

FRANCE.—The state of Italy is exciting much interest in Paris, and the indications of Napoleon's policy were eagerly waited for. Some affirm that the Pope has been assured of French aid. Some misunderstanding between France and Spain seem to be indicated by the following:—

The Emperor of the French and the Spanish Ambassador had an interview with each other on the 14th ult., of which a semi-official account is published in the *Moniteur*. According to this account, M. Concha, speaking for his Royal mistress, said:—"Her Majesty ardently desires to preserve relations of reciprocal confidence with France, and will be happy to see drawn closer the bonds which unite the two peoples." The Emperor, in reply, said:—"I have neglected no opportunity of testifying my lively sympathy to her Majesty the Queen of Spain, as well as my profound esteem for the Spanish nation. I have been surprised as well as grieved at the divergence of opinion which has recently arisen between the two Governments. It rests with the Queen alone to find in me always a sincere ally and the Spanish people a loyal friend who desires their greatness and prosperity."

Madrid journals almost unanimously denounce the terms in which Napoleon addressed the Spanish Ambassador.

Italy.—The crisis in Italy is becoming daily more and more important. Great uncertainty prevails with reference to the movements of Garibaldi; and the rumors which are in circulation as to the actual number of his followers, seem to be very exaggerated. From the very first of the most conflicting character. That his enterprise has been formally disavowed by royal proclamation there is, however, no doubt; and it is, we are afraid, equally beyond dispute that Garibaldi has announced his determination to treat that proclamation with contempt, because he persists in regarding it as a manifesto of the Rattazzi Administration, and refuses to believe that it was issued by Victor Emmanuel of his own free will. But as it may, the Italian Government seems suddenly to have changed its mind, and a conflict has already taken place in Sicily, between the royal troops, upon the one hand, and the Garibaldian Volunteers, upon the other, which is said to have resulted in the sudden flight of the latter, although they outnumbered their assailants in the proportion of twelve to one. But it is evidently not Garibaldi's present purpose to fight against Italian troops if he can possibly avoid it. He does not want a civil war within the kingdom of Italy as at present constituted. But he is anxious to see the Austrians expelled from Venice, and the French from Rome. "The present state of things," he is reported to have said recently, "cannot continue. I go against the Government because it will not let me go to Rome. I go against France because she defends the Pope. I will have Rome at any price. Rome or death! If I succeed, so much the better. If not, I will destroy the Italy which I made myself."

A letter just received from Italy from a trustworthy source states that 12,000 priests have signed Abbe Passaglia's protest against the temporal power of the Pope, &c. Rome or death, "O Roma, o Morte," is the cry of the day.

The following is by the "Asia":—
The official Turin Gazette, on the 21st, published a decree retaining state of siege in Sicily, and nominating General Cugia Extraordinary Commissioner. Cugia forthwith issued the following proclamation:—"Sicilians!—Notwithstanding the words of the King, vote of Parliament and forbearance of Government in giving time to deluded people to return to their duty, armed bands of Garibaldi continue to occupy important towns; the rebellion is thus opened, and Government has resolved to put an end to this state of things, so compromising to the destinies of Italy."

Every armed band or tumultuous meeting will be dissolved by force. The liberty of the press is suspended. Commanders of troops of divisions of Palermo, Messina and Syracuse, will assume both civil and military powers.

It is reported that Garibaldi appointed Nicotera prefect of Catania, and it is asserted that a considerable number of officers of the Royal Army declare they will resign rather than act against Garibaldi. The correspondence says, that as General Cugia with thirty thousand troops did not prevent Garibaldi from reaching the seaport of Catania, inferences are freely drawn that Government dares not throw any serious impediment in Garibaldi's way.

The *Discussion* asserts that Cialdini has been appointed civil and military chief of Sicily with fullest powers. It is believed that Admiral Persano would assume the command of fleet.

The official Turin Gazette of the 22d, publishes the following report addressed by Ministers to the King: Garibaldi has raised the standard of rebellion. Your Majesty's name, and that of Italy, serve only to veil intentions of European demagogues. Cries of "Rome or Death," are senseless insults to our glorious ally, and retard the only possible accomplishment of our unanimous wishes. As Garibaldi remains deaf to your voice, and unmoved by the thought of lighting up civil war, energetic action has become necessary. The rebellion of Garibaldi imposes on us the necessity of treating a country occupied by volunteers as a country occupied or threatened by an enemy. We therefore advise your Majesty to proclaim a state of siege. The Ministry accepts the responsibility of the measure.

