cast herself wholly upon the merits of the Saviour. At first we feared it would not, on account of her infirmity, be possible to baptize her. When the old woman knew that we thought we could not grant her request, she burst into tears, and it seemed to make her so sad to think she could not follow in her Lord's footsteeps, that we determined to so arrange that her wish might be satisfied. Accordingly she was carried into the water, and she not manifesting the slighest trepidation, the ordinance was effected with the greatest ease. On being carried out of the water, she clasped her hands, and her face beaming with joy, cried, "Now Lord call me." She felt a peace of mind in having obeyed the Lord's command, which she would not have enjoyed had she acquiesced in our opinion that she could not be baptized without danger.

Thus, in this and the neighboring district of Setpidon and Thouggai, there have been baptized since the beginning of the present year, *twenty-nine*, and judging from present intimations, it does not seem too much to hope that in the ensuing three months that number will be more than doubled. How easily all difficulties vanish when God works by His Spirit!

While the convulsions in America threaten to deprive us of much material aid —may those in the Provinces who are not affected by the storm, continue to send on help.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY.
Henthada April 1, 1861.

Secular Department.

THE BLUNDERS OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

The New York *Times* discourses strongly upon the blunders into which the raw troops of the Federal forces have been led, from the want of experienced military men at their head. It is alleged that the Southern army has a greatly superior body of officers, nearly all them highly educated military men, and many of them having seen much actual service. In that respect, the Southern troops are regarded as greatly superior to those from the North, while the men themselves are described as greatly superior as a class to those in the Northern force, and infinitely better equipped for the field. The New York *Times* says :—

"A second blunder of our unpracticed military leaders, has exposed our army to a second casualty. Advancing without sufficient precaution upon the enemy's lines, near Fairfax Court-house, they found themselves in the presence of what is described as a "masked" battery, of the existence of which their earliest information came on the wings of a well-directed volley, before which a score of brave fellows bit the dust. A retreat saved the remainder of the little army from destruction.—This is a lamentable tale to tell, and to hear. To know that the sturdy masses of men, who are daily thronging through our City stree s on their way to the theatre of war, are to be exposed to something much beyond the necessary hazards of war; that they are to be the *corpora vilia* upon which the experiments of incompetent commanders are to found a future capacity for military leadership, is a reflection which does not greatly strengthen confidence in eventual success. It is true, we gain daily the prestige furnished by a retreating enemy; and we have the best evidence that the foe shrinks from a fair encounter upon equal conditions, sheltering himself in triply-armed intrenchments, and otherwise manifesting his aversion to hand-in-hand encounters. But these circumstances will not compensate for a destruction of life, which the exertion of any ordinary prudence might readily prevent. For the best of things it is prodigal to pay a double price.

"As in the affair at Big Bethel, we are again entertained with the idea that our forces fell into a sort of ambush. They came, we are told, upon a masked battery, and were the victims of a surprise. We have heretofore given our opinion of this specific line of apology. To raw troops, led by inexperienced officers, without the vigilant outlook of scouting parties, and advanced guards, all batteries, where guns are not conspicuously mounted upon the summit of intrenchments, are masked batteries. Their presence is unsuspected, because the ground is unexplored. In the present case, an entirely inadequate body of men was actually within the enemy's lines, in a railroad train, with no more careful exploration of the country than a traitorous engineer, or an accidental glance from a car-window, might furnish; and at each pausing place, as the party advanced its numbers were diminished by the dismissal of detachments. Surely, the simplest knowledge of military matters must condemn so heedless movement, as to the last degree reckless and unscientific, and may fairly sit in judgment upon those who planned it.

"The entire policy of these detached and apparently purposeless expeditions is questionable. If they are understood to be what are technically known as *reconnoissances* in force, they should have force in the possession of flying-artillery, and dragoons. To enter upon doubtful territory, where the enemy may be in the greatest strength, without precaution, is simply foolhardiness. Of this palpable truth, our martial experience has already supplied three illustrations. The cavalry raid upon Fairfax Court-house cost us valuable lives, and hastened the occupation of that important point by a powerful rebel force. The ill-conceived march upon Yorktown, resulted in disastrous defeat. And this latest affair at Vienna has not only furnished the basis of fact upon which a victory of the most splendid proportions will be founded for the encouragement of the South, but it strengthens the popular distrust of the commanders, who thus expose their troops. It is true, prompt and energetic measures have been taken to retrieve the loss, and capture the victorious battery. But such measures, so apt to originate in the first resentment of defeat, are seldom commendable in a military sense, as they are variations from the grand design of the campaign, and may lead to a collision for which our Generals are unprepared, and which may unsettle all their plans."

