by a man named Adams, was steering his boat into a group of a dozen struggling persons, when he passed a drowning man at some short distance with an officer's cap on. One of the men in the boat cried out, 'That's Semmes,' and the drowning man called out, 'I am the Captain; save me—I cannot keep up any longer.' Adams dragged him into the boat. Captain Semmes then said, 'For God's sake don't put me on board the Kearsage, but put me on board your yacht.' Adams promised to do so, and laid Capt. Semmes down in the bottom, and covered him with a sail to conceal him from the Kearsage's boats, who were evidently anxiously searching for him. When Adams had saved a boat-load he took them on board the yacht, and Capt. Semmes was at once placed below. As soon as all that were seen in the water were picked up, Mr. Lancaster was anxious to get away, and began to steam out to sea. He expected that he should have been brought to by a shot from the Kearsage, but she was too disabled, it appears, to go after the Deerhound to overhaul her, and thus Capt. Semmes escaped being made prisoner.

A Southampton correspondent of the *News* remarks:

"The sides of the Kearsarge were triced all over with chain cables. Between the coils and under the planking were stuffings of oakum, pitched. A great portion of the sides were invulnerable. Mr. Mason, the Confederate envoy, regrets the loss of the Alabama, but does not consider that Capt. Semmes was in the slightest degree to blame. The fight, he says, was simply a mistake on the part of the Confederate commander. Semmes has often been twitted for avoiding armed Federal vessels and for gallantly attacking utterly unarmed merchantmen in genuine pirate style. When he was challenged by the commander of the Kearsarge, everybody in Cherbourg, it appears, said it would be disgraceful if he refused the challenge, and this, coupled with his belief that the Kearsarge was not so strong as she really proved to be, made him agree to fight."

By the "Asia."

The officers and seamen of the Alabama, captured by the Kearsage, were liberated on parole at Cherbourg.

A letter in the Paris Patrie states that Semmes has announced that on the 15th August he will embark in new Alabama, which will then be completed. The seamen of the old vessel will continue to receive pay and form part of the crew of the new cruiser.

Rumor points to the steamer Rappahannock, the ex-British war vessel, which stole away from Sheerness to Calais as likely to be the vessel for Semmes.

A committee, headed by Admiral Anson, has been formed in London, to raise by guinea subscription, a fund for the purchase of a handsome sword to replace that which Semmes sank with his ship. Reported that a considerable sum was raised in Liverpool towards the object.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d, Sir John Hay asked if attention of the Government had been called to the action between the Kearsage and Alabama, and enquired whether in view of experience gained by it the Government would continue building ships which could neither fight nor swim.

Lord C. Paget said the attention of the Admiralty had been drawn to the fight in question, but it had nothing to do with the question of vessels to which the enquiry referred.

On the following evening, Lord Paget, in reply to enquiry, said the Admiralty did not think it necessary to send an officer to Cherbourg to examine the mode adopted to strengthen the sides of the Kearsage in order to resist shell, that information having been obtained when the vessel was in dock in England.

At the Levee held by the Princess of Wales in the name of the Queen, Mr. Adams presented Charles Hale, of Boston, American Consul General to Egypt.

The first English turret ship, the Royal Sovereign, has been officially tried, and proved a great success. She is claimed to be the most formidable iron-clad afloat.

DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.—In the English Parliament, on the 23d, enquiries were made of the Ministers as to the proceedings of the Conference, but Russell and Palmerston gave no information beyond that the last sitting would take place on the 25th, and that on the 27th they would present to Parliament all documents relating to the Conference, and make statements on the subject.

Russell admitted that negotiations would probably be broken off and hostilities resumed.

London journals generally argue that it will be necessary for England to act on behalf of Denmark, and the Morning Post emphatically tells German Powers that if they are under the impression that Britain will content herself with utterence of protest, they will probably find themselves grievously in error.

Same journal gives report that all absentees from the Channel fleet have been ordered to rejoin their ships forthwith.

Morning Star says Denmark decided repelled, with indignation at England's last proposition in interests of peace, and considers this absolves England from acting as armed champion of Denmark.