UNITED STATES.

News from the seat of war during the last week has been of the most important and exciting kind. A number of battles have been fought with great loss of life, and there is hourly expected the news of another great conflict, which may render the safety of Washington extremely uncertain. The following succinct account of the operations of the past week we condense from our contemporaries the *Church Witness*, and *New York Tribune*, and from the telegraphic despatches:—

Our previous advices from Virginia were to the effect that after the battle of Cedar Mountain, the Federals, under Pope, took up a position in force on this side of Culpeper with the view of waiting until McClellan's army had come up, when a combined general movement would be made upon Richmond. The Confederates, however, soon learned that there was no danger of an immediate attack from Gen. McClellan after his retreat to Harrison's Landing, and they forthwith determined to strike a blow at the Federal army near Manassas. They knew of McClellan's intended withdrawal from the Peninsula long before it was carried into effect, and instantly sent a powerful force against Pope's command—leaving only 15,000 men in Richmond. Their object was to crush Pope, and be in a position to engage the remainder of the Federal army single handed. Pope seems to have discovered their object at last, and immediately fell behind the Rappahannock, but not before he was overtaken and severely punished. While in this position, the Confederate General Stuart accomplished a successful raid upon Pope's headquarters, at Cattlet's station, taking and destroying an immense amount of Government property, and acquiring information of incalculable value to the Southern leaders. Pope discovered again that he was in extreme danger, and retreated rapidly with his whole force upon Centerville. But before reaching this momentary place of safety, he encountered the Confederates upon the old field of battle—Bull Run and Manassas Gap. This was on Saturday last. We are told that Johnston and Porter commenced the attack on the Confederates; that Porter's division fought desperately, but

was overpowered, broke and fell back or retreated in great disorder. McDowell advanced to their support, but both his and Sigel's division were enveloped, McDowell's corps being swept away by a terrible cavalry charge. The battle must have terminated, therefore in favor of the South. We read, indeed, that the slaughter was so great that even the clerks in the public offices at Washington, and large numbers of surgeons from the Northern States, were ordered to attend to the wounded. Pope's grand army is therefore almost destroyed. Prestige is lost, and with it an immense amount of Government stores, which the Confederates stood greatly in need of.

The *New York Tribune* describes the engagement on Friday and Saturday, as follows:—

Friday morning Jackson undoubtedly formed a junction with Longstreet. Gen. Sherman's battery opened the battle Friday morning. Gen. Milroy's brigade led the advance, and Gen. Sigel formed in line of battle with Schurz on the right, Schenk on the left, and Stimmmer in the centre. The rebels were gradually forced back till one o'clock in the afternoon; they then suddenly and fiercely charged bayonets forcing Milroy's brigade back. Schenk sent his brigade forward, but before they were driven back, Milroy's command was so badly cut up that he could not gather a regiment. Schurz and Stimmmer were holding their own in the woods on the left. Stevens and Reynolds's divisions were sent up but were driven back. The result of Friday's fighting was, we drove the rebels about two miles. Then, they being heavily reinforced, recovered a mile in advance of their morning's position.

On Saturday the battle was more general.—Heintzelman, Porter, McDowell and Banks being engaged, Gen. Sigel's force being kept as a reserve. Gen. Heintzelman commenced the attack with Porter in the centre. The advance of the latter was checked by the immense masses of rebel infantry, and his troops stood up with unparalleled heroism for over an hour, exposed to an inflaming fire of grape and canister, the ground streaming with fallen ranks of dying and dead. Finally they broke falling back in great disorder, causing a panic in the reserves, large numbers joining in the retreat. The rebels rapidly advanced, their batteries pouring in a storm of shot and shell; the right wing was completely beaten. Gen. McDowell advanced to their support endeavoring to hold the centre, but his movements were anticipated and both he and Sigel were enveloped by the rebels. Then Sigel shone out, bringing up his brigade successfully to their position, holding them in front while the fugitives poured by. Large bodies of McDowell's troops retreated in great disorder across Bull Run.

