for the time any preconceived opinion about what would be best in matters of mere detail and accept it. To raise difficulties over them was likely to defeat the whole scheme. One argument had been advanced, though not strongly urged, that this confederation was a step towards separation from the mother country. He had no such apprehension; as we grew greater, stronger and richer, and ceased to be divided, paltry burdensome dependencies which might be absorbed piecemeal, the mother country would grow more and more anxious to cement her alliance with us, and the people of Canada were not desirous of severing the connection. If with our well-nigh three millions she did not desire now to sever the connection would she more desire it with nearly four millions, after union? Would the united Provinces desire it? The people of Canada were loyal, but if possible were exceeded in loyalty by the Maritime Colonies. Uniting with them would not lead to an increased desire or chance of disunion. United we should be equal to many second and third rate European states. We should be increased in strength and in credit abroad. We should offer greater opportunities and security for freedom to emigrants, and we would attract more of them. During the 25 years of Canadian union our population had increased very fast; with this union he believed the increase would be greater in the next 25 years. Then with a population of eight or nine millions our alliance might be courted even by the most powerful states on earth. He knew there was a small but clamorous party in England—respectable perhaps in ability, but weak in influence—which declared it advisable that the mother country should get rid of her colonies. That was not the opinion of the statesmen of England nor of the people. It would never be that of the government of England. By this scheme we were helping on the mother country to better the colonial system. It would create a wholesome, healthy hearty alliance between the mother country and the colonies, instead of the doubtful connection of the past; and hereafter she would have a great state in America, at once allied with and dependent on her, prepared to stand by her in peace or in war, and another such state in Australia. Thus supported by her colonies, Britain could meet the world in arms. It had been said we stood in danger here of being dragged into war, not of our creation, owing to our connection with Britain. That was true; yet, knowing all the horrors of war, all the serious evils that must befal us in case of war with our next neighbors, when that danger was imminent recently, the people rose as one man to meet the occasion worthily. Not one adverse opinion was offered—not one recalcitrant voice heard—for we felt that the moral benefits of connection with England were so great as to overbalance all these disadvantages. We had the benefits of British liberty, founded on the principles of the British constitution, under a monarchy; we revered a monarch we loved; we had the high character of British statesmen on the model after which to form ours. In this younger, rougher, unformed country, it was not so much a benefit in physical strength or riches—not one which could be calculated arithmetically—but overwhelming in its power for our future advantage in the formation and establishment of constitutional rights and rational freedom. For one thing we could scarcely be grateful enough to Divine Providence—that we were able here in Canada peacefully and quietly to consider of the formation of a constitution and nationality for ourselves, not forced into it by hostile attacks from without, or domestic dissentions within as had been the late of so many other people. Here under the protection and with the sanction of, but without restraint imposed by, the Imperial government we met freely and deliberately to consider of the shape of our future destiny. He was told that the sovereign was prepared to sanction and ask Parliament to sanction anything we thought best for ourselves. That, and that only, we were asked to consider. He prayed the House not to lose this opportunity of settling this great question upon favorable terms. If we did it might never recur, it was only the peculiar circumstance of time that had enabled us to bring the matter so far to such a successful issue. If by disputes over mere details we lost these present advantages, we and our children might long have occasion to regret that we allowed the golden opportunity to be lost of building up a great state here under the auspices of our much beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria.

(The hon. gentleman sat down amid prolonged cheers, having spoken over two hours and-a-half.)

M. Cartier said he felt unusual responsibility in rising to the question. Before approaching the subject he would refer to its history. He then proceeded to read from the programme of the Cartier-Macdonald government in 1858, to show that the subject was then alluded to. General elections had followed, and the people were not taken by surprise. At that time, Newfoundland was the only province which exhibited a willingness to consider the subject. After referring to the negotiations at that period, he went on to say he had, as every one knew, been opposed to representation by population. The moment that was conceded it would have been a constant source of warfare, as one province would have been governing another. It might have caused one of the bitterest struggles which ever took place between two countries, to which that between the Northern and Southern States could not compare. He was not afraid, however to adopt that principle when other parties came into the federation. He did not oppose the application of that principle because he was unwilling to do justice to Upper Canada, for he did not wish injustice done to Lower Canada. The questions to be submitted to the general Parliament under federation could not endanger the interests of either the French, English, Irish or Scotch. He did not intend to go into the details of the measure, but to show why the House should adopt the resolutions submitted by the government. The question was, in fact, forced upon us. The struggle going on in the States must necessarily influence our political existence. It did not matter what the result of it might be. Either we must obtain this British American federation or be absorbed in the American federation. (Cries of "No, no.") It was useless to deny it. In case of attack on any one of the Provinces it could not defend itself. The whole force of the British Empire could not be brought to bear here. If the country was invaded after the union, the strength of the whole federation would be brought to bear, and we might then look for the support of Great Britain. When speaking in the lower Provinces he stated plainly that as regards population, extent of territory, &c., Canada was the greatest country; but we lacked one important element—the maritime element—which the lower Provinces had, whilst they lacked a back country which we had. He maintained that federation was necessary for our prosperity, commercial interests and defence, and to secure to us the continuance of our connection with England. He understood well the French social democratic and annexationists in Montreal opposing the scheme.

