significant, may also be said. In all likelihood, Garibaldi never wore a dress-coat in his life; or, if he has by chance donned that graceful garment, he must have felt as easy in it as an Arab chief would feel in the Windsor uniform. His costume is peculiarly his own, having been adapted by him to certain service; but it has been copied as a fashion, and it was yesterday conspicuous in toilets of ladies, while many of the rougher sex disported the well-known Garibaldi shirt. Over its picturesque and comfortable warmth he himself wore a grey cloak, lined with scarlet, and buttoned across the breast, somewhat in the fashion of the old redingote. Slung loosely over his neck and shoulders was a crimson silk handkerchief, tied in front with a sailor's knot. His trousers were grey, and on his head he wore an embroidered cap, shaped like a Turkish fez, but smaller and more compact. This was the figure, so habited, that stood and heard patiently the plans proposed for dealing with his time during the early day of his stay among us.

He does not seem to make any formal reply to the numerous addresses presented, but to that of the Mayor of Southampton, he replied as follows:—

It is not the first time that I have received proof of the sympathy of the English nation—proof not in words only, but in deeds. (Hear.) I have seen this sympathy in many circumstances of my life, but particularly in that instance where, without the help of the English nation, it would have been impossible to complete the deeds we achieved in Southern Italy. The English people provided for us men, arms, and money, and they also helped the wants of the families of those who sacrificed their lives for their country's cause. This, then, was a proof in deeds, more than in words, of their sympathy for us, such a proof as demands the eternal gratitude of the Italian people. (Cheers.) In answer to your noble and generous words, Mr. Mayor, I am now glad that I did not sacrifice my life for the cause of liberty to our nation; but (significantly striking his breast) if I had, I should have only done a part of my duty, and of the duty of every man. (Loud cheers.) I finish by giving you my thanks for your generous sympathy and kind welcome to me."

UNITED STATES.

THE LOSS OF MEN IN THIS WAR.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the losses on both sides in this war, up to January 1st, 1864, as follows: total of the rebels killed, wounded and prisoners, and died from diseases and sickness, 347,465. The total federal losses from the same causes, 552,720. It gives killed 28,147 rebels, and 40,966 federals; and dying from disease and sickness 130,000 rebels, and 200,000 federals; or a total of 489,113 dead. The rebel wounded were 99,459; and the federal wounded 132,745, making 232,204. Now if one quarter of these died, 58,051, we have a total of 547,164 men, able-bodied, in the prime of life, lost by this war.

If the above figures are correct, if we should add to them 60,000 wounded, who are disabled by their wounds, and 100,000 men who came from the war used up in health, many of them to die shortly, with the deaths indirectly by the war, from desolation of country where the armies have been, the loss of property and position and honor, and the loss of friends, the total destruction of human life in less than three short years, would not be much short of a million. When we consider how great a number of men have been called to the field, more than two million of soldiers on the Union side alone, for longer or shorter terms, and more than half as many on the rebel side, we don't know as the *Commercial's* figures, which claim to come from official documents, can be thought high; and when we consider how wide spread have been the ravages of war, we do not think that our estimate of losses of human life from other causes is high. In the Border States whole families have disappeared and the whole counties been depopulated.

It is noticeable also that the losses increase with each year. The *Commercial* puts them thus—rebels (exclusive of those lost from sickness), in 1861—7,187; in 1862—77,643; in 1863—131,832; federal (exclusive of those lost by sickness), in 1861—23,709; in 1862—136,386; in 1863—102,625. These figures include prisoners, which in the three years have been 89,859 taken by the federals, and 88,859 by the rebels. The killed and wounded have increased each year, for we have been better trained and more accustomed to war. We may expect that the same will be the result in the future. The longer the war goes on, the more desperate will be the fighting, and the greater the losses. When we mass the figures for three years they are really startling.—*Am. Paper.*