A semi-official Berlin paper represents that England has declared that on renewal of hostilities she will place herself with her fleet at the side of Denmark. Austro-Prussian squadron left Cuxhaven on the 25th, believed for Bremerhaven. A Vienna telegram says that at final meeting of the Conference, on the 25th, Austria and Prussia will still be willing to accept armistice for not less than two months.

Reported from Schleswig that German troops were already moving northward to take up positions; also reported that immediate attacks will be made on Funen and Alsen when the armistice is over.

The Oldenburg claim to the Duchies was being pressed in the German Diet against that of Augustenburg.

The Danish Government officially announced that if hostilities re-commence, the blockade of the German ports will be immediately re-established, but neutral ships will be permitted to enter the ports unless they had received notice of the blockade.

The London Herald contends that the failure of the Conference has unquestionably to involve the resignation of the British Ministry.

SPAIN.—In the Spanish Congress, Ministers stated in reply to enquiry, that squadron in Pacific will be reinforced and Chincha Island be occupied until the assassins of Jolambo are punished, and it is proved that the Peruvian Government was foreign to attempt on life of Mazarido, ex-Spanish Minister at Peru.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—More confidence was felt in London to-day in preservation of peace, at least as far as England is concerned, and consols advanced.

A telegram from Frankfort asserts that at to day's Conference the German powers will still be prepared to treat upon the line of demarcation and conclude armistice of two months.

Should Denmark accept these terms, peace may yet be preserved.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—LONDON, June 26, 3.30 P. M.—The King of Wurtemburg is dead.

The Conference closed yesterday. Nothing transpired. Cabinet Council held immediately afterwards. The policy of the Government will be announced to-morrow.

The *Globe* says the Ministry was perfectly united on the question.

SUNDAY MORNING, via Queenstown.—The United Service *Gazette* says that orders have been issued to prepare and hold in readiness for immediate use the necessary warlike equipment for 30,000 troops.

The *Globe* asserts that the decision of the Government, which Lord Palmerston will anuounce on Monday evening, will be that of the united Cabinet, and the public may rest assured that the decision will not be a faltering one or one unmindful of the national honor and interests.

It is reported that a great meeting of the Conservatives is to be held at Lord Salisbury's on Monday to consider the expediency of a non-confidence motion.

Various rumors favorable to peace caused a general improvement in stock market yesterday afternoon.

Consols advenced ¼ per cent., and Railway stocks about ½ per cent. Consols closed 90 5 1-6 to ⅝

Prince Alfred has joined his ship, the "Racoon," ordered to the coast of Norway.

Breadstuffs firmer. Provisions with upward tendency.

UNITED STATES.

MANIFESTO OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA RELATIVE TO THE EXISTING WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law of Christian philanthropy, and to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the part they have been compelled to bear in the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has for the last three years exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deem the present a fitting occasion to declare the principles, the sentiments and the purposes by which they have been, and are still actuated.

They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights, and of the free institutions delivered from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whenever their enemy, by ceasing from the unhallowed war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protection of those hereditary rights and those cherished institutions. The series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God, in so signal a manner, to bless our arms on almost every point of our invaded border since the opening of the present campaign enables us to profess this design of peace in the interests of civilization and humanity, without danger of having our motives misinterpreted, of the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly sentiment, or any mistrust of our ability fully to maintain our cause. The repeated and disastrous checks, foreshadowing ultimate discomfiture, which their gigantic army, erected against the capital of the Confederacy, has already met with, are but a continuation of the same providential successes for us. We do not recur to the successes in any spirit of vain boasting, but in humble acknowledgment of that Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and granted them.

The world must now see that eight millions of people, inhabiting so extensive a territory, with such varied resources and such numerous facilities for defence as the benignant bounty of nature has bestowed upon us, and animated with one spirit to encounter every sacrifice of ease, of health, of property, of life itself, rather than be degraded from the condition of free and independent States, into which they were born, can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries themselves begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough; that tears and blood and treasure enough have been expended in a bootless undertaking, covering their own land, no less than ours, with a pall of mourning, and exposing them far more than ourselves to the catastrophe of financial exhaustion and bankruptcy, not to speak of the loss of their liberties by the despotism engendered in an aggressive warfare upon the liberties of another and kindred people? Will they be willing, by a longer perseverance in a wanton and hopeless contest, to make this continent, which they so long boasted to be the chosen abode of liberty and self-government, of peace and a higher civilization, the theatre of the most causeless and prodigal effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual relapse into the barbarism of the rude ages, and of the destruction of constitutional freedom by the lawlessness of usurped power?