THE PROSPECT OF THE CROPS.—We receive from almost every section of the Northwest the most encouraging accounts of the present prospect for the coming harvest. The lateness of the Spring and the continued wet weather were unfavorable for oats and corn, but contributed to the benefit of grass and wheat. Of both these crops there can now be no doubt of at least an average yield. Lately the weather has been warmer and dryer; these conditions are congenial to the corn and oats, and in no respect, thus far, detrimental to other grains.

We have recent and reliable accounts from Kansas and Nebraska of the most flattering character. Nebraska will much more than sustain herself, and Kansas promises to pay back in kind the unbounded munificence of her neighbours in her late time of need. Iowa is flourishing. Wisconsin is coming forward nobly, with great promise. Indiana will again yield in abundance, and our own Prairie State, with some small exceptions, in regions tainted with treason, is preparing to feed the nation.

Throughout the rural districts there has been a general outburst of patriotism, and one united voice for upholding, by the strong arm of force, if need be, the flag of our country. This has taken off not a few volunteers from among the field hands and farmer's sons, so that labour will probably be in demand at harvest time; yet at the present time there is no special want felt in that direction.—*Chicago Journal*, 13th.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES in Nova Scotia are attracting attention in England. In the House of Commons, on the 5th inst., Mr. Caird moved "for a copy of the despatches from the Governor of Nova Scotia, relative to gold discoveries there, which was agreed to."

STRICT NEUTRALITY.—The following despatch appears in the Royal Gazette of Wednesday :—(Copy—Circular.)

Downing Street, 1st June, 1861.

Sir,—You are already aware that the Queen is desirous of observing the strictest neutrality in the contest which appears to be imminent between the United States and the so-styled Confederate States of North America. I have now to inform you, that in order to give full effect to this principle, Her Majesty has been pleased to interdict the Armed Ships, and also the Privateers of both Parties, from carrying Prizes made by them into the Ports, Harbours, Roadsteads, or Waters of the United Kingdom, or of any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Possessions abroad.

It is Her Majesty's desire that this Prohibition should be forthwith notified to all proper authorities within Her Dominions, and I am to desire that you take measures to secure its effectual observance within the limits of your Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

His Excellency The Honorable
J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, &c. &c. &c.

THE PRINCE OF WALES CUP.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, announces through the Royal Gazette, that "the place and time at which his His Royal Highness' Cup is to be competed for, and the regulations respecting the competition, will be announced a few days."

IN THE SUPREME COURT—*Trinity Term*, 24th, Victoria.—DANIEL L. HANNINGTON, JOHN A. WRIGHT, AMOS B. CHANDLER and FREDERICK E. BARKER, A. M., Attorneys at Law, having produced the requisite Certificates, are called to the Bar, and sworn and enrolled Barristers of this Honorable Court.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.—The Hon. John A. Macdonald, leader of the Canadian Government, in his address to the people of Canada, announcing the future policy of the Government, if returned, says :—

"The Government will not relax its exertions to effect a Federation of the British North American Provinces. We must, however, endeavor to take warning by the defects in the constitution of the United States, which are now so painfully made manifest, and to form (if we succeed in a Federation) an efficient central government."

THE RESTIGUCHE FIRE.—The late fire in Restigouche destroyed property to the value of $40,000, depriving a large number of persons of the necessities of life. A public meeting has been held there to take steps for the relief of the sufferers, and John W. Cudlip, Esq., was appointed to open a subscription list in Saint John for the purpose.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—The last news from Central America, says the New York *World*, indicates an increase of activity in all the branches of the government, a desire upon the part of the authorities to do all in their power to develope the wealth of the country, and augment the welfare of the population. President Rivas had just returned from a journey to the department of Chontales, and his visit had been the occasion of very flattering demonstrations upon the part of the inhabitants. At Libertad, a city situated near the placer of San Juan, the French residents gave a great dinner to the President, under a tent raised for that purpose, and decorated with much taste. Many toasts were given in his honor, and the alliance of France with the confederate republic of Central America was recommended by all the orators.

Much attention was paid to the cultivation of cotton by the authorities of the republic of Nicaragua. In order to stimulate the inhabitants to cultivate that plant a law has just been passed giving to all cotton-growers the privilege of paying only half duty upon all foreign goods imported in Nicaragua, provided the amount of these goods be equal to the amount of cotton raised. Thus a cotton-grower, who, in virtue of the existing tariff, was obliged to pay forty per cent. duties on foreign merchandise, will henceforward pay only twenty per cent. As a base of the quantity of goods to be imported, the Nicaraguan Government has fixed the value of unginned cotton at two and one-half cents a pound.