THE FRAUDS OF BOUNTY BROKERS.—Some of the corruptions in the United States growing out of the war, almost exceed belief. The riots of last July having failed to prevent the draft in New York, the Common Council of that city resolved to provide a substitute for every drafted man, or pay his commutation money by raising a loan to be re-paid by taxes on the property of the city. This made the property, instead of the people, send the quota of men to the army, which was assessed in New York. Against this action of the Council, we say nothing, only that, if the property is to provide for the defence of the country, it should surely have a corresponding power to control the means it provides, which, under the system of universal suffrage, it has not. Were the man who did not pay a cent of assessment, equally liable with the man who pays a thousand dollars, to go to the war, he might claim an equal vote; but, if the payer of the thousand dollars of taxes, is to provide a man for himself, and another for his penniless neighbour, it does appear as if he should have more voice in the management of public affairs. We do not, however, say this latter way is the best. But to return to the subject in hand. Having an immense amount to administer for the procuring of substitutes, the question arose how to rob the substitutes of the largest share of it. A bounty broker, named Clapp, seems to have been employed for this purpose, by parties, it is surmised, who do not appear in the transactions, and he has succeeded in enlisting men, to a large extent, by the most shameless deceptions, and in defrauding them of about $260 apiece of the $300 bounty promised to them. In this way the enlisted men have been cheated out of about $400,000, which has, doubtless, been divided among some "ring" of influential men, of whom Clapp was the tool, but whose names he will not divulge. Gen. Dix, commandant of New York, in the exercise of the powers conferred by martial law, put this man, who, he believes was acting in a military capacity, into Fort Lafayette; and his imprisonment is made a great charge against the Government by the disloyal papers of the North. General Dix, in defence, publishes an account of the matter.—*Montreal Witness.*

CRUELTY IN THE SOUTH.—One of the most aggravated cases of cruelty on record has just been heard of in Dixie. It is the hanging of a young lawyer named David McGibbon, a native of New York, and former resident of St. Louis, on the testimony of Henry N. Hart, an exile from this city on account of his treasonable sentiments, who was the former law partner of McGibbon, and conceived a violent grudge against him because McGibbon espoused the Union cause early in the war. McGibbon was engaged in Sherman's expedition to Meridian, and was captured by the Rebels. Hart, happening to hear of his presence in Demopolis, went there, procured his conviction as a spy, and he was hanged on the 12th ult. This scoundrel, Hart, was a good constitutional Democrat as long as he lived here; and, if Schofield had remained in command, his sentence of banishment might have been revoked just as the sentence of other infamous Rebels were revoked, and permission given them to return to the city.—*Letter from St. Louis.*

The Philadelphia Evening *Telegraph* thus explains the sudden and extraordinary rise in gold in New York on Thursday forenoon of last week:

Seven brokers on Third street, at the suggestion of a leading spirit, bought large quantities of gold at the lowest point of early Thursday morning. About 10 o'clock, in accordance with the scheme agreed on, they simultaneously telegraphed to their ten correspondents in New York to purchase fifty thousand dollars in gold, without limit as to price, but limiting the time to ten minutes after receipt of instructions. The effect was instantaneous. Ten brokers in the New York market, each one eager to earn his commissions, without limit as to price, all bidding against each other, of course gold went up with a bound. At this point the ten conspirators unloaded their gold at a handsome profit, and instantly sold gold short, or, in other words, agreed to deliver to purchasers at a less figure than the maximum, knowing as they did that gold would suddenly fall when relieved of the pressure they had put upon it. It did fall, and they again bagged a handsome return at the expense of their fellow-gamblers, who are of course savage at the way they have been 'wrung out.' We have it from the best authority that their profits are one hundred thousand dollars apiece.

At Red River, in Louisiana, the Federals have met with a reverse in the first two days of a fierce conflict. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives an account of the first engagement with the Confederates, from which we take the following:

"GRAND ECORE, La., April 11.

We left Natchitoches on the morning of April 6, and marched until nearly dark, when we camped in a pine forest. On the morning of the 7th we started again, and reached the town of Pleasant Hill about five o'clock. This was the first open piece of country that we had found since we left Natchitoches, and that was only a mile square. The cavalry had been in a brisk skirmish during the afternoon. About fifty wounded men were brought in and a hospital was established.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 8th, the 1st brigade of our division, numbering about 1500 men—was started in advance, and by daylight commenced skirmishing with the enemy. We—the Chicago Mercantile battery—started at daybreak with the 2d brigade and the 3d division, numbering about 2500 or 3000 men, marched through dense timber until three o'clock in the afternoon, when we were ordered to the front. To get to where the fighting was in progress, we had to pass the whole train of Lee's cavalry division, numbering 300 wagons; they were pulled up to one side and we went by them on a gallop, with our guns, caissons, battery wagon and forge. We had just passed the train, when we came to an opening about a mile square, and on the opposite side were our men engaged in skirmishing.