On the following day, Sunday, Burnside appears to have been attacked by the Confederates at Fredericksburg, and compelled to fall back to Aquia creek, and take refuge under the fire of the gunboats. The Federals have therefore been out-generalled and defeated in every direction in Virginia. Their loss must have been enormous, but the only information allowed to transpire is that in the battle on Saturday the number of killed and wounded was eight thousand. Now Pope is said to have fought fifteen separate battles since he left the Rappahannock, and we may presume that forty thousand will scarcely cover the loss. That the loss is terrible we may infer from the panic which prevails all through the Northern States, from the frantic calls for reinforcements, and from the appeals of the Surgeon-General for lint and aid for the wounded. The *New York Times* condemns the management of the war in unmeasured terms; but the *New York Tribune* goes even further than this. It accused McClellan of treachery.

On the Wednesday preceding the battle of Bull Run, two thousand Confederate cavalry, under Gen. Stuart, dashed upon the rear of the Federal lines, reached the Manassas Junction, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and captured three trains, numerous prisoners, quartermaster's stores to the amount of half a million dollars, and a battery of New York artillery. This is the third time in the history of the summer campaign that Gen. Stuart made his appearance in the rear of the Federal army.

In the West the arms of the Confederates have been almost equally successful. On Saturday last a battle took place near Richmond, in Kentucky, which resulted in the total defeat of the Federal Gen. Nelson, with 8000 men. He lost nearly all his artillery and 200 killed and wounded. Great alarm prevailed at Lexington. But there is a large body of Federal troops now occupying Cumberland Gap, which are placed in a position of extreme peril by recent movements of the Confederates. The value of the position is to them of incalculable value, and it would appear that encouraged by their recent successes in other parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, they are determined to make a great effort to recover this stronghold. Their troops are occupying every available pathway to and from the Gap. A letter from Parson Brownlow states that "the Federal army at the Gap is already surrounded, and if not speedily relieved will be cut to pieces or forced to withdraw" from starvation. The *Richmond Dispatch*, of a very late date, in speaking of affairs in this region, says that the "Confederate officers and men are fully alive to the opportunity of now striking an effective blow at the millions of Lincoln, and stirring news must be heard before many days from Cumberland Gap."

The defeat of Gen. Nelson excites intense alarm at Cincinnati. Business is suspended, and no male inhabitant is allowed to leave the city. Gen. Wright has assumed command, and martial law is proclaimed there. The Federal troops have also evacuated Paris, and fallen back on Cynthiana.

From Louisiana we learn that the Federals are evacuating Baton Rouge, and concentrating their forces at New Orleans, where they are anticipating an attack from Gen. Breckenridge. Breckenridge has notified the commanding officer at Baton Rouge that, in future, upon any departure by the Federal troops from the usages of civilized warfare, "he will raise the black flag, and neither give nor ask quarter."

BANGOR, Sept. 3.

Two thousand three hundred Federal wounded have been removed, under a flag of truce, from recent battles, so far.

Stonewall Jackson made another attempt to cut off Federal trains on Monday, near Fairfax Court House. Severe fight ensued, and enemy repulsed with heavy loss.

Federal Generals Stevens and Kearney were killed. Col. Fletcher Webster is dead.

Both branches of the New York City Council adopted a resolution appropriating half a million dollars additional for volunteer bounties, and ten thousand dollars to each old regiment that reorganizes for the war.

Board of Supervisors also voted \$250,000 additional for relief of Volunteer's families.

Federals evacuated Centerville. While on the retreat Confederates attacked them and were repulsed. Gen. Stevens killed in this fight. Falls Church also evacuated.

Jackson reported marching on Baltimore, via Leesburg, with 40,000 men, intending to cross the Potomac at Edmonds's Ferry.

Latest from Pope represents his whole column falling back on Washington.

Excitement high at Cincinnati. Confederates reported 25,000 strong forty miles from the city and advancing. Citizens enrolling and fortifications constructing.

Panic at Louisville. Proposition to call out 50,000 men to defend the State.

Federals completely destroyed Baton Rouge. Breckenridge with large force demanded surrender.

McClellan put in command of the army of the Potomac.

BANGOR, Sept. 4.

On Monday night a series of skirmishes along the whole front of army.