These are questions which our adversaries will decide for themselves. We desire to stand equitted before the tribunal of the world, as well as in the eyes of omniscient justice of any responsibility for the origin or prolongation of a war as contrary to the spirit of the age as to the traditions and acknowledged principles of the political system of America.

On this continent, whatever opinions may have prevailed elsewhere, it has ever been held and acknowledged by all parties that government to be lawful, must be founded on the consent of the governed. We were forced to dissolve our federal connection with our former associates by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with them; and in doing so, we exercised a right consecrated in the great charter of American liberty—the right of a free people, when a government proves destructive of the ends for which it was established, to recur to the original principles, and to institute new guards for their security. The separate independence of the States, as the sovereign and co-equal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrendered, and the pretensions of applying to independent communities, so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules for coercing and reducing rebellious subjects to obedience was a solecism in terms, as well as an outrage on the principles of public law.

The war upon the Confederates, was, therefore, wholly one of aggression. On our side it has been strictly defensive. Born freemen, and the descendants of a gallant ancestry, we have no option but to stand up in defence of our invaded firesides, of our desecrated altars, of our violated liberties and birthright, and of the proscriptive institutions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered, nor do we wish in any manner whatever to interfere with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostilities against us, or with the freest development of their destinies in any form of action or line of policy they may think proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask is a like immunity for ourselves, and to be left to ourselves in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all the parties to the social contract.

Let them forbear aggression upon us and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiations, we have even been willing, and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace of equity and of manly frankness. Strong in the persuasion of the justice of our cause, in the manly devotion of our citizen soldiers, and of the whole body of our people and above all in the gracious protection of Heaven, we are not afraid to avow a sincere desire for peace on terms consistent with our honor and the permanent security of our rights, and an earnest aspiration to see the world once more restored to the beneficent pursuits of industry and of mutual intercourse and exchanges, so essential to its well-being, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the persistence of this unnatural war in America.

But if our adversaries, or those whom they have placed in power, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steeled to the dictates of prudence and humanity, by a presumptuous and delusive confidence in their own numbers, of those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves and so injurious to the interest and repose of mankind.

For ourselves we have no fear of the result. The wildest picture ever drawn by a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which would dream of the conquest of eight millions of people, resolved with one mind, "to die freemen rather than live slaves," and forewarned by the savage and exterminating spirit in which this war has been waged upon them, and by the mad avowals of the supporters of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjugation. With these declarations of our dispositions, our principles and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflection of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of heaven.

The following are the latest telegrams:—

WASHINGTON, July 3d, 1864,
War Department, 9 o'clock, P. M.

To Major Gen. Dix:—The following telegram, dated at Marietta, Ga., was received this evening from Gen. Sherman, giving the successful result of the flanking operations in progress for several days past:

"The movement on our right caused the enemy to evacuate. We occupied Kenesaw at daylight and Marietta at 8.30 a. m. Thomas is moving down the main road toward the Chattahoochie, and McPherson toward the north of Nickajack on the Sandtown road. Our cavalry is on the extreme flanks. Whether the enemy will halt on this side of the Chattahoochie or not will soon be known. Marietta is almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants, and more than a mile of the railroad iron is removed between the town and the foot of Kenesaw."

A despatch from Gen. Grant's headquarters at 9 o'clock this a. m., gives the following result of Gen. Wilson's operations: Sixty miles of railroad were thoroughly destroyed. The Danville road, Gen. Wilson reports, could not be repaired in less than 40 days, even if all the materials were at hand. He has destroyed all the blacksmith shops where the rails might be straitened and all the mills where scantling for sleepers could be sawed. Thirty miles of the Southside road were destroyed.

Wilson brought in about 400 negroes and many of the vast number of horses and mules gathered by his force. He reports that the rebels slaughtered without mercy the negroes they retook. Wilson's loss of property is a small wagon train used to carry ammunition, his ambulance train and 12 cannon. The horses of the artillery and wagons, were generally brought off. Of the cannon two were removed from their carriages, the wheels of which were broken and the guns thrown into the water, and one other gun had been disabled by a rebel shot striking the trunnions before it was abandoned. He estimates his total loss at from 750 to 1000 men, including those lost from Kautz's division.

