as to make it effective at once for the blockade of German ports and the defence of Danish islands?

To this pertinent question that every one wants answered, Earl Russell promptly responds. He explains the treaty of '52 as a mere thing of straw in relation to present difficulties. The *honor* of the British Cabinet would not necessarily be tarnished if England receded from promises of protection she had once pledged. That *treaty* was not *absolute*. As to the question of the noble earl, he continued, it has the air of seeking to draw from me a statement as to our preparations for war. I will therefore only say, disclaiming all intentions to utter a threat of any kind, that her majesty's fleet is fully prepared for any service it may be called upon to render. Hear! Hear! rang through the House, and this morning the ears of the people tingle at that closing sentence. They do not want war, and if war come, the ministry will find it no easy task to conciliate the indignant people. Lord Russell, of whom I had heard so much from boyhood, disappointed me. His face is sharp and cruel in its expression. It smacks of selfishness rather than nobleness, and has more of the bitter than the sweet about it.

Lord Derby—a fine, commanding person, of noble bearing, and the finest speaker I heard among the *secular* lords—at once gained the floor and made a speech that held every one by the ears. Hitherto he had been silent on this question because he thought the responsibility of decisive action rested elsewhere. He would have the ministry speak unfettered by any parliamentary act. *Then* he claimed the right of fair criticism. Too much time had been wasted in this matter. The adjournment of parliament is near, and our voice has not been heard on a great question affecting the destinies of Europe. Unless negotiations, so long drawn out, are soon ended, the voice of parliament can no longer be stifled.

## UNITED STATES.

THE LATE REBEL RAID IN MARYLAND.—The N. Y. *Observer* speaks of the recent raid of the Rebels and its effect on the public mind as follows:—

No event in the progress of the present deplorable war has produced a more unhappy effect upon the popular mind than the late bold, successful and fearful invasion of the State of Maryland by the Rebels. The feeling produced has been one of deep personal and public disgrace, a conviction that we as a Government have been humiliated in the eyes of the world, and confidence in our ability to cope with the rebellion has been shaken.

We gather the evidence of this feeling from our own consciousness, from the speech of people with whom we come in contact, and from the sentiment of the newspaper press, particularly of the papers that are the most hearty and outspoken in support of the Government, the Administration, and the war. The feeling is natural, reasonable and inevitable. We are now in the fourth year of the war. During its progress we have cheerfully placed at the disposal of the Government more than two millions of soldiers. These men were raised under successive calls at the periods named, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| April 16, 1861 | 75,000 |
| April 4, 1861 | 64,748 |
| July to December, 1861 | 500,000 |
| July 1, 1862 | 300,000 |
| August 4, 1862 | 300,000 |
| Summer of 1863 | 300,000 |
| February 1, 1864 | 500,000 |
| Total | 2,039,748 |

The annals of modern war furnish no parallel to this enthusiastic, patriotic and enormous offering of able-bodied, brave and devoted men to support a Government in a righteous cause. And with the men have been furnished the most abundant supplies, so that our armies have been as well furnished with provisions, arms, and all the munitions of war, as any army that ever trod the earth.

These mighty forces have been raised and sent forth to meet an enemy far inferior in numbers and resources, whose ports were blockaded while we have intercourse with the whole world. For three successive years we have hurled our legions against the hordes of the South, and now, in the fourth year of the war, in what situation do we find ourselves? This is the question, and its answer fills us with indignant shame and intense regret. With nearly a million of men in arms, with a naval force superior to that of any nation in the world, with able, experienced and popular generals, hundreds of officers and thousands of soldiers unemployed, we are compelled to suffer the national disgrace of having our own large and commercial cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia convulsed with alarm by the invasion of rebel armies, property destroyed in the immediate vicinity, railroad trains arrested, plundered and burnt on the most public highway of travel and traffic, and the capital of the nation threatened, communication with it cut off in the midst of war, and a feeling of insecurity, uncertainty and alarm sent throughout the whole land. And what renders the invasion the more unpardonable and humiliating is that it is the third time in successive years that it has been made in the same quarter, so that the foresight of a child would have at least made an attempt to prevent it.