On Tuesday afternoon considerable fighting occurred between Fairfax Court House and towards Washington. Hooker's and Porter's commands held the enemy in check while Federal army moved into fortifications on Virginia side, protecting Washington.

On Tuesday morning the enemy captured a train of one hundred wagons of commissary stores between Fairfax and Centerville.

Works of defence in Washington are in excellent condition. No panic exists, but much solicitude is felt regarding the future.

Gunboats lie in Potomac.

It is reported that the enemy are beginning to appear at Leesburg, and spread between there and chain bridge.

Enemy's programme of inaugurating war in Maryland is in process of fulfillment.

Cincinnati is still excited, but the exact whereabouts of the enemy is not known. They occupied Lexington, Kentucky, on Tuesday.

Governor of Missouri made requisition of Secessionists of St. Louis for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to buy arms.

New York *Tribune* Correspondent says Government will institute inquiry into cause of recent events with view of punishing responsible parties.

A gentleman from rebel camp estimates Confederate force near Manassas at 250,000.

A company of a N. H. Regiment near Charleston surprised, and either killed, wounded or captured.

A large steamer supposed to be the *Nashville*, with arms, run Savannah blockade.

Herold's despatch says Union Army concentrated in works around Washington and McClellan assumed position of Commander-in-Chief of the forces in that vicinity.

Paroled prisoners say Confederate General Ellwell died of his wounds, and that General Lee is slightly wounded.

Governor of Pennsylvania issued a proclamation recommending people to suspend business at 3 o'clock and organize into companies and regiments to respond in case of an emergency.

DOMESTIC.

Earl Mulgrave, Governor of Nova Scotia; the Governor of New Brunswick; and the Hon. Messrs. Tilley and Mitchell, have all proceeded to Quebec, to meet the other Delegates from Nova Scotia, and those of Canada there, to deliberate on the Intercolonial Railroad. Their meeting is to take place the 10th inst.

We learn with deep regret that intelligence received leads to the belief that the reported death of M. H. Perley, Esq., is true.

A Coroner's inquest has been held on the body of Captain W. H. Wells, Rockland, Me., who lost his life on Wednesday night, and is believed to have been killed. He was found dead, with marks of violence, on South Wharf; suspicion rests on a man named John Collins, against whom a verdict of manslaughter has been found.—*Pres.*

A MILITARY GOVERNOR.—It is said that Colonel Cole, commanding the Forces in this Province, will be sworn in Administrator of the Government during the absence of Lieut. Governor Gordon at the Quebec Colonial Conference.

A Halifax paper says—

It is reported that two of the gunboats on this station have orders to sail for Fortress Monroe, U. S.

WRECK OF HUMANITY.—Why should they sink?—The wrecking of "the Chesapeake" has always been supposed to have a healthful tendency; but there is a kind of chase which breaks down the constitution, debilitates the frame, and shortens life. We mean the heading, unintermitting hunt after "the almighty dollar," which is the great business characteristic of the present day. It begets other evils (unnecessary to name) which precipitate the fate of thousands. There is, however, a possibility of recovery from the prostration produced by these causes, long after their victim has ceased to hope for it. If we are rightly informed, the most astonishing cures of what is called general weakness and debility, which have ever been known in this country, have been effected through the agency of Doctor Holloway's inestimable remedies. Mere skeletons of men, out of whom the very principle of vitality seemed to have been drained, have been restored to health and vigor by the operation of the pills; and of the Ointment, in cases of paralysis, rheumatism, &c., we hear an equally favourable account. If men will break down their energies by over exertion—if in their anxiety to "go ahead," they will override the most precious of God's blessings, health—it is well they should know how to repair the mischief, when they come at last to realize the fact of their premature decay. The wrecks of humanity, who without any particular disease, appear to be sinking from mere exhaustion, would find without doubt, immediate relief from Doctor Holloway's remedies.—*Phil. "Tribune."*

COUGHS.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a Lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a cough remedy. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces Coughing, having a direct influence to the affected parts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We beg to inform Subscribers to the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER in the City, Portland and Indian Town, that we have engaged a young man—Mr. BARCLAY—to call on them next week for the purpose of collecting Subscriptions, &c. If any have paid money to any parties for which credit has not been given, they will please present the receipts to Mr. B., and the necessary credits will be made.

SECOND DISTRICT MEETING.