☞ We have received a neatly printed pamphlet, issued by Messrs. Barnes & Co., containing a SERMON by the Rev. Alexander McLeod Stavely, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in this city, on the Perpetuity of the Gospel, preached on the occasion of the death of his excellent father in Ireland. To the sermon is attached a biographical sketch of his life and ministry, and the perusal of the whole cannot otherwise than impress the reader with both the durability of God's truth and the advantages and excellence of a life influenced by its teachings and spirit.

A Halifax paper says: "Our Gold Mines are every day becoming more productive. As a sample of this, the fact need only be cited that a lump of this precious metal was brought to the city one day this week weighing over 250 ounces, and valued at $5000, the product of nine days crushing at the German Company's works at Waverley. Such pleasing results are of almost weekly occurrence."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SAXONIA."

NEW YORK, 20th.—"Saxonia" from Southampton 8th arrived. Parliament opened on the 7th by loyal commission. The speech said Her Majesty remained steadfastly neutral in relation to the American War; expressed satisfaction with the Canadian Conference in reference to Confederation, and it approved by the Provincial Legislatures a Bill will be laid before Parliament for carrying the measure into effect.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NOVA SCOTIAN."

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Nova Scotian from Liverpool 10th, arrived at Portland, and China, with dates to 12th, arrived at this port.

Lord Lyon's despatches in reference to St. Alban's raid are published.

Earl Russell's despatch to Lord Lyon's notices the handsome terms in which Mr. Seward acknowledges the co-operation of the Canadian Government, and adds that Her Majesty's Government trusts that such faithful co-operation in performance of friendly offices may long continue on both sides.

Breadstuffs dull.

Provisions quiet and steady.

UNITED STATES.

There are indications of an early spring campaign by Generals Grant and Lee, the latter under hampered circumstances, owing to the evacuation of Charleston and the danger of isolating Richmond, by cutting off its lines of supply. That city, the *source* of nearly all the evils of the war, is now in possession of Sherman and his troops. Federal securities are rapidly increasing in value, and we think it certain that the American people will curtail their currency, and cause their greenback issues to increase in value, gradually moving up to the specie basis.

The Richmond *Sentinel* publishes an address to the people of South Carolina by Governor McGrath, calling the entire population to arms. All who fear to take their place in the ranks are ordered to leave the State, including aliens, and all property which cannot be removed is ordered to be destroyed. He says—"Think not that your property will be respected and afterward recovered. You leave it but to support and sustain him—the invader. You save it but to help him on his course. He will make you return to your homes over a charred and blackened road. Prepare you the same way for him as he advances. Let him read everywhere, and in everything, that in this State there is but one purpose and fixed resolve, and that purpose is to meet him at every point—fight him at every road; that resolve is to undergo all sufferings, submit to every sacrifice, welcome any fate sooner than subjection by his army or submission to his terms."

The *Examiner* says—"On the waters of the Edisto, and the line of the South Carolina Railroad important events are in preparation. Sherman, who is making his cautious advance for the ravaging and utter desolation of South Carolina, is likely to find a lion in his path. That brave State will not fall an easy prey. Beauregard is in his front with the greater part of that ubiquitous army of the Tennessee which was the other day before Nashville—the hardest fought, longest marched, and most capriciously treated army of modern times. Sherman is only now beginning to enter upon the difficult part of his enterprise, and his invincible army is about to be tested. We know it can march incredible distances, and steal much, but now it will have to fight a little.

Gen. Lee issues a general order as Commander-in-Chief, summoning his army for the spring campaign with a tone like a trumpet. He makes a final appeal to stragglers, and it is probably their last chance to bear a hand in the crowning struggle of the war.