By this time our whole division was in action, and a brigade of the 3d division. We crossed the field, took a position near the edge of the opposite woods, and had just got in battery when we heard a terrible yell and saw a line of rebels, unbroken, charging on our exhausted men, who had been skirmishing all day, and had only a few rounds of ammunition left.

Then came a withering volley of musketry, and then our poor boys commenced a retreat, but not in order, for there were not enough men to form a line. We waited a few moments, until our men had passed us, and commenced firing on the rebel lines, but could not stop their progress, and we soon received orders from Col. Landrum to limber up and leave, if we ever expected to get our guns off. Two of our horses had been shot, but we forced them across the field, and took up another position in the edge of the timber, firing again on the rebel lines, which we could see, with great distinctness, crossing the field on the double quick.

Here Gen. Ransom was shot in the knee, and was obliged to leave the field. Lieut. Troop was felled by the windage of a shell, which grazed his abdomen. Gen. Banks was here, trying to rally the cavalry, which was in great disorder. The buglers sounded the rally—a sound that I shall never forget—and a new line was formed; but in a few moments both our flanks were turned, and we were obliged to limber up and retire a short distance. Here another line was formed and a few more shots delivered.

By this time the rebels were on both of our flanks and firing across us in every direction. We got our pieces into the road, and began to retreat, when a scene of great confusion ensued. In the road was that whole cavalry train faced to the rear, and each man trying to escape on his own hook, and the road so blocked up that it was an impossibility for anything to move. Our gun was next to the rear piece, and fired one of the last shots that was fired by the artillery. When the rebels got within two rods of us, we received orders to cut the traces and escape if possible.

While our division was fighting, the 19th army corps went into camp about eight miles to our rear, and were afterward, but too late, brought up to our succor.

Of our whole division, numbering 3000 men, but 1060 are left to tell the fearful odds against which they contended. Two regiments of our division were consolidated, and had in all 140 men and 7 officers—the highest in rank remaining is a Captain.

The 19th corps checked the rebels and held them for about twenty-five minutes, when they were forced to retire—which they did slowly, and as night came on, the bloody conflict ended. The next morning, the 9th, Gen. A. J. Smith came up with his command, and we were ordered to accompany our wagons, which comprised all that we had left, and they were ordered to come here as quick as possible. The town we are now in is four miles from Natchitoches, on the Red River. The fight took place four miles from the town of Mansfield, De Soto parish, La. On the 9th, Gen. A. J. Smith, who immediately relieved Gen Franklin, whipped the rebels badly and recaptured 12 guns and took 800 prisoners. This is the latest news that I have from the front.

The town of Plymouth, in North Carolina, after four days hard fighting, surrendered to the Confederates. The following is the official despatch, published in the Richmond *Sentinel:*

PLYMOUTH, N. C., April 24th.—To Gen. Baxton Bragg. I have stormed and carried the place, capturing one Brigadier, 1600 prisoners, stores, and 25 pieces of artillery.

(Signed) B. F. HOKE, Brig. Gen.

A telegram was also received by the President from Col. John Tylor Hood, dated Rocky Mount, 21st inst., giving further particulars of the capture of Plymouth, with naval co-operation. He says about 2,500 prisoners, including 500 or 600 negroes, 30 pieces artillery, 100,000 pounds meat, 1,000 bbls. flour, and a full garrison of outfit. Our loss was about 300 in all. Two gunboats were sunk, another disabled and a small steamer captured.

The Confederates then advanced against Newbern and Washington, and we are told by the Northern papers "that reinforcements and gunboats are greatly needed" at those places. The want of reinforcements is felt everywhere, but they are not forthcoming. The Governor of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa, know how extremely urgent this want is, and they have offered President Lincoln 100,000 men for 100 days, and the offer has been accepted. Gov. Brough, indeed, of Ohio, has already "issued an order calling the National Guard of Ohio into active service for 100 days. They will be clothed, armed, equipped and paid by the United States Government, and report for duty, May 2d. The order says:—"Our armies in the field are marshalling for a decisive blow, and the citizen soldiery will share the glory of the crowning victories of the campaign by relieving our veteran regiments from post, and garrison duty, to allow them to engage in the more arduous duties of the field."

The Federals have evacuated Pilatka in Florida. A fine transport steamer called the Gen. Hunter, was destroyed by a torpedo in the St. John River on the 11th instant.

It is stated that Longstreet's cavalry has joined Gen. Lee in Virginia, and that everything indicates the speedy commencement of a campaign in Virginia.