The Annual Session of the Second District Meeting of Free Baptists will be held with the Church at Bubar Settlement, Upper Brighton, commencing the fourth Saturday in September, at 10 o'clock, a. m. To attend—Elders Hart, McLeod, Parsons, McMullen, and Curry.

"HOLLOWAY'S PILLS"—The blood is the very essence of health and life. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is the apparatus—the arteries the distributors and the intestines the channels by which the waste matter is carried off. Upon the stomach and bowels, these medicines act simultaneously.

STRENGTH OF BLOOD.—The circulation in the system is not unlike the flow of rivers to the sea, which move smoothly until they are clogged or obstructed. But when drift wood or alluvial deposit dams them up, then comes the tearing devastation that follows the obstruction of a force which cannot be stayed. So the blood circulates insensibly through the system until it becomes clogged by disease, then burst out the ulcers, sores and disorders which follow that condition. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and purify your blood to save yourself from the floods, freshets and deluges that sweep unnumbered multitudes out upon that shoreless sea which swallows all mankind.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Register.*

MARRIAGES.

At the Exmouth Street Parsonage, on the 8th ult., by the Rev. A. W. Nielson, Mr. John Irvine to Miss Frances Ann Miles, both of Portland.

At the same place, by the same, on the 1st inst., Mr. William Balsom Wells to Miss Martha Graham, both of this City.

DEATHS.

At Newlands, St. John, N. B., on the 31st ult., Frances Amelia, relict of the late Col. Drury. Mrs. Drury was born in St. John, on the 17th July, 1787, and was the last surviving child of the late Hon. Wm. Hazen.

Suddenly, at Butterfield Ridge, Westmorland County, on Tuesday the 23d inst., in the 73d year of her age, Elizabeth, widow of the late Charles Alward, Esq., and mother of Dr. Alward of this City.

FARM FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—On Monday, the 15th day of September, at 1 o'clock, P. M., will be sold on the Premises: An excellent FARM, situated in the Parish of Springfield, containing about 150 Acres, more or less, 100 acres of which are cleared and under good cultivation. The said Farm cuts about thirty tons of good English Hay, and there are ten acres well seeded with Grass and Clover Seed this year. There is also a large Frame House with an excellent Cellar, a good Frame Barn and a good Orchard on the Premises. This Farm is well supplied with water, the Spring being about 20 feet from the eastern corner. Also for Sale: The Stock, consisting of 4 Horses, 1 yoke of Oxen, ten Cows, and young Cattle, and all the Farming utensils.

The Farm is about one mile from Mr. White's Store, Bellisle Corner, where there is a Grist and Saw Mill. The above Farm is about 3 miles from water carriage, and about 7 miles from North Station.

There is a good view of Bellisle Bay from the Farm. Terms made known at time of Sale.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—MAILS FOR ENGLAND.—On Thursday morning, at 6 o'clock, and every Thursday morning, a Mail will be made up for England via Quebec, and on Friday, 5th September, at 5 o'clock, p. m., a Mail will be made up for England, via New York.

Post Office, St. John, 3d Sept. 1862. wpi. J. HOWE.

NEW GOODS.—Sept. 2d, 1862.—Per Royal Mail Steamer via Halifax, and brig *Blenkhorn* from London: 1 cask DATES, MEDICINES, &c. &c. 3 cases Artists' Materials and Druggists Sundries. Per recent arrivals from New York and Boston: 30 lbs. Extract Logwood; 1 yoke stick Redwood; 3 casks of Acid; 6 bbls. ground Dyewoods; 3 bbls. Scotch and Irish Snuff; 1 case of Brushes, assorted; 3 cases Corn Starch; 5 cases Sundries; 1 case Fluid Extracts; 3 casks Flint Glassware; 10 gross Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup; 10 gross Kidder's Rheumatic and Bone Liniment; 10 gross Morse's Indian Root Pills; 6 gross Judson's Worm Expeller; 1 gross Parson's Kidney and Catarrh Pills; 2 gross Wilson's Neutropathic Drops; 2 gross Russian Salve; 2 gross Morrell's Stove Polish; 2 gross Spalding's Glue; 2 gross McLane's Vermifuge; 6 gross Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; 1 gross Parson's Kidney Expeller; 2 gross Mexican Mustang Liniment; 1 gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Sarsaparilla; 1 gross Muffat's Life Pills; 1 gross Essence of Spruce; 1 gross Cramp and Pain Killer; 5 doz. Townsend's Sarsaparilla; 6 doz. Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

In Store.—A complete Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Druggists' Sundries, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, &c., &c., and all other popular Patent Medicines, not named above. Wholesale and Retail by T. B. BARKER, 85, King-street.