A rebel force made its appearance near Martinsburg this morning, and were at last accounts destroying the railroad and advancing on Martinsburg. The reports received as yet are too confused and conflicting to determine the magnitude of the force or the extent of its operations. (Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, July 5.

The alarm in Maryland and Pennsylvania by report that the rebels had crossed Potomac is subsiding. It is believed reported battle with Siegel, &c., was greatly exaggerated. Object of Rebels supposed to be to steal horses and provender.

Several fires occurred from the fireworks in New York yesterday, destroying property estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, July 6.

President has issued a proclamation suspending Habeas Corpus, and proclaiming martial law in the State of Kentucky.

Requisition has been made on Governor of New York for 12,000 militia for 100 days, supposed to repel invasion of Maryland.

Massachusetts is called on for 5,000 volunteers to garrison Forts near Washington.

Pennsylvania also to furnish 2,000 militia.

Statements from Harper's Ferry very contradictory.

Virginia side of town said to be in hands of rebels, but no attempt to cross Potomac has yet been made.

Alarm in border counties of Maryland and Pennsylvania subsiding.

Gen. Hunter in rapid march for Harper's Ferry.

No news from Grant or Sherman.

Gold—248 asked.

NEW YORK, 6 P. M.

Gold—250 asked.

Advices from Mexico, via Havana, state that Maximilian arrived at the City of Mexico on the 12th ult. His reception was an imposing affair.

It is definitely stated that the entire rebel force in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry does not exceed 5,000.

A newspaper despatch says the existing quiet in Grant's army is only a prelude to one of the greatest movements of the war.

There has been some severe skirmishing in Arkansas in which the Federal Gen. Carr defeated the rebels, capturing 300 prisoners.

It is reported that Grant has demanded the surrender of Petersburg.

Advices per city of Baltimore states that the representations of the American Minister Dayton have induced Napoleon to prohibit the construction of vessels in French ports for the Southern Confederacy.

BOSTON, July 7.

New York, 7th.—Tribune's special despatch says Petersburg is covered by over 100 Federal guns, and an order from Grant would destroy city in a few hours.

Occasion of suspension of habeas corpus in Kentucky is caused by anticipated trouble in enforcing draft and enlistment of slaves.

Reports of rebel demonstrations in Maryland and Pennsylvania very contradictory.

One account says 20,000 had crossed Potomac at Point of Rocks. Other accounts say they do not exceed 4,000 or 5,000.

Is believed stories purposely exaggerated to induce Grant to weaken his force at front.

Governor Curtin has called out 12,000 additional Pennsylvania reserves.

Gold—250 asked.

Advices from Harper's Ferry state, rebels in that vicinity had destroyed all the railroad and telegraph property, and large quantities of forage.

Reports via Baltimore continue to assert that rebels are in force in Hagerstown, and great alarm pervades all the surrounding country.

Expected Gen. Hunter will reach the vicinity of Harper's Ferry to-night.

Advices from New Orleans, via Cairo, to July 3rd report all quiet.

The Mississippi river was navigable with safety.

The bombardment of Petersburg is steadily doing its work; enemy's buildings having already been destroyed.

God unsettled, ranging from 268 to 271.

WHO IS MRS. S. A. ALLEN?—As this question is often asked us, we with pleasure give a little history of her. Some twenty years ago, a lady in New York City observed that her hair was rapidly losing its natural color, and getting quite grey, and, disliking the idea of becoming grey, and equally averse to using any dye, (knowing them to be injurious), concluded that she would try and invent something that would restore her hair to its original life color; and, by dint of study and perseverance in experimenting, she succeeded in finding that the articles that she had compounded would not only restore the hair to its original color, but also render it pliable, and give it the natural moistness a healthy head of hair should have. This was even more than she had hoped for, and, without the slightest intention at first of making a business of it, she was actually forced to commence making it for sale, by the number of persons of her acquaintance and others, whom her acquaintances had informed of the remarkable change in her hair, calling at her residence to procure the article; and she now probably does one of the largest cash businesses in the City of New York. Owing to the large demand from foreign countries, she has been obliged to establish a depot for the exclusive sale of her Hair Preparations in London, at 205 High Holborn. Principal Manufactory and Sales Office, 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.

