months and three days.

So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Frail smiling solace of an hour.
So soon our transcient comforts fly.
And pleasure only blooms to die.

At Canning, on the 26th March, of sore throat and croup, Florence Rebecca, youngest daughter of James and Mary Ann Cowperthwaite, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Oh! hadst thou still on earth remained,
Vision of beauty; fair as brief;
How soon thy brightness had been stained
With passion, or with grief!
Now not a sullying breath can rise,
To dim thy glory in the skies.

At Carleton, on Friday, 30th ult., after a short but painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. George McLaughlan, formerly of Parrott Settlement, Nova Scotia, aged 46 years. leaving a wife and six children to mourn their bereavement.

"Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his."

On the 22nd march, after an illness of several months which she bore with Christian resignation, Anne Barbara, wife of Mr. Morris Frazer of Studholm, K. C. in the 56 year of her age, leaving a husband and large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

At Wicklow, on the 20th Feb., W. H. Gallop, in the 45th year of his age, leaving a widow and 8 children, and a large circle of acquaintances to mourn their loss.

Weekly Receipts for 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, April 3d.—Charles Theal 5s 357; A G Trites 7s 6d 378; Absolom Kemble 7s 6d 365; James Harrison 7s 6d 378; Josiah Hallet 5s 360; Thomas Lindsey 6s 7d 378; Leonard Dunphy 7s 6d 378; Nathan B Millbury 7s 6d 378; D B Stephens 7s 6d 344; Wm Neptune 7s 6d 338; James E White 7s 6d 319; George Lynam 7s 6d 355; Henry Robertson 7s 6d 360, John Murphy 3s 9d 346; J Morrison 3s 9d 348; F H Pearson 4s. 4d 365; Bradbury J. Case 3s 9d 347.

A SCALD OR BURN can be easily cured by the use of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It is equally effectual in curing headache, pain in the stomach or bowels, dysentery, diarrhea and cholera. No family should be without it.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving, and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists and Perfumers. march 16—6m.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.—The Rev William Cosgrove, while labouring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefiting others. I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address
REV WM. COSGROVE,
230 Baltic-street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

SARSAPARILLA. This tropical root has a reputation wide as the world, for curing one class of the disorders that afflict mankind—a reputation too which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for scrofulous complaints. But to be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. Some reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community.—Read the advertizement of DR. AYER's Sarsaparilla in our columns, and we know it needs no encomium from us to give our citizens confidence in what he offers. *Organ, Syracuse, N. Y.*

"We refer our readers to the advertizement of Messrs CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 499 Broadway, New York The 'Blood Food,' is one of the greatest medicines of the age, and is rapidly driving out of the market all the quack nostrums of modern times. Its efficiency is so great, and its superiority so justly acknowledged, that it is found difficult to supply the immense and increasing demand for the article. Dr. EATON'S celebrated infantile Cordial, is a medicine prepared by a regular physician of eminence in his profession, and one who has devoted his life to the peculiar phases of infantile diseases. It is no humbug, but a medicine which commends itself to those only who can appreciate it."—[Apalachibola, Flor. Times. See Advertizement.

FROM BURMAH.

SHWAYGHYEPN, Burmah. March 6, 1856.

MR. P. DAVIS—Dear Sir: Such is the great demand for the Pain Killer that I write you to send me as soon as possible, in addition to what I have hitherto ordered, 24 dozen boxes. (two dozen bottles in a box) and a bill for the same, that I may give you an order on the treasurer of the Union to the amount of the same. N. HARRIS.

HENTHADA, Burmah, March 17, 1856

Messrs P. Davis & Son—Sents: *** I am sorry to say the last box of Pain Killer sent me has not yet come to hand The expense of the medicine is something, "these hard times," but the want of it is of far more importance. *** Send me as soon as possible another box of the same size, (viz. $50 worth.) I enclose an order on the Treasurer of the Missionary Union for the amount. REV. E. B. THOMAS.

Oxygenated Bitters, a sure Cure for Dyspepsia.

The story of this remarkable medicine and its success in obstinate cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, and general debility of the system, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science, and and has given it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their vorious forms. The Oxygenated Bisters contain nothing which can intoxicate; and the medicine has no similarity whatever to the various alcholic mixtures disguised as "Bitters," being purely compoud, in which are combined the most valuable remedial agents and a peculier oxygenated property, hitherto unknown, but highly efficacious in all complaints arising from weakness and derangement, or prostration of the stomach. We hear of fresh triumphs every day from the use of the Oxygenated Bitters. The cures it is effecting on every side are without precedent. People who have suffered from Dyspepsia for years have been entirely relieved by a few bottles. [New York Mercury.

