

me that in the bosom of every human being, by whatever name he may call himself, there are chords which vibrate to the same touch, and that if opinion divide, feeling and sentiment unite the various hosts of God's worshippers. There is little more to be said of the ceremonies of the day. High Mass was sung by the Pope, at least he appeared on the altar at the Introitus, and oblations were made to him for the new arrivals.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA."

Boston, July 16.
New York, 16.—The Persia arrived. General news meagre.
It is reported that the military staff in Canada is to be reduced to what it was before the Trent affair. Weather favorable to crops.

An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Grand Duke Constantine had been made at Warsaw.
Breadstuffs dull; Flour declined 5¢; wheat 3¢; and Corn 6¢. Provisions inactive. Cotton unchanged.

UNITED STATES.

It is becoming quite evident that great dissatisfaction exists with many of the Northern people on the conduct of the war. The slow process of everything under the control of the Government is calling forth severe animadversion from a portion of the press and people. The New York Independent (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's paper), of the 10th inst., contains an outspoken article on this subject, which is not calculated to assure the country of the ability or efficiency of the President and his cabinet to carry on to a successful termination the great struggle now engaged in. From this article we copy as follows:—

"Our people have suffered the Administration in Washington to go almost as they would, without criticism or responsibility. This has been a mistaken kindness. The people are just as much the source of proper influences in the administration of government as they are the source of those powers by which governments exist at all.

It is time that the dangerous silence of this country were broken, and that papers and popular assemblies spoke out, spoke often, and spoke effectually. To be sure, there is danger of faction, and of embarrassing the Government. But we must take the risk. Silence breeds worse dangers than discussion. Corrupt men like to burrow and plot when it is deemed unwise to debate matters. In the first place, we have a right to demand of the Government the enunciation of a clear Policy; or, if they have none, we have a right to know that, in order that one may be supplied to them as soon as they are needed.

The most serious political question of the day is the question of the war. Every nation on the globe knows—but our own—that the gist of this war is Slavery. This is the pivot on which the whole history turns. A clear, bold, frank announcement of Government policy on that subject will go far toward settling the public mind. The Administration have seemed to shrink from the question. If Mr. Lincoln wishes the country to settle it, let him say so. If, however, it be taken for granted that it is the business of the Administration and of Congress to mark out the line of policy, let that be said. And then, let it be also done.

The Government seems to us to be in the position of men who do not know what to do, and are afraid that the people will find it out. There seems to be a disposition in Washington to settle this great question of the Right of a People to their whole country, not on principles but on policy; and not upon a high policy, but upon a narrow and mean one. * * * It is said that the cry "On to Richmond!" brought the country to the verge of ruin, and shows what mischief may be done by meddling! No. It was not the cry, but the silence which followed it, that did the mischief. That march should have been resumed in less than three months. Last October and November were better for the ending of this war than any months since. The people urged the Government forward. They demanded an immediate conflict. They were right.

On the Richmond affair, the writer of this article (who is no doubt Mr. Beecher himself), utters some things which must be unwelcome to both the Government and Gen. McClellan. He says:—

And now, another horrible disaster has befallen our army before Richmond; as it appears that again the Administration, with the whole resources of the nation in their hands, have neglected their duty. The Administration have meddled, but not wrought. We are for ever outmanned. To-day we are told that we have more men than we can use; to-morrow the Governors are roused by importunate telegrams to send the whole state militia to save the Capital; as soon as the men begin to pour in, back comes another message that they are not wanted; and yet, at that very time, our army lies before Richmond, outnumbered nearly two to one, honestly told, when out-numbered. And one; another, guided by the bared neck of that true military soul, Fremont—an army inferior to Jackson's—unfed, shoeless, ragged, and, after four months of seething, still without adequate transportation; another hanging in suspense before Fredericksburg, too weak to go forward, too strong to lie useless. At this crisis—with our armies broken up and frittered away, and our Government making brigadier-generals by the score of men without skill, and superseding the generals who had shown resources and energy, because they feared their political future—An avalanche fell upon our right wing. Rolled up and driven back for seven days, that heroic army, invincible in retreat, fought with grandeur of courage, and only by such an exhibition of heroic spirit in officers, and pluck in men, as was never known on this continent, was it saved from utter destruction. Did the Government frankly say to this nation, We are defeated? To this hour it has not trusted the people. It held back the news for days. Nor was the truth told, when out-side information compelled it to say something. It is even to this hour permitting McClellan's disaster to be represented as a piece of skillfully planned strategy! After the labor of two months, the horrible sickness of thousands of men poisoned in the swamps of the Chickahominy, the loss of probably more than ten thousand as noble fellows as ever lifted a hand to defend their country—McClellan, who was four miles from Richmond, finds himself twenty-five miles from the city, wagons burned, ammunition trains blown up, parks of artillery captured, no intrenchments, and with an army so small that the public are infuriated. The papers that regaled us two weeks ago with visions of a Fourth of July in Richmond, are now asking us to rejoice and acclaim—not at victory—but that we have just saved the army! McClellan is safe!—and Richmond too!