NEW BRUNSWICK WHOLESALE AGENCY, No. 26, CHARLOTTE STREET.

WILSON'S Celebrated Botanic Medicines, per New England from Boston. Just received and to arrive: 5 gross Neutropathic Drops; 3 doz Compound Sarsaparilla; 1 gross Certina Balsam; 1 doz Cherry Bitters; 1 doz Dysentery Syrup; 1 doz Peristaltic Pills; 1 doz Healing Salve; 1 doz Composition Powder. Dealers supplied at the proprietors' prices in Boston.

M. MCLEOD, Agent.

FERGUSON BROS.—Have this day received 100 Bales Batting. For Wholesale and Retail. 55, King-street.

4TH SEPT.—Received to-day by Ship E. A. Souillard, 3 cases Dress Goods; 2 cases Reels; 2 doz Oil Cloths. For Wholesale and Retail. 55, King-street.

EXTRA FLOUR.—Landing ex L. M. Arnold: 200 bbls. Napier Flour; 100 doz. Washington do. 55, King-street.

PLUMS, PLUMS.—10 bbls. Plums, in prime order, just received per Empress, for sale low to close consignments. H. ROBERTSON, King-square.

BOARDS.—A saw load of Refuse Pine Boards just received, and will be sold very low by M. T. BREWER, Britain street, aug29 3d Wharf East of Boston Steamboat Landing.

PINE PLANK.—A saw load of dry 2 inch Plank, landed this day, and for sale at very low prices by M. T. BREWER, Britain street, aug29 3d Wharf East of Boston Steamboat Landing.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per J. S. DeWolf, J. Blenkhorn, &c., a Superior assortment of CUTLERY. Booth & Co.'s Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Elliott's, and Wade & Butcher's Razors; Rodgers and Nicholson's Pocket and Pen Knives. For sale at very low prices. Also, a few Splendid German Flower Baskets, in various sizes. One case of New Fancy Goods just opening at F. A. COSGROVE'S, FANCY WAREHOUSE, 48 Prince William Street.

CHEAP TRAVELLING! FARE ONLY \$2 TO WOODSTOCK STATION, Via Eastport and St. Andrews.

Through Tickets can be obtained at Agent's Office, 53 WATER STREET, Saint John. aug20 20-wpi D. J. SEELY.

TRUSSES.—The Subscriber has just received some excellent Trusses. Those in want of the article had better have a look at them. corner King and Gormain-sts.

WIRE DISH COVERS.—A Splendid assortment of WIRE DISH COVERS, all sizes. (Death on Files.) For sale low, at 48 Prince William street, F. A. COSGROVE, aug27 27-wpi

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.—Best kind in use.—Just received at No. 90 Prince Wm. Street, the UNIVERSAL WRINGER, a great labor-saving machine. For sale by Z. G. GABEL, [Aug. 22.]

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF CLOTHING! AT GRANITE HALL, 10 MARKET SQUARE.

The public are hereby informed that in order to make room for a large Fall Stock, the balance of Clothing on hand will be sold at greatly reduced prices. THOS. R. JONES, July 30-wi

TOBACCO.—Ex steamer New England from Boston, 10 boxes Tobacco. For sale by JACOB D. UNDERHILL, sept 2-wi

NEW GOODS.—ENNIS & GARDNER have received per Steamer Europa, 6 Packages, containing Cloths, Flannels, Linens, New Styles in Dress Goods. A further supply of the Plain and Ribbed Linens, that have so much satisfaction. Sewed Collars, Velvet Ribbons, etc. aug27 27-wi

TEAS.—Whole and half-chests Congo, a good retailing article, in three prices; Half-chests COLOGNE, one price only, a very superior article. In or out of Bond. JAMES & GARDNER, aug27 27-wi

SUGAR.—Landing ex Juliet 1-13 hbls. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR. For sale by JACOB D. UNDERHILL, aug27 27-wi

NEW GOODS!—Bale of NEW PRINTS; NEW PRINTS. DAVIES & MARSHALL, 37 King-street.