The above is but a reiteration of the general opinion in respect to this excellent medicine.

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 relieving pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints Cramps 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 medicines are on circulars in the hands of agents.

B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA,
B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
DYSENTERY SYRUP,
B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
NEUROPATHIC DROPS,
B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
CERIZANE BALSAM,
B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
Wild Cherry Bitters,
B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S
SALVE,
Claxton's Vegetable Peristaltic Pills.

The trade in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are informed that they can obtain our preparations, as above, of **George A. Garrison**, Custom-House Building, St. John, N. B., **Elijah Miles**, Moncton, N. B., **Geo. B. Esterbrooks**, Sackville, N. B., **Levi Borden**, Pugwash, N. S., and **P. S. Burnham**, Windsor, N. S., at our lowest prices.

B. O. & G. C. WILSON,
WHOLESALE BOTANIC DRUGGISTS,
18 and 20 CENTRAL ST., BOSTON, Mass.

PRINTING TYPES, AND ALL OTHER Printing materials, are kept on hand in large quantities, and sold at the lowest prices, for six months' notes or cash, at Bruce's New York Type Foundry. Roman fonts of the modern styles are always on the shelves, ready for delivery, in fonts of from 56 to 10,000 lbs.

Nine cents will prepay the postage on a phamplet of "Priced Specimens of Fonts," and other sheets, which will be mailed to all printing offices sending me their address.

Any publisher of a newspaper who chooses to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the first day of July, 1860, and forward me one of the papers containing it, will be allowed his bill, at the time of making a purchase from me of my own manufactures, of five times the amount of said bill. Address

GEORGE BRUCE,
Type Founder, 13 Chambers street,
march 17 New York.

NEW CLOTH AND TWEED CAPS.—We have now on hand of Domestic Manufacture, over Fifteen Hundred Cloth and Tweed CAPS! New Styls! Good Material!! Low Prices!!! For Cash!!!! 1500 Caps LOCKHART & CO.
march 30 79 King street.

SPRING GOODS!—Received by recent arrivals, and for sale at No. 6, South Wharf:—200 bbls. Extra and Supefine State Flour; 230 bbls Corn Meal; 30 bbls Pork; 40 chests and half-chests Tea; 65 catties do., from 6 to 12 lbs; 5 tierces Rice; 20 Boxes Tobacco; 20 boxes Soap; 75 qtls. Codfish; 100 boxes Smocked Herring; 20 casks Molasses; 50 bbrls Pitch and Tar; 2 tons assorted Cordage, from 1½ to 5 inch; 100 tons Lignumvitæ; 500 bags Liverpool Salt; 50 bags fine Salt; 50 sides Sole Leather; 5 bbls Crushed Sugar; 5 bbls Dried Apples; 1 ton Nova Scotia and Sugar Cured Hams; Buck Wheat Meal in large and small packages, which together with a very general assortment of Groceries is offered at lowest Market rates by april 6—3 ins G. BENT.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.—Now open and ready for Sale by the subscriber—10 cwt Turnip Seed. Purple Top, Green Top, Lain g's improved, and London Swedish, Aberdeen, White Globe White Norfolk, Early White, and Yellow Stone, 3 cwt Carrot Seeds. Early Horn, Long Orange, Large Altringham, White Belgian and New Intermediate. Cabbage Seeds. Early York, Large York, Early Battersea, Large Drumhead, Mason's Drumhead, Scotch Kail, Flat Dutch, Red Dutch Sugar Loaf, Globe Savoy, and Champion of America.

Parsnip, Radish, Onion, Beet, Lettuce, Cucumber, Peas, Beans, Celery, Parsley, Hot Herbs, &c., in great variety—all warranted fresh and true.

T. B. BARKER,
successor to S. L. Tilley,
april 6 35 King-street.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEED.—The Suecsriber has Just received—40 cwt. Northern Red Clover Seed. Also on hand and to arrive in a few days, 200 bushels Harvy Timothy Seed. For sale by T. B. BARKER,
Successor to S. L. Tilley,
april 6 34 King-street.