The article concludes in the following stirring words:—

"We have a Country. We have a Cause. We have a People. Let all good men pray that God would give us a Government!

The same paper contains an article by Horace Greeley, editor of the Tribune, on the war, in which he refers to the loss of human life as follows:—

Not less than One Hundred Thousand soldiers have laid down their lives in attestation of their fidelity to the Union and its lawful authority. Half these have died in battle or of wounds dealt by mortal foes; as many have been wasted by fevers, by hardships, by exposure and the thousand ills that camp life engenders or aggravates. As many more through wounds,

mutations, rheumatism, and other chronic afflictions, bear in their bodies honorable attestation of their devotion to the Union and to Freedom.

Vicksburg.—Vicksburg lies in a very deep bend of the Mississippi, and opposite the extremity of a long tongue of land between two reaches. A canal is being cut across this peninsula by negroes collected from plantations near by; and the habits of the Mississippi make it quite certain that in a very short time the river will adopt this new channel, and Vicksburg no longer be a river port. The Union fleet has been bombarding the place, but with what effect is uncertain. It is occupied only by fighting men, all non-combatants have been sent away.

Advices from New Orleans state that Gov. Moore of Louisiana has issued a proclamation urging continued resistance; forbidding trade with the Federals; that the credit of the Confederate notes should be maintained; urging the destruction of the steamboats rather than they should fall into the hands of the Federals; exhorting Munford, who was executed by Gen. Butler, as a martyr; and stating that Southern Independence is certain. He had removed the State capital to Opelousas.

The latest accounts from Richmond are given in the following extracts from the Richmond Dispatch of the 4th inst:—

On Monday afternoon a demonstration was made against our pickets, which indicated a restiveness on the part of the foe in his present cramped and confined situation. Two pieces of the Louisiana Guard artillery were sent forward to the support of the pickets, when the enemy retired without risking a shot from our pieces.

It is not believed that McClellan can be induced to make an attack on our forces, but it is conjectured that he may attempt to throw his forces on the south side of the river with a view to a demonstration upon the batteries at Drury's Bluff. Such a demonstration would be of course promptly met, and as signally thwarted as the advance of the "Young Napoleon" on the north side of the James.

We conversed with a gentleman last evening who left our army at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Up to that hour all was quiet, and there was no outside indications of any active operations. It is reasonable to conclude that the fighting for a short season at least is at an end. There is nothing to justify the belief, however, that our Government will fail to improve its present advantage. Pressed to the wall, as the enemy now is, he will not be permitted to revive from the severe blow that has been inflicted upon him, and McClellan, in attempting to extricate himself from his present unpleasant position, will find himself confronted at every point by an active and energetic army, under skillful and experienced officers, masters the recognition of their rights as freemen.

The late series of battles have already produced the good result of opening the lines of communication in various directions, as well as a visible effect upon the amount of supplies in our hands.

No great progress is reported to have been made during the last week. The various States are earnestly at work in raising the 300,000 recruits called for by the President, but it is not expected that the complement can be obtained without conscription. We select the following from late despatches:—

According to accounts by the Presidential party the Federal loss in the recent battle in killed, wounded and missing does not exceed 21,000. Stragglers are continually returning. Confederate loss much larger.

BANGOR, July 12.
Heavy cannonading all day on James River on Thursday.

A private despatch from McClellan yesterday says that all is quiet; the enemy has retreated. The inference is that there had been another fight.

Richmond papers vent their chagrin at failure to capture McClellan's army, and admit the generalship of his retreat, and the strength of his new position. Popular expectation of annihilation of Federal army was raised to its highest pitch.

Burnside has all his command, expect five regiments, in the James River.

Confederates are reported encamped all the way from Malvern Hills to Richmond, and are being rapidly reinforced.

BANGOR, July 15.
Another Federal regiment and battery surrendered at Murfreesboro.