From Charleston there comes nothing beyond the news that Gen. Gilmore, who has been heretofore praised as the foremost artillery officer in the United States, is to be relieved of his command. It is said, Gen. Hatch will be his successor. Gen. Ashboth who won his spurs in Southwestern Missouri along with Gen. Sigel is in command at Pensacola.

The Confederates along and around the Rapidan under Gen. Lee have been showing more activity in the way of skirmishing during the week than they have previously done. On Saturday their cavalry attacked Bristow Station, but they were driven off before they could do much damage. Gen. Grant narrowly escaped capture, having passed the Station only a few minutes before the attack was made.

Gen. Kilpatrick has been relieved of his command in the army of the Potomac.

The New York *Times* expresses its belief that Gen. Lee will not wait to be attacked by Gen. Grant, but will speedily assume the offensive. There are various indications pointing to this conclusion; and we notice specially that the Southern press is singularly unanimous in its expression of the opinion that Gen. Lee *must* afford relief to the South by a re-invasion of the North. There is the utmost activity within Lee's lines, and there appears to be a solid foundation for the report, that he has not only been reinforced by Gen. Longstreet, but has drawn largely upon Gen. Johnston's command, Gen. Hardee's corps having it is said, already joined the army of Virginia. The effects of the recent storms have disappeared and the roads are now in a condition which will enable the armies on both sides to move their heavy artillery.

It is reported that Gen. Grant strongly urges the appointment of Gen. McClellan to an important command—probably the defence of Washington, in view of another raid northwards by the Confederate army.

BANGOR, April 27.

Newbern advices 23rd say, reports from Plymouth state Federal flag still floats over forts there, though enemy has possession of town and river.

Reported Gen. Wessel retired with his force into fortifications with fifteen days provisions. This appears to be believed. Washington and Newbern much more strongly fortified than Plymouth, and with few more troops and gunboats reported on the way, can be held.

Asserted not a Monitor afloat can pass over bar of Albemarle Sound.

Rumored Gov. Morton of Indiana is to take field at head of Indiana Legion, recently tendered to Government for special service.

Mobile despatch reports Red River suddenly fallen, leaving 49 transports and gunboats above Raft.

Gold 180¾

The *Times* Washington despatch says heavy reconnoissance into Shenandoah valley developed the fact that no considerable body of enemy is this side of the Rapidan. Belief that General Lee would not venture offensive movement.

Report prevails that Lee is moving his heavy artillery to Richmond.

No foundation for rumor of Longstreet at Thoroughfare Gap.

One third of the Army of the Potomac cavalry has been dismounted.

Reported steamer Greyhound has been sent up James River to City Point to order down two French steamers and two sailing vessels there after tobacco.

Burnside's 9th Army Corps reported 40,000 strong.

Volunteering in Indiana progressing favorably. National Guard coming forward with alacrity from interior of Ohio.

Maximilian formally accepts Mexican Crown.

BANGOR, April 28.

Appropriation of $15,000,000 passed House to provide for hundred day's men. Secretary of War in communication says they are expected to number from 80,000 to 200,000.

Internal revenue bill ready to be reported to House. None of the taxes originally reported have been lessened, but many considerably increased.

Representative Gooch, Chairman of House Committee, on conduct of war, writes to war department from Cairo that butchery of colored troops at Fort Pillow is fully proved, and worse than at first reported.

Bermuda dates mention arrival of steamer Atlanta from England, supposed for blockade running.

Philadelphia Sanitary Fair will open with great musical festival, May 4. It is expected that it will eclipse the New York Fair.

Gold—178¾.

Times Washington despatch says, 28 deserters of the 15th Va. regt., arrived there yesterday. They agreed that Lee had been receiving heavy reinforcements; one stated that considerable heavy artillery had been removed to Richmond, and soldiers believe that an early retrograde movement on that city would be made; one of Longstreet's divisions has been sent back to Richmond.

Reports of the capture of Newbern current among Confederates, but can be traced to no authentic source.

Reported that orders will soon be issued to commanders having colored troops under them, to retaliate upon the enemy.

Reported Banks is already commissioned to advance to Shreveport. Fleet returned successfully to Grand Ecore.

President Lincoln in a letters says, there are 130,000 negroes in the Federal service.

Agents for the "Religious Intelligencer" in Nova Scotia.

Rev. Charles Knowles,	Rev. W. C. Weston,
" Edward Sullivan,	" S. K. West,
" Joseph Noble,	Jacob Porter, *Licentiate.*
" Archibald Barpee, Yarmouth.	