NEW FOR SALE.—The well finished Square Pew, No. 94, North Aisle St Andrew's Church. P. R. INGHES,
april 5 No. 80 Prince Wm-st

MANTLE CLOTHS, &c.—VICTORIA HOUSE.—Received per S. S. "Bohemian;"—3 Cases Mantle Cloths, in Black and Brown, Drab and Mixed MELTONS; also, Striped Satara do., the newest material for Mantles. Also, a large lot of very cheap MANTLES.
april 4 FRASER & RAY.

FANCY CASSIMERES, &c.—VICTORIA HOUSE.—Received per S. S. Bohemian 4 cases Fancy Cassimeres.
april 5 FRASER & RAY.

THE Subscribers have received by Steamer Bohemian—200 dozen Bonnet Frames.
april 5 FRASER & RAY.

NEW GOODS.—APRIL 1860.—Just received per Steamships "North Briton," & "Bohemian," the following Goods which will be disposed of at the lowest possible prices.

Ladies', Misses' and Girls' Straw, Tuscan and other HATS; Bonnet shapes in great variety; Cambrics and other Dress Goods; Neckties, Handerkchiefs, Scarfs, Fancy Shirts, Stocks, Striped Shirting, Fancy Regattas, Grey and White Cottons, Bed Ticking, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

☞ Hourly expected per steamer "Canadian," from Liverpool:—60 packages of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade.

N. B.—The above goods have been carefully selected by a person of many years experience in this market, will be found on inspection well worthy the attention of purchasers.

Pine's Building, 20 King Street.
april 5 WILLIAM McNAMARA.

NEW GOODS.—PER STEAMER "NORTH BRITON."—55 King Street.—**Ennis & Gardner**, has received and now open:—1 case Ladies and Misses' Straw, Milan, Tuscan, and Braid HATS styles—Frederica, Pairsian and Chettenham—decidedly the prevailing Spring Fashion—with a few full Trimmed; 1 case, Bonnet Ribbons and Silk Dresses Latest Designs; 1 case Fancy Dress Material, consisting of Xover Stuff Silk Warp, and Mohair, French DeLaines, Challies &c.;

1 do. Saxony French DeLaines	price	7½d pr. yd.
35 pieces Coburgs,		7½d pr. yd
4 " French DeLaines,		4d pr. yd.
18 " do. do.		5d pr yd.

march 29

NEW CROP MOLASSES.—LANDING EX Brig Robert Reed.—80 hhds, 20 tierces New Crop Cienfuegos MOLASSES. For Sale by
march 23 HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

UNDER CLOTHING.—On hand—a small lo superior UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. For sale cheap. (mar 29) D. H. HALL.

12 PAIRS Ladies' Reversible Skates, a splenpid article. For sale by
march 1 F. A. COSGROVE.

TOPS.—20 gross PEG TOPS. For Sale by
F. A. COSGROVE.
march 6 Prince Wm.-street.

BAT BALLS! BAT BALLS!—RUBBER BAT BALLS. RUBBER SCHOOL BAGS. Just received at 75 Prince William street.
march 23 F. A. COSGROVE.

NEW GOODS.—Received ex the Emperor—2 cases Gents. Felt Hats, new Styles.
D. H. HALL.
march 22 41 King Street.

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS.—Received from London, via steamer North American and Emperor:—Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Robes, Parasols, Mantles, Elastic, Turbans, Shapes. For sale by LOCKHART & CO.
march 22 120 Prince Wm.-street.

RUBBER COATS. Capes, Bags, Boots, and Shoes, &c. For sale by D. H. HALL.
march 29 41 King Street.

NEW GOODS.—BOOTS and SHOES.—19 cases Boots and Shoes, just received and for sale cheap. Retail or Wholesale, by
march 29 D. H. HALL, 41 King Street.

PER EASTERN CITY.—35 KING ST. ENNIS & GARDNER, have received this day, 3 cases Ladies' and Misses SKIRTS—Newest styles, from 8 to 25 Springs, 16 prices, beginning at 2s 7½d and ending at 11s 9d march 30

BROWN'S LAXATIVE OR TROCHES CATHARTIC LOZENGES.—A mild, efficacious, and palatable remedy for Constipation, Headache, &c, and a simple Family Medicine for any slight disorder of the stomach.—for sale by
P. R. INGHES, Druggist, &c.
march 27 80 Prince Wm. street.