All the papers publish the following general order by Lee:—

Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States, February 11, 1865.

General Orders No. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and of duty. With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers they have inherited the spirit to defend it. The choice between war and abject submission is before them. To such a proposal brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer. They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property. But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril. A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they properly belong in the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order at the headquarters of the department in which they may be. Those who may be prevented by interruption of communication may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer, showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered. Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy or have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission. By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence. Our resources, wisely vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful. The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution.

Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

The following is all the war news given:

"We may take the general fact as well established that Sherman's cavalry have cut the Augusta branch of the south Carolina Railroad at various points from midway the first station beyond Branchville, seven miles distant from it, to Blackville, which is forty-seven miles from Augusta. Between these points there is about twenty miles stretch of railroad which has doubtless been badly broken up."

DESTITUTION AT SAVANNAH.—"Carleton," the able and worthy correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who recently took passage to Savannah in the Greyhound, one of the vessels sent with supplies for the famishing inhabitants of that city, gives the following picture of their destitution. Writing under date of Jan. 30, he says:

This morning the poor of the city began to receive by systematic distribution the supplies contributed by the cities of New York and Boston. A registry has been made of all who need assistance. A store on the corner of Bay and Barnard streets, near the old stone market, has been taken as the depot. I have passed the entire morning in witnessing the distribution. Stand with me there in imagination and behold the scene: The air is keen. Ice has formed in the gutters, and some of the jolly young negroes who have shoes to their feet are enjoying the luxurious pastime of a slide. Those who are barefoot cuddle under the sunny side of the buildings. There a motley crowd in the street. Come in time of the carnival can exhibit no such spectacle. There are two doors to the store, one on Bay and the other on Barnard street, affording entrance and exit. Several hundred persons of both sexes, all ages, sizes, complexions and costumes; gray haired old men with canes, bags, bottles and baskets; old "uncle Neds," who, just before death gave them liberty from hardship and suffering, are made freemen by the mighty march of events; well dressed women wearing crape for their husbands and sons, who have fallen while fighting against the old flag, with pale and sunken cheek, stand there patiently waiting their turn. There are women with tattered dresses—old silks and satins, which years ago were in fashion, which were laid aside as useless, but which have become valuable through destitution. There are women in linsey-woolsey, demi-white women wearing negro cloth, negro women dressed in gunny cloth; men with Confederate uniforms, men with butternut clothes. There is a boy in a crimson plush jacket made from what was once the upholstering of a sofa. There are old men in short jackets, little boys in long ones—the cast-off overcoats of soldiers, the rags which have been picked up from garrets—wearing the boots and shoes which have been kicked off and thrown aside, down at the heel, out at the toes, open on the instep. There are old bonnets of every description; some with white and crimson flowers, some with ribbons once bright and flaming, but faded now and worn. There are Shaker bonnets, "sugar scoops," "coal-scuttles," hats of every description size and shape worn by both sexes—women wearing men's hats of palm-leaf or felt, men wearing stove pipes battered and bruised, felt slouched and torn, ventilated by accident and not by patent ventilators. There is one which has no crown, worn by a man who has red hair, reminding one of a chimney on fire and flaming out at the top. It is the ragamuffin fair—rather the ragmuffin jubilee and day of rejoicing for Charity, like a kind angel, has suddenly stepped in to ward off the wolf which is howling at their doors.

Frauds against the Government have been perpetrated on a stupendous scale in New York city by substitute brokers and soldiers on Governor's Island. Twenty-seven principal parties have been arrested, and others will be. Most astounding disclosures are made, showing an extent of crime little dreamed of. Some of these scoundrels realized fortunes amounting to from $50,000 to $250,000 in their nefarious business.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.

A Quebec despatch says the Upper House of Parliament voted in favor of the Confederation Scheme by a vote of 45 to 15.

The St. Alban's raid case still continues at Montreal.

National salutes fired to day at all Government arsenals and Government head quarters in honor of capture of Charleston.

Fort Anderson was captured on Sunday by Gen. Schofield and Admiral Porter. Most of the garrison escaped towards Wilmington, through the Fort, and all the guns were left in good condition.

The army was following on towards Wilmington, accompanied by two monitors, and it was expected that Wilmington would be in our possession on Monday.

Several hundred rebel soldiers who secreted themselves in Charleston just before being evacuated, came forward, and gave themselves up to the Federals on their entering the city.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.