PRIZES THEM HIGHLY.—MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, are prized highly by all who use them. Careful study and experience has made them what they are acknowledged in foreign countries as well as at home, the only valuable preparation for restoring, invigorating and dressing the hair. Those who use them have no grey hair or bald spots. Every Druggist sells them.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND AFFECTIONS OF THE CHEST, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have *proved* their efficacy.

Receipts for the "Religious Intelligencer" to July 8.

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.—J. J. West, 75c., 586; R. Belyea, 75c., 578; W. H. Whelpley, $1.50, 594.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—TO MOTHERS.—Sore Breasts are a sad drawback on the pleasures of maternity. This Ointment at once allays the inflammation and heals the excoriated nipple. It is equally prompt in its curative action upon eruptions, sores, whitlows, and all external hurts. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists. 58

☞ 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 Tuesday, 5th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Charles H. Calvert, to Miss Susan Ann Grant, all of this city.

On Thursday morning, by the Rev. A. McL. Stavely, Mr. Samuel Welsh, to Miss Catherine Donnelly, all of this city.

On the 5th inst., at Trinity Church, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, assisted by the Rev. G. A. McNutt, Mr. Thomas Patton, to Henrietta Wallop, third daughter of the late Thos. Lansdowne, Esq.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. Canon Harrison, Mr. Nathaniel Frizel, to Miss Elizabeth Kavanagh, all of Portland.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. William Temple, Mr. Benj. S. Black, of Calais, Me., to Miss Mary Marshall, granddaughter of Mr. D. S. Marshall, of this city.

On the 24th June, at Clounes, by the Rev. Alexander Stirling, Mr. Jno. Moor, to Miss M. J. McCallum.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Washademoac Lake, by the Rev. G. Rogers, B. A., Mr. Geo. Cody, to Miss Loretta Doney.

On the 15th ult., by the father of the bride, Capt. Joseph J. Brown, Jun., of Yarmouth, N. S., to Miss Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Davis, of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

At St. Stephen, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Robert Moodie, Mr. Charles McFarlane, Calais, Me., to Miss Priscilla Smith, St. David's, Charlotte County.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. D. W. Pickett, A. M., Mr. Charles F. Fanjoy, of Westfield, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Gorham, of Greenwich, K. C.

At Upper Nashwaak, Stanley, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. P. Keay, Mr. John Hossack Stanley, to Miss Rachel Foreman, sixth daughter of Mr. Robert Foreman, of the above place.

At Victoria, V. I., May 27th, by the Rev. Robert Macfie, Charles E. Bunting, Esq., member of the City Council of Victoria, formerly of St. John, to Jeannie, only daughter of Hugh McRoberts, Esq., of Richmond Place, British Columbia.

On the 12th May, Mr. Edward Long, to Miss Johanna Gamblin, both of Studholm, K. C.

In the Roman Catholic Chapel, Kingston-upon-Thames, May 30, His Royal Highness Ferdinand Louis Philippe, Count de Paris, elder son of the ill-fated Duke of Orleans, to his cousin, the Princess Isabella D'Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier. The bridegroom is about 25 years old, and the bride 15½ years. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., William Hughson, Esq., aged 74 years, for many years a leading merchant of this place.

On the 3d inst., David Edward, eldest son of Wm. and Margaret Knight, in the 18th year of his age.

On the 3d inst., Margaret Ann, aged 1 year and 6 months, youngest daughter of Mary and Wm. Emery.

On the 2d inst., Emma Jane, aged 3 months and 7 days, infant daughter of John and the late Susan Major Pooley.

On Monday, 4th inst., Samuel J., aged 1 year and six months, only son of John S. and Margaret Richey.

On the 24th ult., at his son's residence, Studholm, K. C., in full hope of eternal life, Mr. John B. Kierstead, leaving a disconsolate widow and numerous family of sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, to mourn their bereavement.

On the 22d ult., James Burnet Johnston, infant son of A. D. Shirreff, aged 9 months and 7 days.