Joseph Durkee, ... Carleton. Nath. Churchell, Kemptville.
Charles Steel, .. Beaver River. Asa Robbins, ... Tusket.
Geo. Frost, .. Upper Argyle. Jer. Harding, .. Lower Argyle.
Sol. Kindrick, .. Barrington. Benj. Knowles, Wood's Harbr.
Thos. Baird, ... Onslow. S. W. Nickerson, Shag Harbr.
J. Lockhart, Esq. Scott's Bay. B. B. Woodworth, .. Canning.
Ed. M. Cox, ... Horton. S. Whitney, .. Hall's Harbor.

Receipts for the "Religious Intelligencer" to April 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.—A. D. Barker, 1.50, 590; S. Marshall, 62c., 556; John Fownes, 50c., 543; A. D. Freeze, 1.50, 580.
NOVA SCOTIA.—Capt. B. Banks, 4.50, 560; Jonathan Shay, 1.50, 580; J. Atkins, 1.50, 580.

CORNWALLIS, Jan. 8th, 1863.

For seventeen years I have seldom been a day free of Headache, which has long been greatly aggravated by periodical attacks of Ague, consequent on having the Fever and Ague in the United States; and had also strong symptoms of Bilious Complaint, which have been removed by using Graham's Pain Eradicator taken in connection with his Antibilious Pills, and for the past three months I have been entirely free from it. The same remedies have proved effectual in curing my wife of a severe attack of Inflammation and Pleurisy, and also of Neuralgia pains in the chest, she had also cough and consumptive symptoms. Since using these remedies she has enjoyed better health than she had for five years previous. I have found Graham's Vegetable Antibilious Pills to be the most safe, gentle and efficacious pills I ever used. I have used the Pain Eradicator on horses with the best results, and having tested most kinds of liniment in use, I believe this to be superior to any other for horses or cattle as well as for man.

EBENEZER KINSMAN, JR.
Veterinary Surgeon.

Price 25 Cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines.
june 26 THOMAS GRAHAM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Soothing yet Searching.—Free from mineral ingredients, these pills sooth and heal the irritated membranes of the stomach and bowels, while they expel all morbid matter from those organs and imbue them with new vigor. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists. 82

☞ 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.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th inst., by the Rev. G. A. Hartley, Mr. Robert G. Crear, of St. John, to Miss Phileander J. Vail, of Carleton.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Aives, A. M., Mr. Walter J. Gordon, of Princeton, U. S., to Mary Selfridge, of Portland, N. B.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. William Alves, A. M., Mr. Edmund Gain, to Miss Margaret Amelia Emslie, all of this city.

On the 27th inst., by the Rev. William Alves, A. M., Mr. Samuel Tufts, to Miss Isabella Lindsay, all of this city.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, assisted by the Rev. W. Scovil, Mr. Gustavus Jones, of Chelsea, Mass., to Mary E. B., daughter of the late Rev. T. W. Robertson, Rector of Lancaster.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. James Bennet, Mr. James McKinney, to Miss Susan Dixon, both of St. John.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bennet, Mr. John Sloan, to Miss Sarah McAlooey, both of St. John.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. N. McKay, Mr. Robert Young, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Nelson, both of St. John.

At Hampton, 21st ult., by the Rev. James Gray, A. M., Mr. Samuel Snodgrass, of Upham, to Miss Margaret Chestnut, of Hampton.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday morning, at Studholm, K. C., after an illness of four weeks, of typhoid fever, Charles McLeod, aged 23 years, son of the late Matthew McLeod, Esq.

On the 24th inst., of scarlet fever, Maggie Lavinia, second daughter of William and Laney McAffee, aged 1 year and 8 months.

In Portland, on the 26th inst., Mr. Wm. Bailey, in the 58th year of his age.

On the 26th inst., after a short illness, in the 25th year of his age, Robert Miles, brother to John Miles, Jr., Portland.

On the 24th inst., of diphtheria, Annie Emeline, aged 2 years 1 month and 17 days, youngest daughter of Robert and Annie Scott.

At Lancaster, on the 21st inst., at the residence of her son in-law, John McAnarly, Mrs. Margaret Green, aged 85 years.

At Nerepis, on the 22d inst., of diptheria, William, aged 27 years, youngest son of Samuel Parks, Esq.

At Petersaville, Q. C., on the 21st inst., Mr. Richard Pelley, aged 64 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place, leaving a large family and a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their irreparable loss.