☞ The Halifax Express says that Mr. R. P. Nugent, of Halifax, has received an appointment as Lieut. in Col. Cass's Irish Regiment, at Boston. Mr. Nugent is a son of the late Richard Nugent, formerly proprietor of the *Daily Sun*.—He is a printer by trade, and some time ago, published a very excellent directory of Halifax.

☞ The *Courier du Canada* states that a mine of plumbago has been discovered at Gaspé, on lands belonging to George Desbartas, Esq.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE; L. Scott & Co.; New York. A Williams & Co.; Boston; J. & A. McMillan; St. John.

Notwithstanding the melting atmosphere Ebony seems as vigorous as ever. Opening it we find first "the Book Hunter," a half-funny, half-learned paper upon the treasurers of Elzevir editions and gems of antique bookbinding; and next a model review of the great Montalembert's "Monks of the West." Captain Sherard Osborn—and though he does not give us his name the identity is evident—contributes the first part of a very interesting and exceedingly well-written story of a "Cruise up the Yangstze in 1858-9." A letter "from the Fatherland," tells us many agreeable things about Germany in a pleasant way. The concluding paper is an excellent and interesting review of a very capital book, "The Autobiography of Miss Cornelia Knight," under the title "Memoirs of a Tory Gentlewoman," who knew Burke, and who lived to make the acquaintance of the author of "Coningsby." There is also a caustic criticism on Miss Bremer's "Two year's in Switzerland and Italy: A poem entitled, "I'm very fond of water" is a very poor production.

LATE NEWS.

The *Baptist and Visitor* is indebted to James Reed, Esq., who returned from the United States by the "Eastern City" yesterday, for late papers. We extract the following :—

GRAFTON, June 23.—Gen. McClellan has issued a proclamation assuring the people of Western Virginia that the pledges in the proclamation of May 26th will be faithfully carried out. He concludes by saying:

To my regret I find that the enemies of the United States continue to carry on a system of hostilities prohibited by the laws of war among belligerent nations, and of course far more wicked and intolerable when directed against loyal citizens engaged in the defense of the common government.

Marauding parties are pursuing a guerilla warfare, firing upon sentinels and pickets, burning bridges, insulting, injuring and even killing citizens because of their Union sentiments, and committing many kindred acts.

I do now, therefore, make proclamation and warn all persons that individuals or parties engaged in this species of warfare, irregular in every view which can be taken, will be dealt with in their persons and property according to the severest rules of military law.

All persons giving information or aid to public enemies, will be arrested and kept in close custody; and all persons found bearing arms, unless of known loyalty, will be arrested and held for examination.

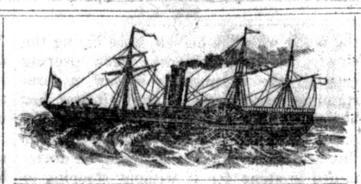
NEW YORK, June 23.—Ship Windsor Forest arrived to-day from Liverpool, was bound to Mobile, but being spoken by ship Chas. L. Pensoll, from New Orleans for Cadiz, and informed of the blockade bore up for New York. Capt. Curtis reports that on the 13th, off Carysport Reef, fell in with a schooner which followed his vessel two days, but was unable to come up with the ship. She is supposed to be a privateer.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Three spans of the Ohio and Michigan Railroad bridge across the Big Miami river, near Lawrenceburg, were blown down last evening by a tornado. The bridge will be rebuilt at the earliest possible moment. Passengers change cars there for the present. The storm was severe in the city, blowing down trees, damaging roofs of houses, etc.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Hon. L. W. Burnett, a secessionist candidate for Congress in the first district of Kentucky, has four thousand majority. His majority two years ago exceeded nine thousand.

There were but two Union votes cast in Columbus, Ky., on Thursday.

TORONTO, June 22.—The Woolen Mills, owned by Barber & Brother, at Stratville, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $60,000. Insured for $12,000.



Arrival of the "Anglo Saxon."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 22.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool, 13th, was intercepted off Cape Race at 6.30 P.M, on Saturday.

The Ætna arrived at Queenstown on the 11th; the Teutonia on the 12th.

Cotton dull.
Manchester advices unfavorable.
Corn market steady.
Provisions quiet.
Consols 89⅞ to 90 for money; 91¼ to 91⅜ for account.

BRITAIN.

The Great Eastern was expected to leave Liverpool in about a fortnight, with three infantry regiments, a field battery of artillery, and horses for Quebec. It is admitted that this movement is suggested by the American difficulty, but it is merely protective, and will only raise the garrison from their present weak state to what they were ten years ago. The movement is regarded by some as an insult to the United States.