3 Cases SKELETONS; SKELETONS, 27 King-street. Gent's Furnishing. BRACES, COLLARS, TIES and SCARFS, FRONTS, HOSIERY. DAVIES & MARSHALL, 37 King-street.

Remainder of our Summer Stock in Shawls, Mantles, Dress Goods, Parasols, Ribbons, Flowers, Bonnets, at greatly reduced prices. wi August 1.

BARTLETT PEARS &c.—To arrive per Steamer this day from Boston: 1 bbl. Bartlett Pears; 3 doz. Bell Pears; 6 bbls. Apples for cooking; 2 doz. Apples for use; 2 doz. Water Melons; 1 doz. Sweet Corn; 1 doz. Silver Skin Onions; 3 boxes Tomatoes; 1 doz. Marrow Squash; 1 Crate Cabbages. On hand: Cider Potatoes, Apples, Pears, Squash, Cucumbers, Green Beans, &c. Peaches and Plums are expected by this Steamer.

GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, Corner of King and Charlotte streets, JAMES GREEN, Agent.

NOTICE.—All persons having legal demands against the estate of the late Christopher Monchia of Hampstead, Q. C., are hereby requested to hand in their accounts, duly attested, within three months from this date. And all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to JAMES MCNICHIA, WILLIAM MCNICHIA, Hampstead, Q. C., Aug. 11, 1862. 2m. Executors.

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 this date; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ABRAHAM M. MABEE, Executor, MARGARET E. MABEE, Executrix, Greenwich, K. C., July 10th, 1862.—2m*

LIST OF LETTERS

Received at the Post Office, Saint John, between the 1st and 15th August, and remaining undelivered on the 1st September, 1862:—

FOR LADIES.

Adams, Mrs. Delia
Albin, Miss E.
Brown, Miss Mary F.
Brundage, Mrs.
Burr, Miss Charlotte
Burton, Miss Julia A.
Cascaden, Miss Isabella
Cruikshank, Mrs. M. J.
Gillis, Miss Ellen
Hatheway, Miss Mary
Hogan, Catherine
Johnson, Miss Anna
Johnstone, Miss Eliz. A.
Leahy, Fanny
Long, Miss Nellie M.
Mott, Mrs. Ann
McDonald, Mrs.
McDonald, Mrs. John
Patonson, Mrs. Charlotte
Stewart, Miss Emma L.
Taylor, Mrs. J.
Thomson, Miss Lizzie
Thomas, Mrs. Wm.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Baberick, John
Bailey, Henry
Barsa, A. B.
Beaman, Geo. O.
Boozan, William (2)
Boyd, William
Brazilian, Henry
Brunel, B.
Butler, Frank
Back, J. Henry

Carey, Patrick
Cassely, James
Clarke, George W.
Coughlan, Jeremiah
Coutler, William
Cutler, Charles A.

Dean, Wm. M. M.
Donell, Patt.
Dugall, James
Duffy, James
Dunlop, Hugh
Dwyer, R. O.

Edgington, Charles
Farrasse, H. F.
Ferguson, Thomas
Fitzpatrick, Patrick
Fletcher, Joseph
Foy, George D.
Fraices, Luke
Fullerton, Jacob

Gorham, R. J.
Gray, A. G.
Grove, George
Hale, George C.
Hamilton, Gelond
Harper, Robert & J.
Johnston, Joseph

Laing, David
Larsen, C. M. (2)
MacCarthy, Andrew
Maybury, Joseph
Meann, Mick
Mellon, Robert
McGuire, Dennis
McKenzie, William W.

Nabbs, William
O'Donnell, Edward Wm.
Provost, Matthias
Robertson, W. D.
Robinson, W. H.

Scud, Wm. Henry
Seely, John
Shaw, Capt. Stephen
Spence, G. H.
Stewart, John J.
Sutherland, Colin

Thomson, Archibald
Thorne, Richard
True, Solomon
Wheaton, Seth
Wilson, Thomas

Ware, Robert
Watters, Wm.
Webber, James

WAY OFFICE, INDIANTOWN.

Austin, Douglas
Belyea, Mrs.
Barlow, Martha Ann
Connelly, Mrs. Felix
Chis