

et. Nor do they think that the questions which we have given above, bring out the true state of the case. They believe that the Union feeling is strong in all the seceded State, with the exception of South Carolina, and that it would not take much to cause it to preponderate. The poor whites, who hold no slaves, constitute every where the majority, and if they turn politically against their slaveholding leaders, the next election in each State would sweep away the present rulers of the South, never more to rise again. Nay, wherever the Union feeling is sufficiently prevalent, as in Western Virginia, the people may hold a convention, depose their present rulers, and elect others in their stead, calling upon the Federal Government to sustain them against rebellion in their own State. All this is strictly constitutional, and it is only, we suppose, in answer to the call for aid of the State Government elected by Western Virginia, that the Federal troops can constitutionally tread the sacred soil of the Old Dominion, as it is called. One thing is perfectly clear; if the majority of the people in the Southern States get tired of secession and its consequences, they will be at no loss to find a way of getting back into the Union. Nor are the motives wanting for a return. The mercantile interests all over the South have suffered fearfully from secession, and merchants are not usually enamored of ruin. The sugar-growing interest of the lower Mississippi must be very powerful; and if they prefer to belong to the Confederate States, without protection, rather than to the United States, with a protection of two cents a pound, they will be strange men. Then again the forced enlistment system of the South, making almost every man of suitable age and strength a soldier—whether he will or not—must be felt as a very grievous burden by the people; and the unprotected state of the families left among a slave population without defenders, will be universally felt as more grievous. All these things with a crushing load of taxation, forced loans, &c., may be borne in the enthusiasm of the first outbreak; but when they continue month after month, with the prospect of going on year after year, as long as Secession lasts, there may be a very sudden and general conversion to Union principles.

One effect of the enormous debt and taxation which this war will entail, both North and South will be more apparent by-and-by than it is at present, namely: a desire to escape from them. The British people fled by hundreds of thousands from the taxation entailed by the French wars, to countries where land was cheap and taxes light; and the United States with their future heavy taxation, will cease, in a great measure, to present attraction to immigrants, whilst many are leaving, and will leave them, to seek fortune elsewhere. Nay, it may be that the Pacific slope will by-and-by ask itself the question: What have we to do with this Civil War and the debts and taxes growing out of it? Why should we pay 15 cents on tea, 2 cents on sugar, thirty per cent on dry goods, iron, &c., and three per cent on our whole incomes besides? When these questions are mooted, it will, obviously, require very strong patriotism, and very strong Union feeling indeed, to prevent a Secession of the whole Pacific slope. The fact is, the United States are now launched on a course, of which no human wisdom can foresee the results.—*Montreal Witness.*

General McClellan.

This young officer has had a peculiar preparation for the high position which he now holds—a position second only to Gen. Scott, and we rather think, second only in name. The American people and the American Congress are terribly in earnest, and if they can find a young General to lead them to victory, they will employ him as certainly as the French Directory employed the young Napoleon Bonaparte.—General McClellan, besides having all the advantages of a West Point education, was one of the American Commissioners to the Crimea, where he saw actual service of the most instructive kind, of which he submitted a report to his Government that raised him to a position as a military writer. These qualifications pointed him out for a command, in which he went rapidly on, from one victory to another, till he had rescued Western Virginia from the Secession forces. But besides being a thoroughly trained and successful soldier, he can be trusted, and this, after all, is the main thing at present in the States. It is more than suspected that General Patterson is a traitor, and the authorities have been, we believe, several times privately warned that he was playing a double game. There are grave doubts of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, who is reported to have made half a million of money already by under-hand connection with army contracts. Nobody speaks against General Scott, but there is an unsatisfactory feeling concerning him—as, at all events, too old for active service. General McDowell has been already set aside for rashness and incompetence, and General Butler has lost the confidence of the North by his Sunday parties and Sunday reviews. The field is therefore clear for one like McClellan, whose knowledge, experience, ability, integrity and patriotism are undoubted. Under these circumstances, any authentic information concerning this rapidly rising man, whose influence over the future of the United States is likely to be so great, must be very interesting, and we are happy to be in a position to give such information. The Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, one of the most eminent and influential ministers of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, was present at last Sabbath afternoon meeting in the Beavenure Hall of this city, and being asked to communicate any facts concerning the present war, of interest in a religious or temperance point of view, spoke in substance as follows:—