The London *Times*, in replying to Northern indignation against England, shows what little cause England has to sympythise with the American Government, and says she assuredly will not rejoice at the military successes of either side.

The Ministers were defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of 103, on the proposition to bestow one of the seats vacant by disfranchisement on a new Metropolitan borough.

The Bill repealing the paper duty finally passed the House of Lords.

The annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association was held at Manchester. The result is rather discouraging. Increased efforts in India and Western Africa were urged in view of the American troubles.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* officially announces that the Emperor is resolved to maintain strict neutrality in American affairs, and publishes a decree, specifying the measures of neutrality to be observed by French subjects.

It is asserted that Cavour's death will hasten the recognition of Italy by France.

A new Italian Ministry has been formed,—Baron Ricasoli is President of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The illness of Garibaldi is positively denied.

It is officially denied that France and Spain have signed a treaty for securing possession of the Antilles.

The Syrian question is settled. The Conference resolved that a Christian Governor of the Lebanon should be appointed for three years, to be in subordination to the Porte.

China and Calcutta mails telegraphed.

The British and French Embassies are established at Pekin. Canton quiet.

Melbourne trade quiet. Monthly gold shipment, 128,000 ounces.

The New Zealand war terminated in the unconditional surrender of the rebels.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The slaver *Nightingale*, of Boston, from Liverpool, was captured by the Saratoga. She had 900 slaves on board. A British vessel also captured a slaver.

The British squadron bombarded and destroyed Porto Nevo, killing 700 natives.

ITALY.

The Opinione of Turin says that the list of the new ministry already published is definite, with one or two slight modifications, including the direction of the War Ministry by Baron Ricasoli for two months.

SPAIN.

The American war has caused such an advance in Cotton at Barcelona, that many small factories are closed. One thousand workmen are thrown out of employment.

It is reported that the Spanish Admiral has received instructions that if the Emperor of Morocco refused to exchange Letun for Mogadore, the Spanish squadron is to take possession of the latter place by force.

POLAND.

It is stated that Warsaw is soon to be declared in a state of siege, in consequence of the representation made by the new Governor of Poland.

INDIA.

The India Mail reached Marseilles on the 12th. The American portion goes forward by the Europa. Private Calcutta telegrams report very quiet markets.

LATEST.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 13th.—Mr. Gregory, the member who postponed his motion on the subject of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, wrote a long letter to the Times, explaining why he desired the speedy recognition of the Montgomery Government. He argues that humanity and unrestricted commerce require this course to be taken. He contends that the North cannot hold the South in permanent subjection, and urges a peaceful separation. He believes the recognition by England and France would cause the North to pause before plunging deeper into the struggle, and he concludes by disclaiming hostility to the North, being actuated by the love of peace.

The Court of Chancery confirmed the decree of the Lower Courts restricting the manufacture of Kossuth's Hungarian notes.

The Times, in an editorial on the decision of the French government on the American difficulty (which is in complete accordance with that of England), says that the fact of the chief Continental Powers of Europe fully assenting to the principles laid down by England, must convince all reasonable Americans that in the English acts there is neither hostility nor double-dealing.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur confirms the statement that the Syrian Question is settled on the terms already announced. It adds that order will be maintained in the meantime by recruits from the inhabitants of the country. The Turkish troops are to advance into the Lebanon only on the requisition of the Governor.

Bourse firm and higher, 68.

Three Days Later!

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax ! !

HALIFAX, June 25.

The Europa from Liverpool, 11 A. M., 15th, and Queenstown 16th, arrived here at 6.30 this morning. She has 94 passengers, £171,000 in specie.

Next steamer from Galway will sail July 2nd, being new steamer "Anglia."

BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 13th, the Marquis of Normandy, in the interest of the Galway line, moved for returns of the breaches of contract made by various mail packet companies during the first two years of their existence, and penalties inflicted.—The motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons on the same evening Mr. Gregory put enquiries to ministers on the same subject. Frederick Peel replied that since Cunard Company was established they had not incurred any penalty or asked for any indulgence. A penalty had only been inflicted once on the Peninsular and Oriental Company's contract, while in the Royal Mail West India line considerable irregularities and penalties occurred in earlier stages.

The Bill for an Indian Loan of four millions had passed through Committee.

In the House of Commons on the 14th, Lord C. Paget said the Government had chartered the Great Eastern to carry troops to Canada.

Mr. Gregory moved for the appointment of a select Committee to enquire into the circumstances attending the termination of the Galway contract. He charged the Government with being actuated by an envious spirit towards Ireland.