AWFUL RAILROAD DISASTER.—One of these terrible catastrophes, the most terrible that has happened in this country for some years, took place on Friday morning last, when the grave was again opened to receive a hecatcomb of human life offered at the shrine of managerial inefficiency and subordinate recklessness. It appears that on the 13th inst., a batch of 833 rebel prisoners left Point Lookout under the charge of 125 Union soldiers. They safely arrived at New York on the 14th, and left Jersey City at 5 A. M. on the morning of the 15th, en route for Elmira, N. Y., whither they had been ordered to proceed. All went well, and the convoy reached Port Jervis in the best of spirits. At Port Jervis the double track of the Erie Railroad ends, and for the next 24 or 25 miles the road is but a single track to Lackawaxen Junction, with occasional lengths of double track where the nature of the road permits.

Throughout the whole of this distance, and for some miles further on, the railroad runs up the valley of the Delaware, and is full of sharp curves and awkward turns, along which it is often impossible for the engine driver to see more than fifty or sixty yards in advance. It was along this piece of the road, about two miles from Shohola, and when turning a point of the abutting hills, that the train of eighteen emigrant cars, with its freight of nine hundred and fifty-eight souls, running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, met a coal train of fifty cars, with each a load of twelve tuns that came thundering down the incline from Lackawaxen. When the trains came in sight of each other, they could not have been much more than one hundred yards apart, the drivers not having time even to reverse their engines and jump off, before death was upon them; the driver of the passenger train, named Wm. Ingram, and his fireman, named Tuttle, being both taken off the engine dead, as was the fireman of the coal engine, named Philo. Prentiss.

The shock was tremendous, and its results awful though fortunately neither of the engines left the line. The tender of the passenger engine was turned up on end, the wood for fuel being thrown in front, and burying the driver and fireman before named. The first car of course was utterly destroyed, being jammed as a spectator described it to us, into a space less than six feet, while to complete its demolition, the tender that had been tipped on end fell back on its roof. It contained 37 men, some of whom were on the platform at the time of the collision, and from its wreck 36 were taken out dead, only one man escaping with his life by falling between the platforms to the earth. Three of the cars in all were totally destroyed, and seven or eight of them so much broken as to be entirely useless, and it was in these cars that the greatest loss of life occurred; for when the collision took place two Union soldiers were placed as sentinels at each door on the platforms of each car, which were also occupied by some of the rebels beguiling the way by conversation with the sentry. Of the men thus standing all were immediately killed save one or two.

The victims numbered 16 Union men and 44 rebels, dead; while the wounded numbered about 120, some of them wounded mortally—indeed four have since died, and a number of others cannot be expected to recover.

PORTLAND, ME., July 24.—The House Committee of Congress on the Northwestern frontier reported on the 20th of June last a bill granting aid for constructing a military railroad from Bangor to the St. John River, and adjourned to meet at Portland at the call of the chairman. By a vote of Congress the Committee was continued during the 38th Congress. The Chairman has called a meeting of the Committee on the 9th of August next, who will remain at Portland and vicinity to inspect the fortification until the 12th. They will then proceed along the coast, calling at Fort Popham, Bath, Augusta, Rockland, Belfast, Castine, Fort Knox, Bangor, Mount Desert, Eastport, Calais, and other places, examining forts, arsenals, hospitals and various ports, harbors and islands on the coast of Maine. It is expected that Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, Mr. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, and other members of the Cabinet, Gen. Delafield, Chief Engineer, Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey, and other leading members of Congress will join the excursion. The Committee will extend their explorations to the Northwestern frontier up the St. John River to Madawaska, thence to the River Du Loupe, round by Gaspe and Gulf of St. Lawrence to Shediac, returning by way of St. John. Invitations have been extended by Governor Cony to the President to visit Maine during the summer.

(From the Colonial Presbyterian of Thursday.)

Atlanta has been the great point of interest, because it is in direct railway communication with Richmond, and is situated on the junction of several Southern railroad lines—the Georgia and the Macon and Western, and the Atlantic and Western Railroads. It is 500 miles from Richmond, 308 from Charleston, 292 from Savannah, and 140 from Chattanooga, Tennessee. For a length of time, we have every day been led to expect its capture, and yet it is difficult to see why Lee should permit it to fall for want of men, or its capture except by siege. The late bloody battles, in front of it, involving a total loss to both sides of probably over 6000 men, seems to show that reinforcements from Richmond or elsewhere have been sent to arrest Gen Sherman's onward, important, and apparently successful operations.

WASHINGTON, Midnight, July 24, 1864.

The Government has received dispatches from Gen. Sherman announcing that on Friday the rebels, under Gen. Hood, massed a heavy force against his left wing, consisting of McPherson's division, composed of Logan's and Blair's corps, and made a desperate attack, gaining a temporary advantage.

The enemy, after terrible fighting, in which a number of charges were made by both sides, were repulsed with much slaughter, and driven into their fortifications.