Confederate force reported advancing on Nashville. Union reinforcements arriving there. Great excitement prevailing.

Morgan's force is reported to have crossed Kentucky River, moving northward.

Lexington is under martial law. Vicksburg despatch says bombardment is tremendous and increasing, and the inhabitants have taken refuge in the woods.

Gen. Curtis is reported to have cut to pieces 500 Confederates near Batesville.

Iron clad gunboat approaching completion at Richmond.

Fort Darling greatly strengthened—Batteries iron clad.

Recent freshets considerably weakened the obstructions in the river. Falling back of Confederates towards Richmond caused dissatisfaction, it being given out that they would attack McClellan.

The President submits a bill to Congress in furtherance of Voluntary Emancipation.

BANGOR, July 16.
Border State Representatives will reply to the President's emancipation proposition declining endorsing it, and disagreeing with the President that its non-acceptance by States will prolong the war.

An immense war meeting was held in New York yesterday, of from 50 to 100,000, declaring for vigorous prosecution of the war, repelling any foreign interference, and maintaining the traditional policy of the nation.

Gen. Curtis's army of fourteen thousand men arrived at Helena, Arkansas, having worsted the enemy in every attack upon him.

Movements of Bragg's army, Mississippi, indicate offensive operations.

Morgan's guerrillas still active in Kentucky. Rumored the President is preparing Veto Message on Confiscation Bill. Tribune thinks he will sign, but recommend Supplemental Bill for remedy defect.

Rumors of proposed changes in Cabinet are credited. Guerrillas fallen back towards Mainville, and no dangers apprehended to Nashville.

Citizens actively enlisting as Home Guards and reinforcements arriving.

Confederate loss at Murfreesboro battle 50 killed and 100 wounded. Federal loss somewhat less.

Halleck's army at Corinth represented in excellent condition.

Water let into canal to isolate Vicksburg, but anticipations of its wearing channel not being realized, work of deepening canal commenced.

Super State \$4.55 @ \$4.80. Extra \$5.05 @ \$5.10. BANGOR, July 17.

Congress passed supplementary Bill removing the President's objections to Confiscation Bill.

British steamer Ann arrived at New York yesterday, captured under the guns of Fort Morgan. Mobile Bay, unloaded gunpowder, tea, coffee, &c. The Suva Bay, captured the fort, and gunboat Kuanacha cut out steamer. Crew escaping after attempting to sink her.

Curtis' advance on march to Helena encountered Confederate forces, who were completely routed, leaving 110 dead on the field. Curtis' loss is 8 killed. He had only three days rations on reaching Helena.

Richmond Enquirer speaks of McClellan's position as fixed, and must look to the West for startling events.

Middling upland Cotton selling at 46 cents. Things were a threatening appearance at Winchester, Western Virginia. Stores and Army valuables are removed to Harper's Ferry. The Secessionists are confident of another raid in the Shenandoah valley.

It is rumored that Jackson with a large force has returned from Richmond, and is reinforced by numerous Guerrillas.

Large Federal depot of supplies at Martinsburg and other places have been removed.

The Guerrilla Morgan is advancing on Georgetown, Kentucky. Union troops are going to meet him.

Morgan, committed depredations at Medway. He threatens to visit Frankfort and Lexington.

A slight skirmish took place outside of McClellan's lines yesterday.

The main Confederate army is about 15 miles from the exterior of the Federal lines, locating them near Trent River and Gaines Mills.

Congress adjourned sine die to-day.

DOMESTIC.

The crops are said to promise an abundant yield. The Canadian papers notice an improved appearance in the crops in the two Provinces.

The Lieutenant Governor is making a tour through the Province.

The British Government intends to construct a Dry Dock at Halifax. Naval officers who recently visited this place, noticed extraordinary facilities for a Dry Dock on the Carleton side of the harbour, and appeared anxious to have one constructed there.

The arrival of the Hon. James Brown from England is announced.

OPENING THE ST. ANDREWS RAILWAY.—The St. Andrews Standard contains a lengthy account of the opening of the road, and the attendant demonstration. Everything appears to have passed off satisfactorily.

BANK STOCK.—The Globe says that fourteen shares in the Commercial Bank were offered at auction yesterday morning and ten of them sold for \$50 a share—the remainder were withdrawn.