It is a delicate thing for me, a stranger among strangers, to speak of the war which rages in my own country; but I feel that in such an atmosphere of Christian union and love as this, I am among Christians in brotherhood, and I will appreciate details that, in other circumstances, it would be inappropriate to give. Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Cincinnati, pastor of Gen. McClellan, communicated to me the following interesting particulars, which, though only intended for the private ear, may be productive of good, especially among the young men, whom I see in this meeting:—General McClellan is of Scotch descent, and has been brought up with respect for religion; but

had never shown any decided resolution to follow Jesus. After his career of victory in Western Virginia, he was suddenly summoned to Washington to take the command there; and had to go round by Cincinnati and Philadelphia, the more direct roads being interrupted. At Cincinnati he sought an interview with his pastor, who asked him: If his rapid ascent had not made him dizzy? "Rather," replied he, "I have been thinking for I feel myself a lost sinner, and came to you to ask you what I must do to be saved." Dr. Thompson then faithfully and clearly unfolded to him the only way of salvation, as set forth in Scripture, to which the General gave most earnest heed, appearing to have a spiritual apprehension of the great truths he was hearing. At the close of this interesting conference, Dr. Thompson and the General knelt together, and the former prayed earnestly with him and for him. At the close of the prayer, General McClellan remained upon his knees, evidently under deep emotion—and Dr. Thompson continued also kneeling, till after about two minutes passed thus in silence, Dr. Thompson laid his hand upon the General's shoulder, and said: "McClellan pray for yourself." Thus encouraged, the young soldier began in almost another tone to pour out his soul to God; and when he rose there was a glow of spiritual life in his countenance. "I had already," said he, "given myself to my country; but now, I give myself to God, and pray that he will use me for my country's good." Thus terminated this singularly interesting interview; and General McClellan, having been baptized, was immediately introduced into order and discipline; requiring, not only every man, but every officer to be in his place;—a matter in which there has been a great lack of discipline hitherto in the U. S. army.—He also required Congress to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks to soldiers, by which the cloud of vices which follows every army will be banished from their shoulders. Dr. Duffield added, that General McClellan was only 32 years old, instead of 35, as commonly reported, and that it was a remarkable coincidence that this religious young man should be called to command the thousands of religious young men who had been brought to the Lord in the great revival of 1857-'58 and who had taken their muskets on their shoulders and their Bibles in their knapsacks to go and fight for their country and he trusted it would turn out—for the utter destruction of that terrible system of oppression which had caused all these troubles.—*Montreal Witness.*

Drunkenness in the Federal Army.

Drunkenness it appears, prevails to a great extent in the Northern Army. Some of the officers, high in command, are said to be complete sots. The sale of liquor has been prohibited within a certain distance of some regiments, and great efforts are being made by the friends of Temperance. The following resolution was adopted at an influential meeting held in Dr. Adams' Church in Madison Square, New York, on Sunday evening:—

Resolved, That in the present solemn and momentous condition of our country, our army is our glory and defence, and that in this, especially in our noble volunteers, our sons and brothers, habitually obedient to all the moral and physical laws of their being, we have the greatest confidence. Our prayer is that, amid all the temptations and trials of camp life, they may be kept unharmed and uncorrupted, and that when their term of service is over they may return, like the army of Cromwell, to be a blessing and not a curse to their country.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the recent act of Congress, imposing an excise tax upon all liquors, and that we joyfully support the measure, which also in the prompt and energetic regulations of our youthful commander, to preserve our troops from the snares of the grog-shops. The nation will approve of the severest action in every military district toward such as for gain will debauch the army.