Beall, the Lake Erie pirate, is to be hung to-morrow.

Late Richmond papers state that Grant's army is mud bound, and cannot move for some time.

Rejoicings over the fall of Charleston were general throughout the United States yesterday.

Richmond *Whig* of the 20th says it was Wheeler who was whipped at Aiken, near Augusta, instead of Kilpatrick. The same paper says a formidable Federal expedition has left Newbern for Kingston, N. C.

Richmond *Examiner* proposes that the Government take as much cotton or tobacco as will pay for the prosecution of the war. It says the situation of the country is too serious to waste time in windy denunciations.

The reported loss of H. M. S. "Galatea" is untrue. No news from Sherman or Grant to-day. Gold closed this P. M. at 200.

GET THE BEST.—Clergymen, as a class, do not recommend an article unless they have good reason to know it to be valuable. Procure of any Druggist one of Mrs. ALLEN's circulars of her World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and you can read over twenty testimonials of our most eminent clergymen, each one recommending it in the strongest terms the use of these preparrtions. They restore, invigorate and beautify the hair. If you wish to restore and retain your hair through life, use them. Every Druggist sells them.

IT WORKS TO PERFECTION.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quite sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels, gives rest to the mother, and health to the child. Office, 48 Dey street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Receipts for the "Religious Intelligencer" to Feb. 24.

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.—Rev. R. Dobson, $1.00, 606; Edwin Brown, 1.00, 607; N. Horsman, 2.00, 593; Thos. Harrison, Esq., 1.00, 605; D. Tracey, 2.00, 606; Isaac Miller, 2.00, 606; Thos. Morgan, 2.00, 618; Reuben Ebbett, 2.00, 617; L. Colpitts, 2.00, 630; J. Clark, 2.00, 624; J. Davis, 2.00, 624; P. E. Cossman, 1.00, 602; George Flewwelling, 50c., 594; J. Calkins, 2.00, 625; A. Wilcox, 1.00, 600; Seth McLeod, 2.00, 630; Wilford McLeod, 50c.; J. V. Morrell, 1.00; Hugh Davis, 72c., 593.

A CARD.—The subscribers would hereby acknowledge the receipt of forty-five dollars, American currency, together with a few useful articles, presented by the brethren and sisters and friends in this place Being deprived by sickness and death in our family of the privilege of laboring for their support, and considering the unusual expense incurred by such affliction, the above donation was very timely, and has made a deep impression on our minds. May the donors be abundantly blessed both here, and heafter

F. BABCOCK,
H. BABCOCK.

Campobello, Jan. 15th, 1865.

☞ The Free Christian Baptist Meeting House in New Ireland, Hampstead, Q. C., will be opened for worship on Sunday the 5th March, at 10½ P. M. Preachers and brethren generally are invited to attend.

February, 24th, 1864.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The family medicine chest that is furnished with these two powerful remedies needs nothing more. Eruptions, scores, wounds, ulcers, tumors, and stiff joints are infallibly cured by the Ointment, and all affections of the bowels, stomach, and liver by the Pills.

Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, N. York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists. 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 25c. 62½c., and $1 per box.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS is so carefully and scientifically prepared that it is immensely superior to Arrowroot, Sago, Tapioca, Bread, Biscuit, Corn Flour, or any other kind of farinaceous food for infants, not alone from its purity, strength, and great nourishing properties, but also from its having been peculiarly and thoroughly cooked in its manufacture, which renders it more easily digestible. It cannot cause Acidity or Wind. It is very agreeable, and from the nature of its composition is exactly adapted to all conditions of the stomach. It can be made ready for use without trouble in two or three minutes. Mixed in Beef Tea, Milk, or any other fluid, the *PATENT FOOD* is pre eminently suited to INVALIDS, from its wholesome and strengthening qualities. It is a real blessing, and from its remarkable cheapness accessible to all. For sale only by

GEO. A. BAYARD,
Successor to JOHN M. WALKER,
nov 4. No. 7, Market square.

LONG POINT, N. S., March 8th, 1864.

I had been afflicted with Rheumatism for twenty four years, and for the last nine of that time I was constantly suffering pain, which had rendered me for six months unable to work, until I commenced the use of GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR, and was cured by the use of less than one bottle, and to my own astonishment, as well as that of others, I have remained free of pain, and from its results and its effects in other cases, as well as my own, I consider this medicine a blessing to mankind.

JOSEPH GRIMES.