At Halifax, 23d inst., James Compton Hume, M. D., in the 62d year of his age.

At New York, 10th East 34th street, on the 15th inst., James Main, in his 21st year, second son of Henry Alleyne Hartt, Esq., M. D.

At his residence, 38th Gibson Square, Islington, London, on the 16th March, in the 74th year of his age, Gilbert King, Esq., M. D., Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets, and brother of Rev. Professor King, of this city.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF ST. JOHN.

GENTLEMEN—A number of Gentlemen, Electors duly qualified, having nominated me as a Candidate for the Office of MAYOR, at the ensuing Election on the 3rd May proximo, I do therefore offer myself as a Candidate for that Office, and respectfully solicit your votes and support. I am Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

I. WOODWARD.
april 28.

ONE Case Castile *SOAP.* Per Argo.
april 13—wpiv FELLOWS & CO.

BABBITT'S CONCENTRATED POTASH.—Just received direct from the manufacturer, 1c cases containing 626 cans of Babbit's Concentrated Potash, the best article in use for Soap making. Wholesale and retail by
april 13—wpiv T. B. BARKER.

THE ATMOSPHERIC BREAST PIPE, OR MOTHERS' BOSOM FRIEND.—The simplest and most efficient Breast Pipe yet offered to the public. For sale by
april 6.—wi C. P. CLARKE, 85 King st.

HOPS.—To arrive per brig Prince of Wales, 10 bales Hops. For sale by
april 20.—wi HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

FILES AND AUGERS.—Just received per Steamer—2 cases Thomson's Augers; 2 casks Files, assorted; 1 bale Cotton Chalk Lines.
april 15 W. H. ADAMS.

PER Steamers Kedar and North American, just received—new Cloths in Fancy Mixtures, Tweeds and Doeskins, in all the newest styles. J. E. WHITTAKER,
april 15—wiv Hatter's Corner, King street.

ORANGES, LEMONS, CHEESE, &c.—Just received ex Armada, from Boston—60 boxes Sweet Oranges; 10 boxes Lemons.

And from P. E. Island—6 Bbls. Choice Oatmeal.—Also, this day—4 bbls. S. C. Hams; 300 doz. Fresh Eggs.

From Boston, by the New Brunswick—81 tubs choice Dairy Vermont Butter; 30 boxes Excellent Cheese; 100 Carthagenia Cocoa Nuts; 2 cases fresh Corn Candy. For sale low by JOSHUA S TURNER,
april 20—wpi 22 and 24 Water Street.

TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEED.—Received this day per steamer from Fredericton—100 bushels Harvey Timothy Seed, a very superior article.

In store—3 tons Prime Northern Red Clover Seed; 150 lbs. White Dutch Clover Seed; 100 lbs. Alsike or Hybrid Clover Seed. For sale by
april 29—wipv T. B. BARKER.

SPRING VETCHES.—6 bush. Spring Vetches. For sale by (april 29) T. B. BARKER.

CRUSHED SUGAR.—To arrive per Scotia, from London—50 bbls. Crushed Sugar; 10 boxes Colman's STARCH. For sale by
april 29—wi J. D. UNDERHILL.

FARMS For Sale.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mount Hope FARM, containing 380 Acres. It is very pleasantly situated, being eighteen miles from St. John, on the Great Road leading to Fredericton, and having a front on the Nerepis River of 120 rods, and adjoining the farm of D. McKenzie, Esq. A large portion of it is cleared (and under good cedar fence), a part of which, including a fine tract of Intervale, is under the best state of cultivation; the balance is covered with an excellent growth of hard wood, cedar, &c. On the premises is a comfortable Dwelling House, and large Barns, all in good order, and a young Orchard of grafted Trees. There is a large well finished School House, recently built, in the immediate vicinity. All the advantages combined renders the above a most desirable property.

Also—A pleasant little FARM on the Nerepis Road, 17 miles from St. John, containing 98 acres, quite a portion of which is under cultivation. There is a small Dwelling House, good Barn, Out-buildings, and Orchard on the premises.

Also—Three Lots of Land, containing in all 500 Acres, having a front on the eastern bank of the Nerepis of one and a half miles, and in close proximity to the Mount Hope Farm. There are about 10 acres cleared on one of those lots, the remaining portion is well wooded with Spruce, Hardwood, &c.

The greater portion of the purchase money would be allowed to remain secured on the property. For further particulars apply to PHILIP NASE, Jun.
Westfield, K. C., April 29, 1864.—4im*

A DOLLAR SAVED!