Resolved, That the secret transmission of liquor to the soldiers in camp, in packages of home comforts, by misguiled friends, is as mischievous and deadly as it is dishonorable and base, should receive universal reprobation.

Resolved, That in our intense anxiety for friends and brothers, we can never be at ease while they are liable to be led into battle by drunken officers; and we joyfully support the measure, which also in the prompt and energetic regulations of our youthful commander, to preserve our troops from the snares of the grog-shops. The nation will approve of the severest action in every military district toward such as for gain will debauch the army.

Resolved, That we most deeply sympathize with our patriotic soldiers in all their hardships and sufferings, and would do all in our power to alleviate them; yet as we know that in war temperance often silences more than the sword, as science and reason more than the general's will, we are borne better without than with intoxicating drinks, and the severest wounds are easier healed, and as we know that the drunkard, whether dying in battle, or coming home a burden to his family, is ruined for time and eternity, we do most earnestly exhort all our patriotic and self-denying troops, officers, and common soldiers, at once to abjure all intoxicating drinks, and to compose of the most destructive materials, and by one simultaneous effort banish intemperance forever from the Federal Army; and we do rejoice in the efforts now made to supply each regiment with a thousand appropriate tracts, exhorting each soldier to beware of the bottle, to sign the Ellsworth pledge, and become his own master. This effort we will give not only our good wishes, but our substantial support.

AN INCIDENT OF BATTLE.—A Southern party says: Willie P. Mangum, Jr., son of ex-Senator Mangum, of North Carolina, attached to Col. Fisher's regiment once the preservation of his life to a copy of the Bible presented him by his sister. He had the good book in his left coat pocket. It was struck by a ball near the edge, but the book changed the direction of the bullet, and it glanced off, inflicting a severe but not dangerous flesh wound. The book was saturated with blood, but the advice written on a fly leaf by the sister who gave it, was perfectly legible. It read thus: "To my brother, He will read a portion of this blessed word every day, and remember his sister."

FIVE FIGHTING MINISTERS.—A Louisiana clergyman, writing to us over his own name, says:—

"I am one of five ministers, of three different denominations, in a single company armed for the defence of our rights and liberties, three of whom are between fifty and sixty years old. And I tell you in candor and in fear of God, that if you or any of the brethren who have urged on this diabolical war come up with the invading army, I would say you with as hearty a good will, and with as clear a conscience, as I would the midnight assassin."

"In the name of God, I conjure you, let us alone. I speak the spontaneous sentiment of a Southern heart—man, woman, and child. We will never submit. We will shed the last drop of blood in defence of our rights! You are my enemy and I am yours."

From English Papers and Correspondence.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—This nobleman who has been elected to the Peerage, appeared in the House of Commons for the last time, as representative of the people, on the 23rd ult., after having sat in that assembly for about 43 years. He was returned for the family borough of Tavistock for seven years ago, when Lord Liverpool was Prime Minister. He first drew attention to himself by denouncing the detestable and unconstitutional system of terrorism by which Lord Castlereagh attempted to govern the country in 1817; and from that time forward he was known as the unflinching advocate of all that was liberal and patriotic. In 1828 he carried the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; he took a very prominent part in pressing the claims of the Roman Catholics; and in 1831, the Reform Bill, which had been left to his conduct in the House of Commons, though he was not in the Cabinet, was passed. In 1835 he was made Home Secretary, and in 1840 he became Prime Minister.—As the Patriot remarks:—"It is only by recalling these dates that we realize the length of honorable service by which is Lordship has entitled himself to the gratitude of the English people."