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

June 29 THOMAS GRAHAM.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of the late Jacob Vanwart, of this city, by the Rev. W. A. Corey, Mr. David Jones, of Kars, to Miss Charlotte Vanwart, of Greenwich, K. C.

At the Manse, Bass River, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. James Fowler, Mr. John Irving, of Mill Branch, Richibucto, to Miss Susanna Kirk, of Richmond, near Woodstock.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Robert Dobson, Mr. David P. Willigar, to Miss Adelaide Elvina Price, both of Kars, King's County.

DEATHS.

On the 22d inst., Charlotte Amelia, daughter of William and Mary Ann Cartwright, aged 4 months and 14 days.

On the 22d inst., George Howard, son of Thomas A. McMackin, aged 4 months.

On the 23d inst., William Ayres, aged 41 years, formerly of the 76th Regt., a native of Berkshire, England.

In Carleton, 16th inst., after a short illness, Joseph Kane, infant son of William A. and Matilda Doherty, aged ten months and twenty two days.

On the 18th inst., of malignant scarlet fever, Mary McGeorge, dearly beloved child of Samuel D. and Annette Louise Berton, aged 3½ years.

On the 19th inst., Catherine, wife of Mr. Robert Mahony, and second daughter of John Mann, St. George, Charlotte Co., aged 31 years, leaving a young family or four children with the sorrowing father.

On the 20th inst., after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. Thomas Crockett, aged 38 years, leaving a wife and a large family to mourn their loss.

At Kars, K. C. on the 21st January, Mr. Wm. W. Spragg, in the 68th year of his age. His end was peace.

At Caverhill, on the 18th inst, Mr. Lemuel Crabb, aged 64 years. Mr. Crabb formerly resided at Long Reach.

At Campobello, Feb. 19th, of Cancer, Mrs. Rebeckah Young, in the 59th year of her age. It has seldom been our duty to record the death of one in whose life and character the principles of the religion of Jesus shone more clearly. She was a beloved and respected member of the Free C. B. Church in this place. In domestic life she was gentle, prudent, and affectionate; as a neighbor, kind and obliging; as a Christian, faithful in the performance of religious duties. During her last illness, which was painful in the extreme, she was resigned to the will of God, and when her end drew near she rejoiced in prospect of heaven. For years she had made religion the chief business of her life, and consequently when the summons came she was ready, and had nothing to do but die. Her funeral services were held at her late residence on Sunday, the 12th inst., when the writer tried to improve the occasion for the spiritual benefit of the living. The memory of the just is blessed.

F. DENTON.

At the Little Ridge, St. James, on the 4th inst., McDougald McAlpine, a native of Scotland, leaving a wife and eight children to mourn their sudden bereavement.

At Lower Woodstock, on the 15th September last, of inflammation of the lungs, Harris E., aged 6 years. On 28th January, Eliza A., aged 4 years, and on the 31st January, Charles N., aged 1 year and six months, children of Rev. G. R. Campbell.

At Greenwich, on the 3rd ult., Mr. David R. Berry, aged 55 years. He professed religion when young, honored his profession in life, lived respected, died lamented, and in the triumphs of faith.

At Kars, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Jane Bond, widow of the late John Bond, aged 74 years. She bid farewell to her children and friends with a strong hope of a glorious resurrection unto eternal life.

SALESMEN WANTED.—At the Imperial Buildings, 2 King street, one for the Dry Goods, and one for the Clothing Department. Also, a smart BOY to learn the business. [feb 24.] SIMON NEALIS.

MITTS AND SOCKS.—150 dozen Country Socks; 60 do Wool Mitts. For sale at reduced prices—$1.50 per dozen upwards. [feb 24.] SIMON NEALIS.

HOOP SKIRTS.—In all the fashionable styles, at greatly reduced prices. Imperial Buildings, 2 King st. feb 24. SIMON NEALIS.

A Remarkably Fine Collection of Music for the Piano Forte.—1,000 Pieces for $12.50.