On the 20th ult., George G., aged 2 months and 19 days, youngest child of Mr. Ross Woodrow.

On the 3d inst., Mr. Thomas Majoribanks, aged 66 years.

On the 5th inst., Frank Fairchild, infant son of William and Elizabeth T. Roop.

In Carleton, on the 2d inst., John H. Godfrey, son of Edwin and Mary Williams, aged 10 years and 8 months.

At Greenwich, K. C., June 3d, Mr. Moses Brundage, formerly of this city, in the 83d year of his age. Mr. B. came to this Province with the Loyalists in 1783.

At the residence of Mr. Wm. Ayer, Sackville, on the 23d ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Siddall, in the 84th year of her age.

At Dover, Westmorland, June 7, of consumption, Emily L. Jackson, in the 27th year of her age.

On the 19th ult., at the residence of his brother, Joseph Belyea, Greenwich, K. C., of consumption, Daniel Gilbert Belyea, aged 36 years, leaving one child and a large circle of relatives and friends.

At Chatham, 23d ult, Elizabeth Crockett, beloved wife of Mr. Wm. Wyse, and daughter of Mr. Alex. Marshall, aged 30 years, deeply regretted.

In Boston, on the 2d inst., Mr. Myles McAleer, of this city.

At San Antonio, California, on the 15th May, aged 54 years, Mr. John Cameron, son of the late Stephen Cameron, of Fredericton, N. B.

THE Latest Styles in **Straw and Felt Hats.**
july 8.—wi JAS. E. WHITTAKER, 3 King-st.

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

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

GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR AND MAGNETIC OIL.

THE Best Remedy known for the following complaints —Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Complaints, Felon or Whitlow, Broken Breasts, Sores, Erysipelas, Salt rheum, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Salds, Hives, Diptheria, Influenza, Asthma or Phthisic, Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest and Back, Ear Ache, &c. It quickly and effectually reduces Inflammation, and eradicates Pain and Humor.
Prepared by THOMAS GRAHAM,
Late of Canning, Cornwallis, N. S.

Now T. Graham & Co., Carleton, St. John.

Price 25 Cents. Sold by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Patent Medicines generally. july 8—i

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

BUTTER, Potatoes and Oysters.—Another lot of Potatoes, good; Tubs and Firkins of Butter; A few more barrels of Oysters. Will be sold at lowest market rates. Call and see. THOMAS CLERKE,
july 8—wi Agent for the sale of Country Produce.

NEW AND CHOICE SHEET MUSIC. FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

THE SWORD THAT MY BRAVE BOY WORE.—*J. G. Clarke*, 30
"They have sent me the sword that my brave boy wore
On the field of his young renown."
I live for those who love me.....*J. G. Clark*, 30
We shall be known above. Song and Cho.. "
"Under the ice the waters run,
Under the ice our spirits lie,
The genial glow of the summer sun
Will loosen their fetters by and by"
Do they pray for me at home. Song and Cho.....*Fiske*, 30
Tenting on the old Camp Groud. As sung with great applause by the "*Hutchinson Family.*" 30
Tony Pastor's Medley. Adapted to the popular Melody, "The Cottage by the Sea." 30
Music Store Window. A Medley Song and Cho. *Frank Walter*, 30
Emancipation. Song and Chorus. Dedicated to all Lovers of Freedom. 30
The above new and popular Sheet Music sent by mail post-paid, on receipt of price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
july 8 277 Washington St., Boston.

TEA, Flour, Paints, Glass, &c.—The subscriber has just received per recent arrivals from Great Britain and the United States:—45 chests fine Congou and Souchong Tea; 50 cwt. Rice, 12 cans Currants, 1 cask Pickles, 1 case Arrowroot, 1 case Sago, 1 case Ground Rice; 320 bbls. Superfine and Family Flour; 50 do. Corn Meal, 5 cwt. Starch, 1 bale Cloves, 1 bag Pimento, 12 bush. Hemp and Canary Seed, 1 case Cayenne Pepper, 1 case Refined Camphor, 1 case Castile Soap, 1 do. Wax Candles, 1 hhd. Glue, 1 do Arnold's Ink, 52 doz. School Slates, 50 doz. assorted School Books, 1 cask Copperas, 2 casks Sulphur; 1 cask Lamp Black, 1 do. Alum, 1 do. Saltpetre; 1 do. Borax; 1 do. Olive Oil, 7½ doz. flasks Florence Oil, 3 cases East India Castor Oil, 283 boxes German Window Glass, from 10x8 to 36x22; 20 bbls. Paraffine Oil; 7 hhds Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil (Brandram's), 98 casks and kegs do. White Lead and Col'd Paints, 2 cases Deep Gold Leaf, 2 casks Putty.
Per Railway—1000 bushels Heavy Oats.
In Store—8 hhds. Sugar, 30 hhds. Molasses; 30 chests and hlf. chests Tea, with a general assortment of articles in the Grocery line. JAMES WILLIAMS,
july 8—i East side Simonds' Street, Portland