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The English correspondent of the N. Y. Methodist says:—

The new Attorney General is the son of a Wesleyan minister, the late William Atherton, whom I had the pleasure of knowing, and whose wit and eloquence I have often admired. He is a native of Yorkshire, and the Attorney Generalship is the step in legal promotion next to that of the "Wool-sack," whose occupant presides in the Court of Chancery at the House of Lords. This is the highest legal promotion. It is thought that Mr. Atherton will accept the first vacant judgeship. This will be a permanent provision, whereas the Lord Chancellor, as one of the Ministers, is only appointed for a year. The Attorney Generalship is a position of great honor and responsibility. I heard the Rev. Wm. Atherton, father of the present Attorney-General, say, when he occupied the presidential chair of Conference: "All that my son is, he owes to our school at Woodhouse Grove."

GAVAZZI.—A late number of the "Morning Star" contains a letter from England, in which the writer says:—

Gavazzi, who has been laboring so successfully in Genoa, has come over to Britain to spend two months, and has been addressing numerous audiences in London. His views of the prospects of the reformation in Italy are encouraging. The greater part of the people of his country he represents as without all religion, though formerly Romanists.—They heartily despise the clergy, but still do not like to give up the form of faith handed down to them by their fathers.—He hopes to see a number of the clergy embracing Protestantism.

The special object of his visit to this country is to aid in organizing a society for the support of a training institution for priests, of schools and other appliances of a mission establishment. In this object he is likely to be very successful. The view that Gavazzi gives of the prospect of religious liberty under the ministry of Cavour's successor is most encouraging. He distinctly anticipates preaching the gospel again in his old haunt the Colosseum of Rome, before the end of 1861.

TURKEY.—Two Christians have just been placed at the head of important service at Constantinople. One of them, Franco Passa Effendi, has been appointed director of the telegraph. The other, Palatis Musurus, brother to the Ottoman ambassador at London, has been named to one of the highest posts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These two appointments are looked on as undeniable symptoms of the new Sultan's favorable feelings towards his Christian subjects.

The Massacres in Syria.

An English gentleman lately returned from Damascus, gives a graphic account of the present aspect of the city. Entering—he says—as most travellers do, by the western gate, we passed first through the Mussulman quarter of the city where the bazars were thronged by natives of every Eastern nation under heaven. Arriving as we did from Palestine, and not having passed through a single populous city (with the exception of Nablous—the ancient Sychar), we were the more struck with the bustle and confusion of the bazars, but we little thought we were in the close proximity of a desert within the very walls of the city. Proceeding down the street which was called "Straight," we turned into Demetri's hotel, which stands at the extremity of the Christian quarter. Issuing forth again into the same street, we continued a short distance on our way till we were stopped by a Turkish sentinel, stationed to prevent any one passing into the Christian quarter. We however, managed to get by him, and then a scene met our eyes which it will be impossible ever to forget. As far as the eye could reach it fell upon a heap of blackened ruins. We walked for a mile with charred skeletons of houses on either side of us; then turning into side streets, the same utter ruin met our gaze. We saw not a soul, except here and there a lazy Arab driving his donkey before him laden with the debris of the fallen houses. Throughout the length and breadth of what but a year ago was far the handsomest part of the city, not one single house is now standing. Greek, Latin, Syrian churches and convents, European Consulates, &c., were mingled in one common destruction. Many bodies still lie buried under the ruins. Altogether the aspect of the place reminded us strangely of Pompeii. There were the same narrow streets, the same noiseless courts, and the same stillness that might be felt, the same evidence that the inhabitants had been surprised in the midst of their daily avocations. And where are the inhabitants? Out of some 20,000, between 3,000 and 4,000 were massacred in cold blood; the rest fled to the mountains, only the most fortunate reached the seacoast. Some found protection in the Mussulman quarter of Damascus, where, owing to the energy of the Governor, no Christians were molested. We had an interview with Abd-el-Kader, who showed us the orders he had received from different European Powers in recognition of his services in saving Christians. He added, "I suppose the English did not approve what I did by sending me nothing," and yet he furnished a guard of his Algerians, which saved the British Consulate from destruction.

MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES.—In China about ninety missionaries are laboring at fourteen stations. Throughout the whole missionary field, there are nearly 3,000 European and American missionaries and assistants, and more than 6,000 native helpers, through whom about 5,000,000 have been brought under the influence of the truth.—*Wichman and Reflector.*

ANOTHER BATTLE.

By Telegraph to the News Room.

Boston, August 14.

There has been a severe North East storm for the last 36 hours.

Nothing special from the seat of war until 10:30 last night.

On Saturday morning Gen. Lyon, with 8,000 Federal troops, attacked the Rebel army, 2,000 strong, near the village of Springfield, Missouri. The battle lasted nearly all day.

The rebels were defeated with great loss, including Generals Ben McCullough and Prince both killed.

General Lyon was killed at the head of his column.

The baggage and tents of the Rebels were burned by shell.

The Federal troops occupied the Rebel encampment till Sunday morning, when General Seigel ordered a retreat to Rolla, which was made in good order. The Rebels did not pursue.

The Federal loss is killed and wounded 800; Rebel loss unknown.

Gen. Fremont has proclaimed martial law in St. Louis.

The loss of the Rebels in the battle near Springfield is reported to be two thousand.

Gen. Lyons was killed early in the day. Both parties claim the victory.

...Kiddie's Liniment is the best Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Strains, Sprains, Bruises, or any complaints where an external application is required. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. 1y

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. S. March, Mr. David Baker, to Miss Margaret Kimball both of the Parish of Lepeaux in the County of Charlotte.

On the 18th ult., at the North American House, by the Rev. John Perry, Mr. Daniel McGregor of Chipman, to Miss Rachel Gilchrist of Canby, C.

By the same on the 4th inst., Mr. James T. Stewart of Portland, St. John, to Miss Mary E. Patterson of Westfield, N. C.

DIED.

On Friday, the 2nd inst., in the Parish of Peterborough, Queen's County, David Speight, a native of Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, in the 78th year of his age.

On Tuesday night, Mrs. Rebecca wife of Mr. G. Thompson, mistress of this city, in the 40th year of her age.

On Friday evening, 9th inst., after a short illness, Frank Havelock, infant son of James A. and Addie Havelock.

TEA SOIREE.

THE Ladies of the Jerusalem Settlement have much pleasure in announcing to their friends, and the public generally, that it is their intention to hold a Tea Soiree in the Parsonage room on course of exercises on Thursday, 29th August, at 3 o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of raising funds to aid in finishing the Parsonage. Every effort will be employed to provide for the comfort of those who may attend. To add to the interest of the occasion, a Lecture will be delivered in the evening by the Rev. J. N. Naraway A. M., of New York. The American Missionary Society will be the most favorable to the interests of humanity.

Tickets to admit to Soiree and Lecture 50 cents. Jerusalem, Kings Co., August 9, 1861.

M. McLEOD, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, No. 26, (Brick Building,) Charlotte Street, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

PHYSICIAN'S Prescriptions carefully prepared. Ships Medicine Chests put up and Replenished. A full supply of Elixirs, Syringes, &c. at Eight O'clock. J. McLEOD.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING. 200 SUITS OIL CLOTHING, 48 dozen Blue, Grey, and Red Flannels, 100 dozen Flannel Drawers, 50 dozen Suits and Knives, 50 dozen Suits, Suits, &c. SIMON NEALIS.