THE following Books are of uniform size and style, and form the best assortment of Choice Music for the Pianoforte ever published. The HOME CIRCLE, a collection of Piano Gems, 2 vols. The SOWER OF PEARLS, a collection of Choice Vocal Duetts with Piano accompaniments. The SILVER CHORD, a collection of Songs, Ballads, Quartettes, Duets, etc. etc., with Piano accompaniments. OPERATIC PEARLS, a collection of the Vocal Beauties of the best Operas, with Piano accompaniments. All of the above sent, post paid, for $12.50, or singly at the following prices:—Plain, $3.50, Cloth, $3.00, full Gilt, $4.

feb 24. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston

1865.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FIRST TRIP OF THE SEASON.—The splendid sea-going Steamer "NEW BRUNSWICK," E. B. WINCHESTER, Master, will leave Railroad Wharf, Portland, THURSDAY, March 2nd, for Eastport and St. John. Returning will leave Reed's Point Wharf, MONDAY, March 6th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

All Fares and Freights payable in New Brunswick Currency at St. John.

Passages and State Rooms secured at the Company's Office, East end Warehouse, Reed's Point Wharf.

Feb. 23. B. ANSLEY, Agent.

LOST BAGGAGE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the following pieces of Baggage, now lying unclaimed and uncalled for, in the Warehouse of the International Steamship Company, Reed's Point Wharf, will, at the expiration of thirty days from this date, unless claimed by the rightful owners, be sold at Public Auction to pay expenses:—

1 Black Covered Trunk;
2 Brown Covered Trunks, Cow Hide;
2 Tool Chests, painted Black;
2 do. do., painted Brown.

B. ANSLEY, AGENT.

feb 23.

MORE CHEESE, BUTTER, DRIED APPLES.—Landing ex Four Brothers from Boston: 45 boxes choice Cheese; 45 tubs choice Butter; 5 brls Western Dried Apples. For sale low by JOSHUA S. TURNER,
feb 23. 22 and 24 Water st.

JUST RECEIVED.—COFFEE AND BUTTER.—10 bags Jamaica Coffee; 12 firkins Canada Butter—good. For sale low by JOSHUA S. TURNER.
feb 23. 22 and 24 Water st.

LADIES' FLANNEL LINED FELT BOOTS; Misses do. do. do.; Children's do. do. do.; Boys' do. do. do.—Those who desire Health and Comfort should be supplied from our Store. S. K. & G. L. FOSTER.

LONDON CHEMICALS, now landing per Laboramus.
LONDON TRUSSES, now landing per Laboramus.
GUM ARABIC, now landing per Laboramus.
NURSERY BOTTLES, now landing per Laboramus.
Purified Sulphrate IRON; White Wax in Cakes; Concentrated Ammonia; Purified Linseed OIL, now landing per Laboramus.
One second hand exploring Compass may be adjusted on an ordinary walking Cane.

Feb. 23. FELLOWS & CO.

BENZINE!—10 Bbls. of the above will be sold low to close consignment. CHAS. A. BOVEY,
Feb 17. No. 12 North Market Wharf.

CHEESE.—Landing ex schr Ramoler from Boston 500 boxes Cheese. For sale by J. S. TURNER,
feb 16. 22 and 24 Water street.

2 BOB CHAINS, suitable for a vessel of from 600 to 700 tons. Will be sold cheap.
feb 16 FERGUSON BROS., 55 King street.

BENZINE.—10 brls of the above will be sold low to close consignment. CHAS. A. BOVEY,
feb 16. 12 North Market Wharf.

COD LIVER OIL.—1 Bbl. best Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil, just received per "Juliet," Capt. Simpson, from Halifax. P. R. INCHES, Druggist,
feb 9.—vip No. 80, Prince Wm. street.

ARROW ROOT.—Best Bermuda Arrow Root, received and for sale by P. R. INCHES, Druggist,
feb 9.—vip No. 80 Prince Wm. street.

JUST RECEIVED.—Shetland Falls; New Ribbons; Berlin Ties; Corsets; Gloves, &c. Also, Men's Fancy Paper Collars, Mew Neck Ties, Linen Collars, &c.
feb 9. FERGUSON BROS.

HEAVY BLACK OATS.—500 bushels. For sale by
feb 9. G. BENT.

JUST RECEIVED.—New RIBBONS; Shetland Falls; Berlin Ties; Corsets; Gloves, &c.
Also—Men's Fancy PAPER COLLARS; New Neck Ties; Linen Collars, &c. Wholesale and Retail.
feb 2. FERGUSON BROS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, &c.

GENTLEMEN—At the solicitation of many of the inhabitants from the different sections of the County, I am induced once more to present myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election.

Having been for some twenty-three years a Member of the House of Assembly of this Province, you have had a good opportunity of judging of my capacity and fitness to serve you. My character, therefore, as a public and private individual are both before you. And I have only to add that if you honor me with your confidence, and return me as one of your Representatives, you may rely upon my discharging my duty fearlessly, honestly, and independently to the best of my ability.