Major General McPherson, during the battle, became separated from his staff and was killed by sharpshooters firing from an ambuscade.

The loss of General McPherson is deeply deplored by the Government, and will fill the hearts of all loyalists with sadness and gloom.

After Gen. McPherson's death Gen. Logan assumed command of his grand division.

A later dispatch states that our forces had obtained possession of the elevated ground on the northeast of the town, and that siege guns had been mounted which command the place; also that the rebels were burning their stores preparatory to a retrograde movement.

Everybody feels confident that Atlanta by this time has fallen into our hands.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

It is hard to know what to make out of these. Mr. Greely and several Southern men, have been in conference at Niagara, and Col. Jaques, of the 73rd Illinois Regiment, and "Edmund Kirke," author of "Among the Pines," whose real name is James R. Gilmore, have been in consultation with Mr. Davis in Richmond. The negotiations on both sides are entirely unauthorized, and yet the parties to them must have been well acquainted with the views of Washington and Richmond. The whole affair suggests a faint, a very faint hope of the probability of peace at an earlier day than it is likely to be reached by war.

Mr. Kirke is also to publish an account of his visit. He writes:—

I have not exchanged a word with Mr. Greely, or even seen him, for fully three months, and I have no connection with, in fact I know absolutely nothing of, his 'negotiations.' This much, however, in reference to that much-talked-of matter; being a Yankee, I can *guess*. *It will result in nothing.* Jefferson Davis said to me last Sunday (and with all his faults I believe him a man of truth): "This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, *unless you acknowledge our right to self-government.*—We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for INDEPENDENCE, and that or extermination we *will* have."

The Niagara negotiations are thus described:

[From the Rochester Democrat.]

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, July 20.

Two weeks ago Geo. N. Sanders, C. C. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, and J. P. Holcomb, of Virginia, arrived at the Clifton House, just across the river from this place. Their arrival was duly announced in the public press, and the object of their mission was understood to be to consult with the Democratic leaders of the North in reference to the Chicago Convention.

Results proved, however, that they had a double purpose in view, which was first developed to Horace Greeley by George N. Sanders, who wrote to Mr. Greeley, stating that Messrs. Clay, Thompson, and Holcomb were duly recognized commissioners of the Confederate government, and desired to know what terms could be made for terminating the war between the two sections. He added, however, that these commissioners were not specially authorized to negotiate for a cessation of hostilities or a restoration of the Union, but that they would like to have an informal conference with such persons as the United States government might indicate to meet them. These facts having been presented to Mr. Lincoln, he requested Mr. Greeley to act in the matter as he thought advisable under the peculiar circumstances, and stated that he (Mr. L.) should at any time be pleased to receive propositions from those who had been in arms against the government for a return to their allegiance and duty as citizens of the Union. He also stated that he should be pleased to see the Union restored upon any terms consistent with the present and future safety, welfare and honor of the government. Mr. Greeley having settled all preliminaries with Mr. Lincoln, proceeded to this place, reaching here last Monday morning, and took up quarters at the International Hotel. A correspondence was at once opened with the commissioners, and, as a final result, they made the following proposition, and gave it as their opinion that that the Richmond government would approve and ratify the same. The restoration of the Union in *statu quo* upon this basis:

*First.* All negroes which have been actually freed by the war to be secured in such freedom.

*Second.* All negroes at present held as slaves to remain so.

*Third.* The war debt of both parties to be paid by the United States.

*Fourth.* The old doctrine of state rights to be recognized in reconstructing the Union.

This proposition was laid before Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Greeley. The President at once telegraphed to Mr. Greeley the terms upon which he would propose a settlement and reconstruction, to wit:

The full and complete restoration of the Union in all its territorial integrity; the abandonment of slavery by the seceded states, under conditions which should, while respecting the property-rights of all loyal men, afford ample security against another war in the interest of slavery.

After considerable correspondence between the parties, it was concluded to refer the whole matter back to the two governments for reconsideration. All negotiations having been terminated, Mr. Greeley, in company with Mr. Hay, private secretary of Mr. Lincoln, called upon the commissioners at the Clifton House, on the Canada side, where a protracted and pleasant interview was held, and the various questions under consideration were discussed at length. Mr. Greeley left the Falls for New-York on this afternoon's train. It is understood that the commissioners were Sanders and Jewett, who are both to remain and carry on negotiations with the Democrats. A letter is to be prepared for the Chicago Convention, in which the commissioners will hold out strong assurances of a restoration of the Union under Democratic auspices. The whole movement is regarded by many as a mere scheme to entrap the administration into a false position before the country and the world, for the benefit of the disunion Democrats.