EXTRA FLOUR. LANDING ex the "Osprey" and "Arctic," from New York, 1000 bags Napier and Columbia Mills Flour, 15 do choice Family Flour. For sale by J. W. HAMILTON.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. UNTIL further notice, Mails for Fredericton, Woodstock, &c., will be closed at this office every evening, (except Sunday,) at Eight O'clock, instead of 6, as heretofore. J. LOWE. Post Office, St. John, 18th Aug. 1861. up

NAPIER. LANDING ex "Osprey," from New York, 200 barrels Napier Mills Flour. For sale by JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

PEACHES, CORN, TOMATOES, & APPLES. Received ex New York from Boston. 1000 lbs. Peaches, 1000 lbs. Corn, 1000 lbs. Tomatoes, 1000 lbs. Apples. For sale by J. J. STERN. 22 Water-st.

SELLING OFF. THE BALANCE OF THE SUMMER STOCK OF OF Bonnets, Ribbons, Mantles, Shawls, Dress Goods, Muslins, Feathers, Flowers, Parasols, Sewed Muslins, Bangles, Delaines, Curtains, Netts, &c. All Summer Goods will be sold at greatly Reduced Prices, in order to prepare for the season. SAML. BROWN. 35 King-st.

REDUCTION IN PRICES! CLEARING OUT OF Summer's Stock, at Granite Hall, NO. 5, DOCK STREET.

THE whole balance of Clothing on hand, SELLING AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL SUPPLIES.

To effect the above, the Stock will be sold at such prices as will suit the times. THOS R JONES.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS. JUST received from London, via Halifax—100 doz Sheet WAX, assorted colors, and a variety of Bone and Steel Modeling Pins, Brushes, Vases, and Lin. Patterns for making Wax Flowers; a few do Soft and Hard Crayons; 60 Sheets Silver, Copper, and assorted Foils.

A further supply of Winsor & Newton's Tube Colors, Canvas, Bristle Board, &c. For sale by T. B. BAKER, 35 King-st.

MORE DANDELION COFFEE. THE subscriber has just received a further supply of Dandelion Coffee, prepared by Henry Brown, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Oxford, England.

Dandelion Coffee has long been regarded by many of the most eminent Physicians, one of the most valuable medicinal plants the list of Materia Medica affords, and is highly extolled by them as a source of great power in all Bilious and Liver Complaints and affections of the Viscera.

The great objection hitherto experienced in the extensive use of this most valuable medicine, has been a subtle and convenient form in which it may be daily taken.

The form of Coffee has met this objection, and on trial this preparation will be found to contain its entire medicinal properties, and an agreeable substitute for Tea, or the ordinary Coffee, for breakfast or dinner. For sale by T. B. BAKER, 35 King-st.

THE Trade in New Brunswick supplied by our Agent in St. John, T. B. Barker, (successor to S. L. Tilley.) Also for by G. F. Everett & Co., W. O. Smith, R. D. McArthur, T. M. Reed, J. Chaloner, P. R. Inches, C. P. Clark, J. M. Walker and M. McLeod.

Agents for Fredericton—George C. Hunt, Jr., John Wiley and J. W. Braxley and C. F. Davis. June 14, 1861.

FLOUR.—Landing ex schr. Clifton—1200 bbls Extra State Flour, Washington, Hibernia, and London City Mills. For sale by HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

CORN.—Landing ex schr Sea Gull, from New York—8,000 bushels Yellow Corn. For sale by HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

WESLEY'S HYMNS.—The subscribers have just received a large assortment of Wesley's Hymns, Bibles with Wesley's Hymns, in great variety of size and bindings. For sale low by J. & A. McMILLAN.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE. Received ex "Pilgrim," from Great Britain, and Steamers:—

4 HINDS China Ware, in Tea and Breakfast Services; Fancy Toilet Sets, newest shapes out, 45 cases Glass Ware, comprising the following Goods—Tumbler, Decanters, Wine Glasses, Goblets, Plates, Egg Cups, Butter Coolers, Sugar Bowls, Salt Cellars, Cane Glasses, Cruet Bottles, Cheese Plates, Candy Jars, Balm Glasses, Spoon Stands, &c. All of the above will be sold low for Ready Money, Wholesale and Retail.