WE regret to say that on Sunday morning last the livery stable and barns of Mrs. Quin, at St. Stephen, were destroyed by fire. Two horses, a cow, several pigs, large quantities of hay and oats, several carriages, sleighs, rugs, several sets of harness, were consumed; also, a hoghead of brandy and a hoghead of molasses, besides a small sum of money in the office. A horse, belonging to Mr. Orr, of the Branch, also perished in the flames. The fire spread to the dwelling house, and completely destroyed it, but furniture, &c., &c., were saved. It is not known how the fire originated. Insurances in one of Mr. W. T. Rose's offices, and in the Atona (Mr. Lee, agent), to the extent of \$2,100, had been effected, but the loss beyond insurance is believed to be considerable.—Presbyterian.

EARTHQUAKE.—On the morning of Sunday the 29th ult., two slight shocks of an Earthquake were felt in the vicinity of Newcastle Creek, Canning. Grand Lake, over a track a mile in diameter. The first shock was felt at 7 o'clock A. M. and the second at 8 A. M. The shocks were severe enough to shake houses, causing a rattle and noise, as if stoves and chimneys were falling.—Globe.

Messrs. Baring Brothers have given notice that on and after 1st July they will pay the dividend warrants of the following bonds falling due on that day, viz:—Canada Sterling Debentures, Nova Scotia six per cent Bonds, New Brunswick six per cent sterling Bonds.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REV. J. WALLACE has kindly consented to act as agent for the *Intelligencer*. Subscribers who may find it convenient to pay to him are requested to do so.

CENTRAL MONEY.—Central Bank Bills will not be taken any more at the face in payment for this paper.

THROAT DISEASE.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches or Cough Lozenges. From Rev. E. H. Pratt, East Woodstock, Conn. I feel grateful to you for placing within the reach of the suffering so valuable a remedy. I have used the Troches three years, with great benefit, not less to my general health than to my throat. I recommend them with great pleasure on every hand."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Worms.—These Pills have the power of so far perfecting the digestion, that the Worm is destroyed in the stomach, or if attached to the bowels expelled by their action. The Ointment is applied, kills on contact, the *ascaris* or seat worm. Sold everywhere.

Receipts for the "Religious Intelligencer" for July 18.
New Brunswick.—Mrs. Murry, \$1.50, 47¢; Rev. John Perry, 1.50, 48¢; Josiah Hallett, 1.57, 48¢; Michael Ridout, 50¢, 49¢; Thos. Morgan, 50¢, 45¢; George Tracy, 1.50, 49¢; Joshua Thomas, 1.50, 44¢; David Sprout, 2.44, 52¢.

NEW SCOTLAND.—Wm. Foot, \$2.50, 51¢; Rufus Morton, 1.50, 48¢; David Lowden, 1.40, 49¢; Isaac Newcomb, 1.50, 49¢; Solomon Kendrick, 1.50, 52¢; Roland Hurlbert, 75¢, 48¢; S. K. West, 25¢, 44¢; Jethro Kinsman, 1.50, 49¢; Amos Armstrong, 1.50, 49¢; W. Woodman, 1.50, 48¢.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Church, Carleton, on Monday, 30th ult., by the Rev. Frederick Court, Martin H. Peters, Esq., M. D., of St. John, to Mary Payne, daughter of the late Geo. Payne, of Liverpool, England.

At Antidown, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. William Donald, D. D., Mr. M. D. Austin, to Phoebe Caroline, daughter of Robert Robertson, Esq.

On the 10th ult., at the Homestead, West Isles, by Elder George Garraty, the Hon. William Todd, of St. Stephen, to Mrs. Mary Jane Heney, fifth daughter of the late James Chaffey, Esq., of the former place.

DEATHS.

On Sunday last, Blanche, aged 1 year, daughter of Capt. George and Sarah Sells.

On Tuesday morning, in Carleton, Mr. John Craft, Senior, aged 75 years.

BAZAAR!—The YOUNG LADIES HOME MISSION SOCIETY, whose object is to assist the Poor, and to provide Clothing for Poor Children wishing to attend Sabbath School, would respectfully announce that they intend holding a BAZAAR in the month of September, and will feel thankful for assistance from any persons in the City who may feel charitably disposed. Any person wishing to contribute, will please leave their contributions at the residence of the President, Mrs. J. V. Troop, Princess-street, with any of the Committee, or at the Store of Smiler & Richey, King-street.

Miss POTTS,
Miss F. THOMAS,
Miss E. TAYLOR,
Miss M. ROBINSON,
Miss A. DUNN,
J. D. RICHIEY, Sec. to Com.