THE DRAFT.

The call for 500,000 to be drafted peremptorily after the 5th of September, excites deep interest. There is now no privilege of commutation; those who are drafted must either serve in the ranks or find substitutes. Boston, New York and other cities are at work meanwhile in procuring the necessary number of men, so that there may be no draft. It appears that for this purpose recruits are being obtained from the coloured population of the Southern States, as well as by means of the efforts of the substitute brokers, a very low and bad class of men. The following from the Boston *Journal* casts some light on the recruiting business:

"RECRUITING DOWN SOUTH.—A gentleman who has been engaged in recruiting for one of the wards in this city in Tennessee and Virginia has given us an account of the manner in which he was treated by parties in Ohio while bringing his men through that State. He secured six coloured men (contrabands), who came in during Hunter's expedition to Lynchburg. He was furnished with proper passes by the military commandant of the place to take his men home. When he reached Portland, Ohio, he was arrested by a big, burley Dutch Constable, and who attempted to take him and his men from the cars; but he was too smart for him, and kept on his way. At Columbia and Cellicothe he was also arrested, and though he produced his passes, it was with difficulty that he got leave to proceed. When he reached Pittsburg he found Capt. Foster, the Provost Marshal, in waiting for him, and in compliance with a telegraphic request from the Provost Marshal of Columbus to arrest him and his men and hold them, they were arrested and held while Capt. Foster telegraphed to Columbus to know what the cearges were against them. After waiting four hours and receiving no answer, Capt. Foster released the parties and allowed them to proceed. They arrived in this city safely and the men have been duly accepted and mustered in as a part of the quota of the ward. The Ohio officers, whose zeal outran their discretion, may be gratified to know this fact."

The Scottish American *Journal*, in two thoughtful and able articles shows that the present call for 500,000 men will make a very severe and exhausting demand upon the available adults in the Northern States.

The fortifications of Atlanta are all said to be of the most formidable description.

"Ascending a high hill which overlooked the river, I got a splendid view of the *doomed city* of Atlanta, with its network of defences. From the banks of the river all the way up the city there is a succession of earthworks. It would be impossible to conceive of a more strongly fortified place."

Another report says "the rebels have some time past been industriously fortifying Atlanta, first by an extensive line of rifle pits nine miles in length, covering an interior line of fortifications protected by abattis, and intersected with an inner series of rifle pits. The position of the city, however, is said not to be favorable for defence."

BOSTON, July 27.

*New York, 27th*, P. M.—It appears the rebel force advancing on the Upper Potomac is under General Early, about 25,000 strong. It is probably a portion of the force which made the former raid into Maryland, and learning that the Sixth and 19th corps of veterans had been withdrawn, they have returned for more plunder.

Some severe fighting has occurred in Texas, near Brownsville, in which an Illinois Regiment was nearly annihilated.

In Kentucky and Missouri also there has been desperate guerilla fighting.

The present is undoubtedly the most extensive and severest fighting campaign of the war.

Gen. Hood still occupies Atlanta. He was slightly wounded in the battle of Friday. Sherman holds the outer defences of the City in strong force.

Gold 253.

BOSTON, July 28th.

NEW YORK, 28th.—An order from the War Department requires the suppression of exaggerated details about the new rebel raid into Maryland. Some correspondents insist there is no raid at all.

The Federals hold Harper's Ferry.

Rebel Gen. Hood is reported killed in battle on the 22d. General Rousseau has returned to Marietta, having lost but five killed and 13 wounded. He killed and wounded 200 rebels, captured and paroled 2,000 prisoners; captured 800 horses and mules, and as many contrabands; destroyed 31 miles of railroad, great quantities of stores, cotton, &c., and 13 railroad depots at various points along the Atlanta and Montgomery railroad. Gold 251.

28th p. m.—We have at length received full details of the sanguinary fighting before Atlanta. The rebel dead buried on the field by the Federals number 3221. Eleven stand of colors, and twelve hundred prisoners were captured. Federal loss in killed and wounded, 4000. Sherman commands the City, and could take possession, but awaits movements to further isolate the enemy.

Gen. Stoneman, with a strong cavalry force is *en route* to cut the railroad to Macon.

The opposing armies of Grant and Lee near Richmond, remain stationary, except occasional cannonading and picket firing.