Some very important questions, in which the interests of this Province are deeply concerned, will no doubt come under the consideration of the Legislature, the most important of which is the proposed Federal Union of the Provinces. I feel myself bound to say that I am decidedly in favour of this measure, conceiving as I do, after the most mature consideration, that such a Union will be highly beneficial to the interests of the maritime Provinces, and of New Brunswick in particular. I shall, upon the day of nomination, go into the public into my views upon this important subject, and as often before the Election as I may have an opportunity of addressing the constituencies in the different parts of the County.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. STREET.

Fredericton, Feb. 17, 1865.—i

HOW to Play any Musical Instrument—with a Teacher.—With a collection of choice Music, will be found in "Winner's Perfect Guide" for the Violin, Flute, Guitar, Piano, Melodeon, Accordeon, Fife, Clarionet and Flageolet, designed to enable any one to learn without a Teacher, 9 Books. Price of each seventy-five cts. Mailed post paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
feb 17. Publishers.

PORK AND MEAL.—Landing ex Walrus, from New York—100 brls Napier Flour; 100 do Corn Meal.
feb. 17 DEFOREST & PERKINS, 11 South Wharf.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.

EVERY man expected to do his duty at the forthcoming Election. Decided Bargains at A. LOTTIMER'S. In order to clear out balance of Winter Stock, I am now selling Ladies' FELT HATS for half price—Twenty-five Cents. Our whole stock of FLOWERS and FEATHERS—the largest assortment in the City—at Twenty five per cent. less than former prices. A lot of RIBBONS, at half price; Factory Cotton, at 10 cents a yard. Ladies' Woolen Hoods, Sontags, Chest Preservers, Scarfs, &c., at Cost. Shawls, at reduced rates. JEWELRY, 25 per cent. less than formerly sold at. Ladies' Dress Goods, in Tweeds, &c., at reduced rates. BOOTS and SHOES, lower than ever! Men's Coarse Boots, $2; Ladies' Rubbers, 25 cents; Ladies' Prunella Boots, 25 cents. The balance of Ladies' Felt Boots, at Cost.

Remember the place to get Bargains in all kinds of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c., is at LOTTIMER'S,
Feb. 10. Queen Street Fredericton.

COUGH MEDICINES!—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Sharp's Balsam of Horehound; Brown's Bronchial Troches; Keating's Cough Lozenges; Dean's Elixir; Pure Cod Liver Oil; Wilson's Cod Liver Oil and Lime; Winchester's Hypophosphites; Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne, &c. For sale by C. P. CLARKE,
feb 2. 85 King street.

MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF—for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, &c. For sale by
feb 9. C. P. CLARKE, 85 King-street.

INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES.—Morgan's Infant Feeding Bottles—the cheapest and most convenient in use. For sale by C. P. CLARKE,
feb 9. 85 King street.

Women's Fine Black Cloth Boots, thick soles at only 90 cents a pair, at our store in King street.
dec 29.—vip S. K. & G. L. FOSTER.

LONDON HOUSE.—Just received per R. M. S. Canada—5 Cases, containing—New, Plain, and Fancy DRESSGOODS; New Printed FLANNELS; New Scarlet and Blue do; New White and Anti-rheumatic do.; New TARTAN RIBBONS; New Hair Nets, Lace Veils, &c.; New Bugle Trimmings, in every width, &c.
dec 24 DANIEL & BOYD.

SLEIGH AND RAILWAY RUGS.—A few of the above will be sold very low.
Jan. 20. FERGUSON BROS.

WHITE KIDS.—A large lot of Ladies' and Gentlemens' White Kids—very cheap—wholesale and retail.
jan 20 FERGUSON BROS.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.—RUNNING OF TRAINS.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1864.—On and after Monday, 21st November, trains will run as follows:—
Leave St. John at 9 a. m., and 4.30 p. m.;
Leave Shediac at 10 a. m.;
Leave Sussex at 7 a. m.;
The 4.30 Train from St. John goes no further than Sussex
All these Trains will carry Passengers and Freight.

Railway Commissioners' Office, R. JARDINE,
9th Nov., 1864. vpi Chairman.

WARREN'S
COUGH BALSAM!
HAS BEEN FOUND BY EXPERIENCE TO BE THE
BEST REMEDY
for the various diseases of the Lungs and Throat, such as
Diptheria, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, or Inflammation of the Lungs, and Whooping Cough.