NOTICE.—All persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late William Lawson, of Greenwich, K. C., are hereby requested to hand in their accounts, duly attested, within three months from the date of this notice, to the said estate, as requested to make immediate payment to

ABRAHAM M. MABEE, Executor,
MARSHALL E. MABEE, Administrator.

Greenwich, K. C., July 10th, 1862.—3m

CRUSHED SUGAR.—Landing Ex Schooner "Emily" from New York, 12 bbls. CRUSHED SUGAR. For sale by JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

REDUCTION.—From this date we will offer at greatly reduced prices, a large portion of our Summer Stock.

CHEAP PARASOLS.—Our entire stock of Parasols has been reduced 25 per cent.

June 25.—w

ENNIS & GARDNER.

THE ONLY DAYS OF LOW FARE BETWEEN SAINT JOHN AND FREDERICTON.

THE NEW AND FAST STEAMER "HEATHER BELL,"

HAVING excellent accommodations, being fitted up in superior style expressly for the Route between Saint John and Fredericton, during the season, leaving Indian Town on

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, And Fredericton on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS, At 9 o'clock, A. M., until further notice.

Fare Fifty Cents.

The "Heather Bell" connects at Fredericton, when the water permits, with the steamers Bonnie Doon and To-bique, for Woodstock and the Upper Country, forwarding Freight and Passengers as low as by any other line.

No charge in Fredericton on Freight for the Upper Country.

Apply to the Captain on board, to the Agent in Fredericton, Capt. D. Currier, or to LUNT & PICKUP, Canterbury street, St. John.

FLOUR AND PORK.—145 bbls Plank Road Mills; 55 bbls Valley Genesee; 15 do extra Family FLOUR; 20 do prime Pork, for ships' stores. Landing ex brig N. Stowers from New York. For sale low by J. W. HAMILTON, 9 South Wharf, corner Ward street.

TRUNKS.—A large assortment of Trunks, Valises, and Travelling Bags, received per brig Orlando from Boston. Will be sold cheap. Imperial Buildings, 2 King st.

CLOTHING, Hats and Caps, in every style and quality, selling off at cost, at the Imperial Buildings, 2 King st.

NEW GOODS.—Just received ex steamer Europa via Halifax, 1 case Ladies' Bonnets and Hats, new styles; 1 do Children's and Girl's Hats; 1 do Ladies Mantles, newest styles; 1 bale White Cotton Warps. For sale low at the Imperial Buildings, 2 King street.

FLOUR.—Landing ex N. Stowers, 150 bbls extra State Flour. For sale by J. C. BROWN, Smyth street.

JUST received at 90 Prince William street, WHITNEY'S Patent Improved Galvanized CLOTHES WRINGERS. No family will be without one. For sale by Z. G. GABEL, July 11.—w

SOOTHING SYRUP, TROCHES, &c. JUST received, 2 gross Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething.

1 gross Brown's Bronchial Troches, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Catarrh, &c. Public speakers and singers use them to strengthen and clear the Voice.

Curtis & Son's Wild Cherry Bitters; Wood's Hair Restorative; Burnett's Cologne; Flavoring Extracts; Carleton's Condition Powders; do. Heave do. Judson's Mountain Herb Pills; Morse's Indian Root do; Judson's Worm Tea; Yonah's Gargling Oil; Fresh and Pure Cod Liver Oil.

SPEDDY RELIEF.—All of FELLOW'S Medicines, consisting of—Speedy Relief; Dyspepsia Bitters; Worm Lozenges; Leeming's Essence; Balm of Liverwort; Golden Eye Ointment; Juniper Powder; Isth Outment; Noble's Invigorating Balm, &c. Are kept for sale wholesale and retail by P. R. INCHES, No. 80 Prince William street.

JUST received at the NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE, King street—1 case Light and Wool TWEEDS.—Gentlemen requiring such goods by the yard, or made up to order, will find it to their advantage to favour us with a call, and examine quality and price. A perfect fit warranted at this establishment. (July 4.) ROBERT HUNTER.

LOOKING GLASSES, all sizes. For sale at F. A. COSGROVE'S.

DRESS SHIELDS.—Ladies, preserve your Dresses, by purchasing a pair of India Rubber Dress Shields, only 17 cents. For sale by F. A. COSGROVE.

WANTED.—Customers for a quantity of Hemlock Boards and Plank, at M. T. BREWER'S, British Street, 84 Wharf East of Boston Steamboat Landing.