Steamer "Metagorda," loaded with cotton, has been captured off Galveston, Texas, trying to run the blockade.

Gold 244.

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR CHILDREN.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children relieves the child from pain; invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Offices, 48 Dey street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London England.

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.—The glory of woman is a fine head of Hair, one in which the natural softness, color and glossiness are preserved, free from any tendency to falling off and disposition to greyness.—MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; or, Hair Dressing, are the best articles for attaining that end, and no lady's toilet is complete without them. This is the testimony of those who use them, both in the United States and Europe.—Millions of bottles sold every year. Every Druggist sells them.

*Receipts for the "Religious Intelligencer" to July 29.*

Subscribers will please see that their money is correctly acknowledged. The whole number of the paper to which they pay, follows the amount paid.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Jones, 75c., 557; Allan Hovey, 1.50, 590; Daniel Collins, 1.00, 583; Thos. Morgan, 75c., 566; J. T. Allen, 1.00, 572; Israel Smith, 2.00, 599; Jos. Barker, 1.50, 602; Mrs. C. J. Davis, 75c., 534; C. Churchill, 1.50, 572; Geo. Sherwood, 1.50, 596; Mrs. W. Fownes, 1.50, 598.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nature's Great Ally.—To prostrate the bodily powers by drastic purgatives, is to assist disease. These famous Pills, on the contrary, assist nature in her conflict with disease, by revitalizing the blood, and expelling all morbid matter from the system.

☞ If the reader of this notice cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the Drug Store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 62½ cts, and $1 per pot or box.

CARLETON, St. John, Feb. 25, 1864.

I had been troubled with a distressing Cough for over six weeks, the attack of coughing was so severe as to leave me quite exhausted. After trying what I thought to be the best remedy, without benefit, I yielded to the advice of a friend, and used Graham's Pain Eradicator, and was effectually cured by using it a few times.

ISAAC SHARP.

Price 25 Cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines.

june 26 THOMAS GRAHAM.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Elias Dunham, to Miss Charlotte Bishop, both of Kingston.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Geo. Wm. Ferris, of Waterboro, Q. C., to Miss Ellen Turner, of Portland.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. J. R. Narraway, Mr. Benjamin Falls, to Miss Mary Liscombe, both of this city.

On the 20th inst., at Chipman, Q. C., by the Rev. James Salmon, Mr. James S. Dorah, to Miss Rebecca McCollum, both of the same place.

At St. Stephen, 20th inst., by the Rev. Robert Moodie, Samuel S. Lee, to Alice R. Anderson, both of St. James, Charlotte County.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. Wm. Henderson, D. D., Mr. H. Thaddeus Stevens, of Harvey, to Miss Sarah Ann Davidson, of Newcastle.

At Lower Newcastle, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. C. S. Ogg, Mr. W. Kerr, of Bartiboug, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Loggie.

## DEATHS.

In this city, on the 27th inst., in the 17th year of his age, Philip, fourth son of the Rev. P. Tocque, Incumbent of Hope Town and Port Daniel, C. E. He came to this city to fill a situation, and was seized the day after his arrival with the disease which terminated so sadly and so fatally.

On the 26th inst., after a long illness, Mr. Samuel Parker, aged 93 years, Tidewaiter in H. M. Customs and Provincial Department for 50 years.

On the 26th inst., after a long illness of dropsy, William A. Robertson, aged 67 years.

On the 24th inst., Fred. Foster, infant son of Joseph W. Potts, aged 11 months.

On the 25th inst., aged 23 years, Jane, the beloved wife of Charles Stewart.

On the 25th inst., Denis Collins, aged 25 years, a native of Bantry, Co. Cork, Ireland.

At the Convent of the Sacred Heart, on the 23d inst., in the 26th year of her age and nine of her religious profession, Madame Jackson, daughter of John and Mary Jackson, of this city.

A. St. George, on the 16th inst., after a long and severe illness, of consumption, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Sarah, aged 67 years, relict of the late Tyler P. Shaw, Esq.

At Sea, 17th inst., on board the brig Apus, from Bermuda to this port, Samuel C. Covert, aged 22 years, a native of Nova Scotia.

At Nagasaki, Japan, on the 9th September last, William Phipps, formerly of this city.

FOSTER'S CORNER.—CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES FOR SUMMER.—The subscribers have for sale at their store in King street (Foster's Corner), a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, of English and American manufacture.

As some portion of the stock is a little out of the present fashion, but of a description suitable for summer wear and house use, we are selling it at less than cost price, in order that we may dispose of it during the summer months. Call and see! [june 9.—wpiv] S. K. & G. L. FOSTER.