Watson's Ointment.—Just received, 1 gross Watson's Ointment, for the speedy and permanent cure of that loathsome disease called the Itch.
july 7.—wpiv J. F. SECORD.

PILE OINTMENT.—Just received—Half a Gross of Segee's Pile Ointment, a sure cure for the Piles, and is very efficient in the cure of Salt Rheum, Burns, and other Sores. For sale by J. F. SECORD,
july 7.—wpiv King's Square.

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

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.

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.

PIC-NIC PARTIES!—The season for Pic-Nics has come, and with it the necessity of providing suitable amusements to relieve these parties of much of their usual dulness. Committees of Arrangements will find—Bows, Arrows, and Targets, for Archery; Battledores and Shuttle-cocks; Cricket Bats and Wickets; Cricket, Foot, Base, and Hand Balls; and also an extensive variety of articles for Prizes, in Gold, Silver, Plate, French and German Fancy Work, Souvenirs, &c., at F. A. COSGROVE'S,
48 Prince William st.

A discount of 10 per cent. from regular prices will be allowed on the above. july 6.—wpiv

STAPLES & WHITLEY'S New Dry Goods Store, No. 67, Head of King street.—STAPLES & WHITLEY keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, cheap for cash, wholesale and retail.

Shawls,	Orleans,	White Cottons,	Prints,
Mantles,	Flowers,	Grey Cottons,	Cotton Batting,
Mantle Cloths	Feathers,	Coburgs,	Sheetings,
" Tweeds,	Ribbons,	Lustres,	Shirtings,
Homespun,	Parasols,	Flannels,	Cotton Warps,
Trouserings,	Umbrellas,	Blankets,	Oil Cloths,
Tweeds,	Silks,	Rugs,	Table Covers,
Bonnets,	Velvets,	Laces,	Towels,
Hats & Caps,	Stays,	Lineus,	Osnaburgs,
Trv'ling Bags	Hosiery,	Printed Cottons,	Wadding,
Socks,	Gloves,	Strip'd Shirtings	Small Wares,
Delaines,	Muslins,	Calicoes,	&c., &c.

Fancy Goods in endless variety.
Step in and examine the Goods and Prices. Particular attention paid to Country orders.
Wanted—Homespun Cloth, Socks, Mitts and Yarn.
Remember the place! STAPLES & WHITLEY,
july 6.—wpiv 67, Head of King street.

JUST RECEIVED.—100,000 superficial ft. Sawn Spruce Scantling, from 6 to 9 inch square, long lengths. Will be sold low in one lot. M. T. BREWER,
july 6.—wpiv 2d wharf East Steamboat Landing.

SHIPPING Boards.—400 M. good Pine Shipping Boards. M. T. BREWER,
Third Wharf East Steamboat Landing, Reed's Point.
july 6.—wpiv

R. P. & W. F. STARR,
Dealers in
Coal, Salt, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Flour, Corn Meal, Beef, Pork, Tobacco, &c.
SMYTH STREET, (opposite Messrs. Cudlip & Snider's).
St. John, N. B., July 1, 1864.—vpily

HORSE for Sale.—A nice Driving Beast, 8 years old, kind and quiet, suitable for ladies or boys to drive. Apply at THOS. CLERKE'S,
july 6.—wi 42 King square.

NOVA SCOTIA MONEY—Two and a half per cent. discount. Imperial Buildings, 2 King street.
july 6.—wi SIMON NEALIS.