SAVE a Dollar, and buy your HATS at A. MAGEE'S, 27 King Street.

WHAT THIS PROVINCE HAS LONG WANTED.

Manufactories to produce articles cheaper than can be imported, some of which will be found at A. MAGEE'S, 27 King street.

THEREFORE,

Home Industry should be encouraged by every right thinking man. Dont' forget to call at A. MAGEE'S,
april 28.—wpi 27 King street.

HAMS, APPLES, &c.—Just received ex Arno from Boston: 8 casks Hams; 25 bris very extra Russet Apples; 20 Nice English Dairy Cheese; 10 tuos Leaf Lard. For sale by JOSHUA S. TURNER,
april 27.—wpi Nos. 22 & 24 Water st.

CABBAGE SEEDS.—The subscriber invites attention to his stock of Fresh Cabbage Seeds, consisting of the following varieties—Early York, Early Battersea, Early London, Large York, Sugar Loaf, Blood Red, Early Drumhead, St. John's Day, Champion of America, Mason's Drumhead, Flat Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, Brunswick Drumhead, Red Dutch, Green Globe Savoy. Wholesale and retail by [april 13—wpiv] T. B. BARKER.

PER Caledonia: Our Spring Stock of Fine Medicines and Chemicals. [april 13—wpiv] FELLOWS & CO.

SPRING 1864!

VICTORIA HOUSE,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Received per steamers Hibernian, Nova Scotian, Jura, America, Africa, Caledonia, &c.,

190 Packgs. Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

Purchased upon the most advantageous terms! Now open and ready for inspection, comprising—

BLACK CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

SILK-MIXED COATINGS, TROWSERINGS,

Tweeds, Black and Coloured Silks, Coburgs,

New Styles Fancy Dress Goods!

Shawls, Linens, Hollands, and Sheetings;

GREY, WHITE, STRIPED and PRINTED COTTONS, LINENS, DENIMS, &c.

Together with a complete stock of—

HABERDASHERY and MILLINERY GOODS,

of which an early inspection is solicited.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHARLES R. RAY.

P. S.—Balance of stock per steamers, and ships Star of Hope, Eleanor, Thetis, &c. april 27.

ENNIS & GARDNER would call attention to their stock of *FRENCH DELAINES,* styles quite new.
april 27.—wpi

SKIRTS—CHEAP!—Ladies' Tape Skirts, full riveted and tab'd, 25 cents.
april 27.—wpi ENNIS & GARDNER.

CARPETS.—Cheap *CARPETS,* now open at
april 27.—wpi ENNIS & GARDNER'S.

LUBRICATING OILS AND TALLOW.—10 bris Extra Lard and Mecca Oils; 3 bris Tallow. For sale by
april 28.—wpi CHAS. A. BOVEY.

KEROSENE OIL.—5 bris Superior Kerosene Oil. Landing ex schr Armada. For sale low by
april 28.—wpi CHAS. A. BOVEY.

ORANGES.—50 boxes Sweet Oranges, in good order, now landing. For sale low by
april 28.—wpi CHAS. A. BOVEY.

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—600 bris extra State Flour, Napier, Home, and other good brands; 100 bris Corn Meal. For sale by CHAS. A. BOVEY,
april 28.—wpi 12 North Wharf.

ENNIS & GARDNER would call the attention of their lady customers to their display of new styles Linen Collars and Cuffs, plain and embroidered in setts to match. Leather setts, Collar and Cuffs, Leather Collars and Cuffs to match; newest styles Muslin Collars, 5 cents each; Embroidery, Infants' Robes, &c. april 27.—wpi

GRASS SEED.—10 bags superior Grass Seed. For sale by CHAS. A. BOVEY,
april 27.—wpi 14 North Wharf.

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. RUSSELEY, Cleveland, O."

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

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

H. H. DRAKE & CO.,
sept. 8—1. y. 25 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JOHN ARMSTRONG & CO.,

Have just received by Steamers, *via* Portland and Halifax, and steamship Caledonia:—

111 PACKAGES,

BEING THE FIRST PORTION OF THEIR

SPRING STOCK,

CONSISTING OF

Fancy Dress Goods,

Delaines, Stuffs, Scotch Tweeds,

Shirtings, Shawls, Table Linen,

MEN'S UNDER CLOTHING, &c.

ALSO:

An Extraordinary Cheap Lot of

BLACK & COLORED GLACE SILKS!