THE best instruction book for the Organ is "Zundell's Modern School."—Which meets the student after he has obtained a moderate knowledge of the Elements of Music and of the Keyboard, and conducts him through the details of Fingering, Touch, Stops, Pedals, &c., to a full mastery of the instrument. In parts, each $1.75. Complete $4. Sent post-paid.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
july 29 277 Washington St., Boston.

HOME MILLS FLOUR.—Landing ex "J. B. King"—200 bbls. above brand Flour. For sale low.
july 29. CHAS. A. BOVEY.

12 GROSS Wright's Indian VEGETABLE PILLS; S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.
july 29—wipv FELLOWS & CO., Foster's Corner.

A PORTION of our New Stock of WALKING CANES have arrived; One cask containing Lorrillard's Best SCOTCH SNUFF, in small bladders, has arrived; A Box containing INSECT POWDER and HERBS has arrived.
july 29. FELLOWS & CO.

LANDING ex 'Juliet,' from Halifax—97 hhds bright P. R. Sugar. For sale low by J. W. HAMILTON,
july 28.—wpi 9 South Wharf.

LANDING ex sch. Flora—50 Bbls. Snow Flake FLOUR, a choice article for family use, warranted. For sale low while landing, by J. W. HAMILTON,
july 28. 9 South Wharf.

ORANGES, PINE APPLES, PEAS, &c—Landing ex New Brunswick—10 brls sweet and sour Bow Apples; 4 brls Sugar Top and Bell Pears; 3 do Pine Apples; 2 do sugared Corn Balls; 3 do Cocumbers; 5 do Onions; 15 boxes Cheese; 5 do Tomatoes; 20 do Oranges; 2 cases Confectionary, ass'd. JOSHUA S. TURNER,
july 28.—wpi 22 & 34 Water st.

MOLASSES AND SUGAR,—Landing ex steamer New Brunswick and schr Juliet—15 hhds Prime retailing Molasses; 15 hhds bright Sugar. For sale low.
july 28.—wpi JOSHUA S. TURNER.

NEW Bees Wax; Native Honey; Carraway Seed, purchased by FELLOWS & CO.,
july 27.—wpiv Foster's Corner.

2 GROSS Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
FELLOWS & CO.,
july 27.—wpiv Foster's Corner.

WE are disposing of the remnant of our WALKING CANES at reduced prices, to make room for the new stock which is daily expected.

The price for our ICE CREAM SODA WATER has been reduced as low as that for the ordinary kinds—we now manufacture the article. FELLOWS & CO.,
july 27.—wpiv Foster's Corner.

SALT.—250 bags Liverpool Salt. For sale by
june 27.—wpi CHAS. A. BOVEY.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, the cheapest in the city.
JAMES E. WHITTAKER,
july 27.—wiv 3 King street.

STRAW AND FELT HATS, selling at cost.
july 26.—wiv JAMES E. WHITTAKER.

Gents.' Furnishing Goods—Of every description, constantly on hand. J. E. WHITTAKER,
june 15.—wiv 3 King street.

LADIES' Summer Boots.—A superior assortment of Ladies' Serge, Lasting and Glove Kid Boots, various styles, in Congress, Balmoral, Mock Balmoral, and side Lace, lately received; Misses' do. do. do.
july 20.—wvi EDWIN FROST, 43 King street.

Earthenware.—Assorted crates, put up expressly for country stores, and large discount for cash, at
THOS. CLERKE'S,
june 22.—wi 42 King street.

OAKUM, Sheet Zinc, and Wire.—80 bundles London Oakum; 20 do Annealed, Galvanized and common Iron Wire; 4 casks sheet Zinc. Now landing per New Lampedo. For sale low.
june 15. W. H. ADAMS.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.—Balance of Summer Shawls and Mantles selling off at and under first cost.
Imperial Buildings, 2 King street.
june 29.—wi SIMON NEALIS.

LADIES' TRUNKS.—A splendid assortment of Ladies' Travelling Trunks, very cheap.
june 29.—wi SIMON NEALIS.

Refined Sugar.—Landing ex Lady Washington from New York: 20 brls Granulated and Ground Sugar. For sale by [june 15.—wi] J. D. UNDERHILL.