MRS. Allen's Hair Restorer.—A full supply of this popular preparation just received. Also, Kidder's Liniment; Sozodont, for the Teeth; Brown's Troches; Ayer's Sarsaparilla; Black stick Pomatum; *Soothing Syrups*, &c. C. P. CLARKE,
july 6.—wi 85 King st.

BONNETS AND HATS.—Balance of Spring Stock of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, selling off under first cost. Imperial Buildings, 2 King st.
july 6.—wi SIMON NEALIS.

Oysters, Butter and Potatoes.—6 brls Perrier Bed Oysters; 10 tubs Valley grass Butter; 20 brls Potatoes, good and dry. THOS. CLERKE,
june 29.—wi Agent for Country Produce.

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.

SKIRTS Two Cents a Hoop. Received—A further supply of Cheap Skirts.
june 30 ENNIS & GARDNER.

MEAL.—50 brls Corn Meal. For sale by
june 29.—wpi CHAS. A. BOVEY.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.—40 brls Ambrosial and Belmont County Flour. For sale low by
june 29.—wpi CHAS. A. BOVEY.

LANDING, ex schr Nonpareil: 150 brls Canada Flour (extra.) For sale low while landing.
june 29.—wpi J. W. HAMILTON.

PENS—Pens—Pens.—In every variety, from 30c. a gross to $1. We invite public attention to our large and varied stock of PENS, embracing those of the best manufacturers, including Joseph Gillott, whose famous "303" Pen we are selling at $1 per gross, whilst his "752," a capital article, can be had for Thirty Cents a Gross!
june 29. BARNES & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.—100,000 superficial feet Sawn Spruce SCANTLING, from 6 to 9 inch square, long lengths will be sold low in one lot.
july 1.—wpvi M. T. BREWER, Britain street.

HARDWOOD PLANK.—Just received, a large quantity, from 2 to 5 inches thick, For sale cheap.
july 1. M. T. BREWER.

3 GROSS English Rubber NIPPLES, assorted; 3 do. French Rubber TEATS, assorted; 4 do American do. do., large and small; 1 do. Morgan's Nursing Bottles 1 do. York do. do.; ½ do. Patent Lacteal; 3 dozen British Nipple Shield and Tube; 1 gross Lead Nipple Shields, for healing; ½ do. Rubber Nipple Shields; Glass and Rubber Tubeing, for Nursing Bottles.
july 1. FELLOWS & CO.

170 BOXES EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.—Daily expected to arrive from New York:—170 boxes, containing 5,324 lbs., Sanford's Extract of Logwood—boxes full weight. For sale low by
june 29.—wpiv T. B. BARKER.

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.—Just received per R. M. S. Africa: 360 pieces Printed Cottons; 70 do Mixed Alpacas; 40 do Colored Coburgs; 50 do Black do; 60 do Black and Colored Persian Cloths; 70 do New Summer Dress Fabrics; 40 do Black Lastings; 80 dozen Cotton Hose; 60 do Black and Fancy Veils; 120 do Chenneille and Invisible Hair Nets; 25 lbs Machine Sewing Silks. Wholesale and retail.
june 29.—wpiv DANIEL & BOYD.

BRUSHES.—TO THE TRADE.—Stove Brushes; Scrub Brushes; Shoe Brushes; Hair Brushes; Hearth Brushes; Hat Brushes; Nail Brushes; Teeth Brushes; Cloth Brushes; Plate Brushes. A large stock of the above for sale cheap, wholesale and retail, at 48 Prince Wm. st.
june 29.—wpiv F. A. COSGROVE.

RECEIVED!

PER schr. Lizzie Sturges from New York, and British Guide from Boston:—
25 boxes Honey Dew Tobacco;
3 gross Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder;
310 reams Wrapping Paper; 10 gross Mason's Blacking;
6 doz No. 6 Wool Cards; ½ gross Raw Hide Whips;
10 brls Dried Apples; 6 boxes Cheese; 5 brls Beans;
1 case Potash; 3 cases Soap Powder;
2 gross Anderson's Solace Tobacco; 15 doz Corn Brooms;
10 doz Wash Boards; 4 doz Zinc do;
16 doz Narrow Axe Handles; 2 doz Broad Axe do;
10 boxes Clothes Pins; 5 doz Patent Wheel Heads;