IN THESE COMPLAINTS, this Medicine has no superior; and while thus efficacious, it is perfectly safe to administer to persons of all ages. At all times of the year this Balsam is found useful, especially in the Autumn, Winter, and Spring; and many Colds and Coughs, which, if neglected, might prove fatal, may be cured at once by a few doses of this invaluable remedy.

The Cough Balsam possesses the two fold advantage of being at once valuable as a curative, and invaluable as a preventive of all the diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Bronchia.

In DIPTHERIA, this Balsam has proved itself unexpectedly efficacious. When given at the first onset of the pestilence, it checks it at once; and in many cases it is believed by those who have taken it, to have saved their lives.

In ASTHMA, however violent and distressing, this Balsam gives prompt relief.

In BRONCHITIS and PNEUMONIA it relieves the irritation, lessens the Cough, and promotes a favourable expectoration.

In CROUP, its powers are almost magical. This insidious disease, coming literally "like a thief in the night," may be speedily and effectually arrested by a few timely doses of this Balsam.

In WHOOPING COUGH, it moderates the paroxysms, prevents the disease from assuming its severest and dangerous form, and shortens its course.

Every family should keep it in the house, and thus avoid the dangerous delay occasioned by sending out for the medicine, when needed for immediate use.

The best recommendation for a good medicine, is found in its use. If the following certificates from persons who have used it, do not give you confidence in it, try one bottle for yourself, and you will be convinced. It will cost you but THIRTY-FIVE CENTS, and may save you as many dollars in time and doctors' bills.

I have used it myself, also in my family and Department, and recommend it to the public generally.

ELIJAH LOW, Provost Marshal.

We all pronounce the article SOUND: so does our Brigade Surgeon, Dr. Dyman, of Boston, to whom I presented a bottle. CHARLES W. ROBERTS,
Col. commanding 26 Reg't. Me. Vols.

[From Ex Mayor Hayward.]

BANGOR, Sept. 10, 1864.

Dr. A. Warren—Having used your Balsam in my family for some time past, I have no hesitation in recommending it as the very best remedy for coughs, colds, and for children, in cases of Croup. CHARLES HAYWARD.

WHITE & BROS., St. John, General Agents for New Brunswick. For sale by Druggists generally.
Feb. 10.—3m. i.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the estate of the late David Berry, Blacksmith, of the Parish of Greenwich, King's County, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. SARAH E. BERRY,
Greenwich, K. C., Feb. 10, 1865. 1m* Executrix.

CHEAP COTTONS.—Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Calicoes, Striped Shirtings, Bed Ticks, Denims, Cotton Flannels, Jeans, etc. Selling at Cost.
feb 10. SIMON NEALIS.

LIFE PRESERVERS.—Sheepskin COATS—a splendid article for Water—at less than half price.
feb 10, SIMON NEALIS.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, of every description, at low prices.
SIMON NEALIS, Imperial Buildings,
feb 10. 2 King Street.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and style of Howe & Fenwick, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES HOWE,
Norton, K. C., Jan. 23. JOSHUA B. FENWICK.

The business will in future be carried on by Joshua B. Fenwick and Milton McLeod, under the name and style of *FENWICK & McLEOD*, who are authorized to collect all accounts due, and settle all claims against the late firm. All persons indebted to the late firm will please call and settle their accounts by notes of hand or otherwise.

JOSHUA B. FENWICK,
MILTON McLEOD.
Norton, K. C., Jan. 22, 1865. [jan. 27. 3i*]

CAUTION!—All persons indebted to the subscriber by Book Account, for a longer period than three months, are hereby notified to call and settle the same immediately, and by so doing save expense, as all such debts remaining unsettled will after the 15th of February next—be handed to an Attorney for collection.

jan 27. SIMON NEALIS.

BUTTER AND SHAD.—90 firkins Cumberland butter; 18 hf. brls. No. 1 Shad. For sale by
jan 27. DeFOREST & PERKINS.

CUBA SUGAR.—14 hhds bright Cuba Sugar. For sale low to close consignment.
Jan 27. DeFOREST & FERKINS.

GENTS. CLOTHING—SELLING OFF AT COST!!—Splendid OVER-COATS, Dress and Business Coats; Reefing JACKETS, PANTS and VESTS, of every description, selling off at Cost. Imperial Buildings, 2 king street
jan 27 SIMON NE