PINE Apples, Oranges, Lemons, &c.—Just received per steamer—136 ripe Pine Apples; 2 boxes sweet Oranges; 1 do choice Lemons; 1 brl Pea Beans; 200 lbs new Cheese—on sale at WHITNEY'S FAMILY GROCERY, Germain street. july 20.—wi

SELLING OUT at a Great Reduction.—Balance of Summer Dress Goods! Balance of Summer Dress Goods! Balance of Summer Shawls, at half price; Balance of Thin and Light Summer Mantles; 100 doz Hoop Skirts, will be cleared out at a great reduction on former prices; Flannels, Grey and White Cottons, and Printed Cotton Goods, are now offered at very low prices. A further supply of Cheap Room Paper. We have on hand a superior article in Cotton Warp.

We are now clearing out a large portion of Fancy Stock, preparatory for our fall supplies, and would solicit a call.
july 27.—wpi ENNIS & GARDNER.

Oranges, Apples, Peas, Beans, Cucumbers.—Just received ex steamer New England: 3 brls string Beans; 1 do new Peas; 3 do Cucumbers: 221 heads Cabbage; 2 brls new Potatoes; 2 do do Onions; 2 do Bunch Onions; 7 do new Apples; 15 boxes choice Dairy Cheese. For sale by JOSHUA S. TURNER,
july 27.—wpi 22 & 24 Water street.

ENGLISH GOODS!
TEAS, COFFEES, RICE, SPICES, &c.

THE subscriber has received per Eleanor from London, and Thetis from Liverpool:—
60 chests fine Congou and Souchong Teas; 30 hf chests do; 20 hf chests extra fine Oolong do; 1 ton Java Coffee; 2 bales Mocha Coffee; 2 tons East India Rice;
4 cases refined Table Salt; 10 do Colman's No. 1 Starch; 3 do Patent Starch; 20 kegs J. & J. Colman's Mustard; 2 cases Mustard, in tin and tin foil; 1 do Crown Blue; 2 do Colman's No. 1 Black Lead; 10 bags Black Pepper; 5 bags Pimento; 1 box Mace; 8 bales Dates;
2 cases Figs; 2 brls Prunes; 1 case Whole Cinnamon;
1 do mixed Spice; 1 do ground Cassia;
1 do White Pepper; 1 cask Walnuts;
1 do soft shell Almonds; 1 do Alum; 1 do Sulphur;
2 boxes Vermicelli; 2 casks Crosse & Blackwell's mixed and assorted Pickles; 1 do Crosse & Blackwell's Sauces and Ketchups; 1 case Madras Indigo;
1 cask Cream of Tartar; 8 boxes Sugar Candy;
1 case Cox's Gelatine; 3 do Robinson's Patent Groats and Barley; 1 do Candied Citron; 1 do Lemon Peel;
20 kegs Bicarbonate of Soda; 15 casks Sal. Soda;
8 casks E. Lazenby & Son's mixed and assorted Pickles;
2 do Sauces; Tomato, Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup;
1 case French and Spanish Olives; Patent Prepared Mustard, Sardines; bottles Preserved Rhubarb; Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

Which, with a general assortment of *GROCERIES*, will be sold wholesale and retail, at lowest market prices.
july 13.—wpi JOHN CHRISTY, 75 King street.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots, and herbs.

* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers, with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS, Supt. Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate, and had to abandon my business. H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

* * * "Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use
Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me. Rev. J. S. CATHCON, Rochester, N. Y."

* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house. SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Such are one in thousands of certificates daily received. They are immensely beneficial to weak persons and delicate females.

Be cautious of re-filled bottles. See our signature on a fine steel plate label. They are not sold by the gallon. They are only sold in our patent log cabin bottles, by respectable druggists, grocers, hotels, saloons, steamboats, and country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
Sept. 8.—1. p. 202 Broadway, N. Y

HAMS, CHEESE, STRAWBERRIES, &c.—Received ex steamer New Brunswick: 30 boxes Cheese; 1076 sugar cured Hams; 951 lbs Rhubarb; 1132 do Dried Apples: 421 Bermuda Onions; 2 doz Lettuce; 2 do Radishes; 2 do Onions; 2 do Turnips; 1½ boxes Strawberries. For sale low by JOSHUA S. TURNER,
june 22.—wpi 22 and 24 Water st.

MORE CHEAP ROOM PAPER.—Received by Lampedo—13 bales Paper Hangings.
june 21—wfp ENNIS & GARDNER.

ORANGES, Pine Apples, &c.—Just received ex steamer New England: 12 boxes Oranges; 24 brls Pine Apples; 3 sacks Cocoa Nuts; 2 brls Bermuda Onions; 29 tubs choice Vermont Butter; 5 boxes Tobacco; 1 box, 2 bunches, Bananas.