H. ROBERTSON, King Square.

GILT STONE WARE. THE Subscriber has received ex Pilgrim from Liverpool, GILT STONE WARE DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, &c.

And a variety of other Wares, which will be sold low for cash. THOS. CLERKE, 42 King Square.

GLASS WARE—FROM BOSTON. GLASS Dishes, Plates, Sugars, Creams, Spoon Stands, Butter Coolers, Tumblers, Goblets, Decanters, Fluid and Perfumery Lamps, Water Jugs, Molasses Jugs, Candlesticks, Cardiff Egg Glasses, Cellars, Castors, &c., at lowest rates at THOS. CLERKE'S, 42 King Square.

No. 22, Water Street. JUST received—11 kegs extra Soda Saleratus—8 boxes M. L. Layer Raisins; 2 casks White Wine Vinegar; 2 casks Porter's Burning Fluid; 50 barrels Extra State Flour; 6 bbls Bright Sugar. For sale by J. S. TURNER, 22 Water-st.

AUGUST 6th, 1861. CLEARANCE SALE OF STRAW GOODS AT LAWTON'S, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET. All of this Spring's Styles. BONNE-S, HATS, &c. NOW SELLING AT HALF PRICE.

THEY MUST BE SOLD. 600 DRESS AND LIGHT SUMMER COATS; 1500 pairs Fashionable Pants; 2000 Vests—every style and quality. An endless variety of Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Ties, Braces, and Furnishing Goods of every description.

As the season is far advanced, the above goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices, to enable purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine this Stock. Wholesale and Retail. Imperial Buildings, 2, King Street. SIMON NEALIS.

PATENT DOUBLE ACTION FLEXURE SKIRTS. BY the use of Joints in the hoops of a Skirt, a heavier and better quality of Steel can be used, giving to, and retaining in the Skirt, a more graceful and durable form, while the flexibility of the joints prevent the bending and breaking of the Hoops under pressure, and brings them back to their original form when the pressure is removed, also permits the Skirt to assume an easy position when the weather is soiled.

The quality of Braid and the peculiar construction of the Skirt, adding no extra weight, is particularly commended to the favor of those who desire to unite in their purchase Elegance, Convenience, and Economy.

A splendid lot of Indian Porcupine and BEAD WORK, Collar Boxes, Ladies' Reticules, Work Boxes, Moccasins, Caps, Purse, Watch Pouches, Mats, &c., &c., at a large assortment of Fancy Goods, together with a large assortment of Fancy Goods, at P. A. COSGROVE'S, 75 Prince Wm-st.

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL. Landing ex "Triumph," "Sea Bird" and "L. M. Arnold," from New York—420 barrels Extra Flour; Napier Wisconsin and Softening. In store—150 Barrels Corn Meal. For sale by JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

ROBERT MOORE, Importer of British and Foreign DRY GOODS, 25, KING STREET, SAINT JOHN N. B.

PRINTS, SILKS, FLOWERS, Ribbons, Bows, Buttons, Feather, Chenille Netts, Kid Gloves, Parasols, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, French Tissues, Corsets, Challies, Hosiery, Embroidery, Lace, Ties, Scarfs, Shawls, &c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. Ladies' Hats, Ladies' Head Dresses, Rustin Straw Bonnets, Cinnamon Bonnets, Mourning Bonnets, Neapolitan Bonnets, Bonnets, Children's Hats and Caps, Children's Hoods, All at Cheap Prices.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT. Silk Mantles, Broad Mantles, Black Mantles, Ladies' Trav. Wrappers, Bonnets, Mantles, Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' Light Summer Mantles.

N. B.—Ladies', Misses', and Children's Garments of all descriptions—always on hand—and promptly made to order. A First Class Cutter at this Department.