FLOUR.—Landing ex Amazon from New York, 200 bbls extra State Flour, "Monteagle" brand. For sale by JACOB D. UNDERHILL, 4 South Wharf.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.—Received per steamer from Boston yesterday, Green Peas, Beans, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, &c.

To arrive on Friday next, Green Peas, Beans, Onions, Rhubarb, Cranberries, Pine Apples, Green Gooseberries, &c. General Agency Office, Corner of King and Charlotte streets.

1,000 YARDS Homespun; 300 doz. Wool Socks; 175 Bldggs. King Street. For sale low at the IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, 2 King st.

FLOUR.—Landing ex L. M. Arnold from New York—200 bbls. Extra State Flour. For sale by JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

CORN MEAL.—250 bbls fresh ground Yellow Kila-dried Corn Meal. For sale by JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

JUNE 28th.—Just received from Great Britain, 27 packages Summer Dye Goods. Further lots to arrive by every subsequent steamer via Halifax during the Summer and Fall. For sale low, wholesale and retail.

BASKETS! BASKETS!—Received this day from the manufactory, Clothes Baskets, large sizes; Soiled Linen do.; Wire Baskets, 8 and 12 hole; Market and Fancy Baskets; Manila Door Mats; Game for Chair Seats.

Per steamer from Boston, a great variety of Ladies and Misses Skeleton Skirts, only equalled by the celebrated Patent Hosiery Skirt, which may always be found at 45 Prince William Street.

DRY GOODS.—Per steamer Europa, a further lot of 10 packages Summer Goods, principally in new Dress Materials; Mantle Cloths, low priced; Hats, Black Silks, and Kid Gloves. Wholesale and retail.

1000 FEET 1 1/2 PITCH PINE, very dry. For sale low by M. T. BREWER.

14th JULY, 1862.—200,000 Cedar Shingles, warranted a first rate lot; 30,000 feet small Scantling. Just received and for sale at small advance on cost, by M. T. BREWER, British Street, Third Wharf East of Boston Steamboat Landing.

14th JULY, 1862.—In stock, a lot of clear Boards; 1 1/2, 1 3/4, and 2 inch Plank, very large size, best quality, and well seasoned. For sale low by M. T. BREWER, British Street, Third Wharf East of Boston Steamboat Landing.

B. O. & G. C. WILSON'S DYSENTERY SYRUP.

A n effective remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, and Bowel Complaints generally; Wilson's Cherry-tree Balsam.

"Neuropathic Drops;" "Wild Cherry Bitters;" "Healing Salve;" "Peristaltic Pills;" "Compound Sarsaparilla;" "Composition Powders;" "Pulverized African Ayurveda."

M. McLEOD, 26 Charlotte st.

Wholesale and Retail Agent for New Brunswick.

June 19.—w

VARNISHES AND JAPAN.

EX brig Allandale from New York: Just received from Meyer's Varnish Factory, 1 bbl No. 1 Drying Japan; 1 do Furniture Varnish; half-do. No. 1 Copal; hf. do. No. 2 do; hf. do. Asphaltum do; hf. do. Cat. Liquid Drier. The above are manufactured with Turpentine, and entirely free from Benzine, &c. Every man who uses on account of the high price of Turpentine, and is extremely hazardous.

M. McLEOD, 26 Charlotte street.

FURTHER SUPPLY OF INDIA RUBBER GOODS, just received at No. 90 Prince Wm. street.—Rubber Cloths and Pouches; Rubber Lustre Long Coats; Rubber Coats for Boys; Rubber Cap Covers and Haversacks; Rubber Pillows and Ladies' Aprons; Rubber Door Mats and Tobacco Pouches; Rubber Urinals, male and female; Rubber Finger Rings and Watch Guards; Rubber Toys in variety; Rubber Dolls in variety; Rubber Wheel Parlour Skates; Rubber Syringes of all kinds; Rubber Navy Bags and knapsacks; Rubber Dressing and Teeth Combs. For sale low by (June 25.—w) Z. G. GABEL.

2ND JUNE, 1862.—Holt & Nugent's manufacture, Nos. 2, 1, 2 and 3 CLAPBOARDS; Clear, No. 1, 2 and 3 saved Pine Shingles. I have a stock of the above hand, manufactured by Messrs. Holt & Nugent. For sale at manufacturers' prices. M. T. BREWER, British Street, third wharf East of Boston steamboat wharves.

June 4.—w

ENNIS & GARDNER.

DR. S. N. MILES, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.

May 2.—3m. Office at A. McLEAY'S, Ormiston.