Per railway—512 lbs Nice Maple Sugar.

And just put in store—10 sacks new Walnuts; 15 brls new Dulce; 14 do very choice Brown Sugar; 20 sacks Butter Salt; 50 reams straw Paper; 50 do Tea do. All for sale wholesale and retail by J. S. TURNER,
july 13.—wpi Nos. 22 & 24 Water street.

GOOD Cotton Warps, at
july 14.—wpi ENNIS & GARDNER'S.

WHITE Jelly Cans.—500 dozen Jelly Cans, ass'd sizes. F. CLEMENTSON,
july 13.—wi 29 Dock street.

Glass Shades.—200 Glass Shades, assorted sizes, for Fruits and Flowers. F. CLEMENTSON,
july 13.—wi 29 Dock street.

FLOUR.—In store—900 bbls. Flour, Napier, Home, Reindeer, and other good brands; 35 bbls. Extra Family Flour. To arrive—500 bbls. Napier, Home and Reindeer Flour; 100 bbls. Corn Meal. CHAS. A. BOVEY,
july 22—wip. 12 North Wharf.

MOLASSES, TEA, Tobacco, Coffee, Spices, Saleratus, Soap, Candles, B. C. Soda, Raisins, Dried, Apples, Beans, Mustard, Cigars, Pork, Starch, Cream Tartar, Brooms, etc. RICE—20 bags Patna Rice. Will be sold low. CHAS. A. BOVEY,
july 22. 12 North Wharf.

IN STORE—53 hhds bright Cienfuegos Molasses. For sale by [july 21.—wpi] J. W. HAMILTON.

HAMS, &c.—Just received—9 casks very superior Sugar Cured Hams; 21 tubs choice Butter (small); 10 boxes Cheese; 50 brls extra State Flour, for family use; 15 sacks Rice.

Ex steamer from New York—1000 choice Regalia Cigars; 22 boxes Jelly Gum Drops; 6 do Jujube Paste; 18 do Fig Paste; 20 do Conversation Lozenges; 23 do of Pectoral Sticks, Licorice Drops, Chocolate Cream Drops, and Mix'd Candy; 10 boxes Peppermint Pipe; 30 do "Chase's" roll Lozenges, small; 400 Carthagena Cocoa Nuts; 3 boxes Lemons; 1 case Chewing Gum; 2 cases Cream of Tartar; 2 do Tomato Ketchup. For sale low, wholesale or retail.
JOSHUA S TURNER,
july 20.—wpi 22 & 24 Water street.

REFINED SUGAR.—25 brls best quality Crushed Sugar. Now in store and for sale lew by
CHAS. A. BOVEY,
july 20.—wpiv No. 12 North Market Wharf.

CORN MEAL.—Landing ex Bessie—112 brls Corn Meal. For sale low by
july 20.—wpi CHAS. A. BOVEY.

NOVA Scotia Money to Exchange.
FERGUSON BROS.,
july 20.—wpi 55 & 57 King street.

JUST Received, ex steamer New England: 10 brls sugar cured Corn and sugar cured Corn Balls, 3 brls Bermuda Onions; 1 brl Gooseberries; 5 boxes Lemons; 1 case Chewing Gum. For sale wholesale and retail, by
july 6.—wpi JOSHUA S. TURNER.

PAPER Hangings, per Lampedo.—We have opened for our retail, some splendid Patterns *PAPER HANGINGS*, at usual cheap rates.
july 6.—wpi ENNIS & GARDNER.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.—Landing ex Boreas—250 bbls. of the above celebrated Family Flour.
july 8—wi J. W. HAMILTON.

LARGE Skirts.—Open this day, a further supply of large size *Skirts*.
july 6.—wpi ENNIS & GARDNER.

TEA.—Just received from New York: 5 chests Souchong Tea; 5 hf chests do. For sale low, wholesale or retail by JOSHUA S. TURNER,
july 6.—wpi Nos. 22 and 24 Water street.

EXTRA Family Flour.—Ex steamer New Brunswick—100 brls Extra Family Flour, Quaker City, will be sold at a bargain. Landing to-day at Reed's Point.
july 20.—wpi G. BENT.

SUMMER HATS.—Gents. Summer Hats, in great variety at reduced prices. "Imperial Buildings," No 2 King-st. (July 8—wi) SIMON NEALIS.

RECEIVING DAILY AND FOR SALE AT STORE, No. 42 KING SQUARE.

BUTT