RIBBONS, &c., &c

400 BOLTS OF SAIL CANVASS AND DUCKS.

Cotton Warps.

☞ Remainder of Stock per Ships Thetis, Sumner, Arbutus, Eleanor, New Lampedo, and Cunard Steamers.

J. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Prince William Street.
April 27.—wpiv

ST. JOHN RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY,
75 *PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.*

JUST received from London, via Portland:—
The Sunday at Home for 1863;
The Leisure Hour do;
The Child's Companion do; The Tract Magazine do;
Pictorial Journey through the Holy Land;
Scott and Henry's Commentary, 6 volumes;
The Exodus of Israel, by the Rev. T. B. Birks;
The Bible and Modern Thought;
Pretty Tales for the Nursery;
The Sweet Story of Old;
Shilling Books for Leisure Hours;
History of the Moravians;
Brazil—its History and People;
India—its Motives and Missions.
Also—A large assortment of Books, Sunday School Libraries, together with the usual stock of Tracts, either for sale or gratuitous distribution. J. & A. McMILLAN,
april 21.—wpiv Depositories.

FLOUR.—Landing ex Duke of Newcastle from New York: 300 brls Extra Flour. For sale by
april 25—wpi J. W. HAMILTON.

HOSIERY AND FURNISHING GOODS.—Men's 1-2 Hose, in Cotton, Merino, and Wool; Men's Under Shirts and Drawers, in do; Collars, Paper and Linen, Paper and Fancy, from 8c per dozen; Lawn Shirts, Fancy do; Neck Ties, Scarfs, &c., in all the newest styles. Now open.
april 27.—wpi ENNIS & GARDNER.

PORK AND BEEF.—Now landing, 20 brls Extra Mess Pork. To arrive: 25 brls Mess and Prime Pork; 20 brls Mess and Extra Beef. For sale by
april 25.—wpi CHAS. A. BOVEY.

MOLASSES.—40 hhds new crop Molasses; 5 tierces. For sale by CHAS. A. BOVEY,
april 27.—wpi 12 North Wharf.

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.—2 setts of the above with Spindles, Hoppers, &c., complete. For sale very low by CHAS. A. BOVEY,
april 27.—wpi 12 North Wharf.

LADIES' SPRING STYLES IN *SHAWLS and MANTLES.* Now open.
april 27.—wpi ENNIS & GARDNER.

APPLES AND MAPLE CANDY.—Just received, 101 brls New Russet Apples; 195 lbs very choice Maple Candy. For sale low at Nos. 12 and 24 Water street.
april 27.—wpi JOSHUA S. TURNER.

CODFISH.—Landing, 80 cwt Codfish, in Prime order. For sale by CHAS. A. BOVEY,
april 27.—wip 12 North Wharf.

SPICED LAMBS' TONGUES.—On consignment: 19 kegs spiced Lambs' Tongues. For sale by
april 27.—wpi JOSHUA S. TURNER.

SELLING OFF.—STAPLES & WHITLEY are now selling off the whole of their present Stock at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for Spring Goods shortly expected, which they are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for Cash. An inspection is respectfully solicited. [april 27.—wpiv] STAPLES & WHITLEY.

LANDING, ex steamer from Boston: 20 brls Mess Pork; 10 do Dried Apples; 8 do Extra Hams; 10 firkins Canada Butter; 10 tubs Leaf Lard; 10 boxes Tobacco; 1 ton Canadian Grass Seed; 500 lbs Clover Seed.
april 27.—wi J. D. UNDERHILL.

FLOUR.—Landing ex Prince of Wales and Duke of New castle: 200 brls Home Mills Flour; 200 do Reindeer do. For sale by [april 27.—wi] J. D. UNDERHILL.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR.—Landing ex schr Anvil from Philadelphia: 500 brls Extra and a fine Flour.
Ex Prince of Wales from New York: 500 brls Reindeer Mills Flour; 200 do a fine do, 50 do Guttenburg do; 25 do Family do; 500 bags Corn Meal. For sale by
april 27.—wi HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

DRIED APPLES.—10 brls Dried Apples; 5 do Beans; 2 do Hams. For sale by
april 27.—wi J. D. UNDERHILL.

REFINED BENZINE.—For removing Grease spots, Paint or Tar from every description of Garments, Carpets, Silks, Cloth, &c., without injury to the fabric or color. For sale by C. P. CLARKE,
april 27.—wi 85 King st