1860. PART OF OUR SUMMER STOCK Just Opened.
LOCKHART & CO.
King street. mar. 30 120 Prince Wm. street.

JUST RECEIVED—SEWING MACHINES.—The Celebrated Double Thread, London Stitch

SEWING MACHINE.

A large supply Just Received Per "Eastern City." This Machine is as good as any in existence; And is the cheapest that has ever been brought into the Market. Parties in want of one had better call soon. This Machine has given satisfaction wherever used. Every one warranted. Call and examine.
march 28 COLONIAL BOOKSTORE.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.—Market Square, Table and Pocket Cutlery.—Received ex steamship Bohemian, via Portland, direct from the makers a nice assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery in Ivory, White Bone, Buck horn, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail. RICHARD THOMPSON.
march 22 Proprieter.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER'S FAMILY FLOUR.—This article continues to give perfect satisfaction to all who use it. Being manufactured to order for the subscribers, its quality may always be depended upon as first class Family Flour. Constantly on hand.
march 23 HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

FLOUR & MEAL.—Landing ex brig Morning Light from—New York—2150 brls Extra and Superfine State Flour; 150 do. Corn Meal.—For sale by (mar 29) HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

NEW BOOKS.—Harpers Magazine for April; Godey's Lady's Book for do.; Chambers Journal; Atlantic Monthly; The Marble Faun, by Hawthorne, 2 vols; Life of Dr Arnold of Rugby, 2 vols; McClintock's Franklin Expidition; Hodson's Twelve years in India; Antisel on Coal Oil; Essays of Eli; Autocrat of the Breakfast Table; Lord Dufferin's Yacht Voyage; The Young Men of the Bible.
march 30 J. & A. McMILLAN.

FLOUR—400 Bbls. Extra Sup'fine FLOUR For sale by mar. 30 TURNBULL & CO.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS received from London, per steamer Nova Scotian, a full supply of Fresh Garden, Field and Flower SEEDS, which are warranted of the best quality and true to their kind. For sale by
THOMAS M. REED,
march 29. Cor. North Wharf and Dock st.

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of Dr. Eaton's **INFANTILE CORDIAL,** and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for **Children Teething, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head,** and **Croup,** also, for softening the gums, reducing inflamation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain, it has no equal—being an anti spasmodic it is used with unfailing success in all cases of CONVULSION or other FITS. As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but **Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial,** this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by
CHURCH & DUPONT
No. 499 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being
ANALYZED
always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives (of course the TRUE STANDARD Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption' Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Cholera, &c. and we find in every instance certain deficiencies, in the red globules of the blood. SUPPLY this deficiencies and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For **Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,** or any affection whatever of the **Throat** or **Lungs** inducing **Consumption,** use No. 1, which is also the No. for **Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite,** and for all **Chronic Complaints** arising from **Over-use, General Debility,** and **Nervous Prostration.** No. 2, for **Liver Complaints,** No. 3, for **Dyspepsia.** Being already prepared for absorption it is **Taken by Drops** and carried immediately into circulation, so that what you gain you may retain. The No. 4, is for **Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weaknesses, &c.** See special directions for this. For **Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney,** and **Bladder Complaints,** take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the **Blood Food** $1 per bottle.
sold by CHURCH & DUPONT Druggists,
No. 56 Maiden Lane New York.
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
J. Chaloner Agent for St. John.

TEA & TOBACCO.—70 Half Chests Souchong TEA, of excellant quality; 20 boxes TOBACCO, 'Wobine' and 'Lefort's.' For sale very low. march 30 TURNBULL & CO.

MOLASSES.—In Store—40 Hhds. Muscovado Molasses—For sale by
march 24 TURNBULL & CO.

BLACK BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c. &c.—**VICTORIA HOUSE.**—Received per Steamer North Briton:—2 cases Superfine Black BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—superior make and finish.
march 30 FRASER & RAY.

FLOUR, MEAL, PORK, TEA—IN STORE. 1200 bbls. Extra State FLOUR—good Brands. 150 bbls. Superfine FLOUR; 150 bbls. CORN MEAL: 120 half chests, 10 chests TEA; 20 boxes TOBACCO; 30 bbls Mess PORK; 10 hhds Porto Rico SUGAR. For sale at lowest market rates.
march 23 HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the bad state of the Roads, the Mails for St Andrews, St. Stephens, and United States will be closed at this Office, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, commencing this day.
Post Office, St. John, 21st March, 1860. } J. HOWE.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Until further notice the