Garments Cut to order. Embroidery, Pinking, Stamping, Machine Sewing, &c., done with neatness. Also—Liners received Monthly, and promptly sent to the Free Press, Free Press, Free Press, Millinery & Mantle Rooms, 25 King Street, Saint John N. B. R. MOORE.

CHEAP PARASOLS, Cheap Umbrellas, Cheap Parasols, Combs, Mantles, Tweeds, Muslins, Delaines, Prints and fancy Goods, all cheap at H. S. STAPLES, 35 King Street, opposite St. John Hotel.

WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE. St. John and Portland, July 18, 1861. Notice to Defaulters.

All persons in the City or Parish, being arrears to the Commissioners upon Assessments or Rents, are requested to pay the same into the Office forthwith. The Commissioners give this notice, trusting that it will have the effect of preventing the use of a number of Warrants of Distraint now ordered by the Board. JOHN SEARS, Chairman.

KIDDER'S RHEUMATIC AND BONE LINIMENT, FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS!!! And has received the commendation and praise of some of the most eminent Physicians, and wherever it has been used its virtues are acknowledged.

THIS LINIMENT is the best Remedy ever known for Rheumatism, Sprains, Strains, Gout, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c., and where an external remedy is needed it is invaluable. PROPRIETORS: D. B. KIDDER & Co., No. 12 Market Square, Boston, Mass.

It is sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. The Trade in New Brunswick supplied by our Agent in St. John, T. B. Barker, (successor to S. L. Tilley.) Also for by G. F. Everett & Co., W. O. Smith, R. D. McArthur, T. M. Reed, J. Chaloner, P. R. Inches, C. P. Clark, J. M. Walker and M. McLeod.

Agents for Fredericton—George C. Hunt, Jr., John Wiley and J. W. Braxley and C. F. Davis. June 14, 1861.

THE Crown Land Office, August 6, 1861. THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 3rd day of September next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Office, agreeably to the Statute in that behalf made, and no sale on credit will be made to any purchaser. (Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under licenses applied for, and previous to the application for the purchase of the Land, the applicant must pay the purchase money by instalments.) (In all cases of competition, the purchaser must immediately pay the purchase money, or else the Land will be again forthwith offered for sale at the upset price excluding bids from the defaulters.) (Upset price sixty cents per acre, except where otherwise mentioned.) CHA. LOTTER.

By Deputy Jack, at Saint George. 46 acres lot 99 Dumbarton, south of Plume Ridge, Cornelius Sullivan. 60 acres on lot 18, range 4, Clarence hill, Wm. T. McCartney.

At the Crown Land Office. 57 acres lot 8 block 31, M. Sutton, John Little. 81 acres lot 23 north west Lake, Southampton, Wm. Bartram.

JOHN McMILLAN Sur. Gen'l. SUMMER HATS. THE Subscriber has received from England and the United States, a large stock of Spring and Summer Hats, Satin, Molekin, Tweed, Felt, Panama, Leghorn, Tassan, Canton, &c., in all the New-est Styles for Gents, Boys and Youths, and will dispose of the Same Wholesale or Retail, at very low prices. 41 King-street. may 15

REAL ESTATE. TO be sold by Auction at Gage Town, in Queen's County, on TUESDAY the 3d day of September next, to commence at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, certain valuable REAL ESTATE, the property of Charles F. Wetmore, Esq., consisting of 33 BUILDING LOTS, containing one half acre each, and fronting on the principal streets or roads in the Town of said Gage Town. Also—500 ACRES of Wilderness Land, situate within one and a half to two miles of the said Town, and fronting on the Great Road leading from thence to the Nerepis, the same being divided up in lots of fifty acres each. The Land is of excellent quality. Conditions of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down, ten per cent. monthly, and the remainder in equal instalments of one, two, three, and four years, with interest thereon annually from the day of sale, and to be secured by mortgage or other good security, at the option of the owner.

There will also be offered at the same time, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the property of Gage Town known as the Valentine B. Peters Homestead, and containing 16 acres. This property is