Lord John Russell said Government did not intend to oppose motion, and trusted the investigation would be necessary.

The *Times*, in an editorial on American affairs and indignation of the North at the attitude of England, asserts that the British public has given much more sympathy to Federal cause than the States ever gave to the cause of British Sovereignty and union in any of its trials. It claims that England does her duty, and leaves Federalists to do theirs, knowing well that England could do them greater mischief than by taking their part.

Six steam gun vessels have been ordered to join squadron about to be dispatched to the North American coast.

Weather in England is quite hot, and the crops are making rapid progress.

Breadstuffs declining, as are all the markets.

FRANCE.

Corps Legislatiff finally agreed to whole budget, 242 against 5.

M. Thouvenel has addressed a courteous letter to the Turin Cabinet expressive of condolence at the death of Count Cavour. The silence of the French Legislature on the subject attracted general attention.

Recognition of Italy by France is near at hand, and will be hastened by Cavour's death.

Journal des Debats publishes an important article showing that if Austria crosses the Mincio, France must inevitably recommence the war interrupted in 1859.

Bourse, on 14th, firm; rentes 67, 95.

ITALY.

The new Ministry has taken the oath of allegiance.

It is stated that Kossuth is about to take up his permanent residence at Lombardy.

Baron Ricasoli in announcing the formation of a new Ministry to Chambers, said, none had lost faith in the destinies of Italy. The new Cabinet would continue the policy of that presided over by Cavour.

The confessor of Cavour had arrived at Rome, the bearer of a message from the deceased minister to the Pope.

Disturbances had taken place at Viletti and Aurelia.

The Liberals of Rome had adopted a mourning badge for Cavour. The Pope is seriously ill.

AUSTRIA.

In Hungarian Chamber of Deputies on the 4th, the address having been revised, was finally adopted.

SPAIN.

Spanish journals publish advices from Saint Domingo that tranquility and enthusiasm for Spanish Government reigned throughout the Island.

DENMARK.

At the election of members for the Folkethinge the ministerial candidates were successful.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Mails from Calcutta to May 8th, Hong Kong, May 1st, and Melbourne, April 25th, are forwarded by the European News, mainly anticipated by telegraph.

Exchange at Shanghai six and two pence to six and two pence half penny. Hong Kong, 4s 5½d. Calcutta, 2s 0½ @ 2s 1.

Business very dull at all Chinese ports except Tein Tsin, where fair demands for imports exist. Season's export of Tea drawing to a close. Stocks very small.

MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. All qualities slightly declined. Provisions quiet. Money market generally unchanged.

Consols 89⅞ @ 90. Money; 90¼ @ 90⅜ for account.

SHIP NEWS.—Ard Cecilia, David, Eleanor, Exampler, Frank, Hannah Fownes, Ina Johnson, Zephyr.

Sailed, George Even, Jane Lovitt, Neeson, Somass Sutcliffee.

The following important despatches have just been received :—

BOSTON, June 25.

Accounts from California represent that political parties are holding conventions. Breckenridge wing are expected to pass resolutions sympathising with the South.

The Governor of Oregon has issued an address sympathising with Secession, which meets with little favor.

There was a riot at Milwaukie, Wisconsin, yesterday, in consequence of Bankers throwing out the notes of a number of Banks. Military were called out, and fired buck-shot on the mob, dispersing them.

Harper's Ferry is again occupied by Federalists.

The New York Herald says that offensive movements upon rebels will be deferred till after meeting of Congress, by which time preparations will be perfected.

Prince Alfred has arrived at Toronto.

LATER.

The Administration at Washington feel confident that it is the intention of the rebels to prosecute the war vigorously.

The Charleston Mercury is indignant at the misrepresentations of Mr. Russell, the special correspondent of the London Times.

New Orleans Picayune's despatch from Richmond says that the Convention has allowed Virginia to secede from the Confederacy, under certain contingencies.

An Irish Regiment has departed for Fortress Munroe.

Marriages.

At Moncton, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. W. N. Boyer, Mr. Allan McBeath, of St. John, to Lowell B., youngest daughter of the late Captain Cornwall, of Moncton.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. A. M. Stavely, Mr. John McMaster, of this City, to Annie, daughter of Mr. James Milroy, Ballantrae, Ayrshire, Scotland.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John Brown to Miss Mary Jane Machum, all of the Parish of Hampstead.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Patrick Burke, of this City, to Miss Margaret Hazelton, of Digby, N. S.

Deaths.

At his late residence, Queensbury, York County, April 28th, Lewis Huestis, Esq., aged 74. And on the 2d May, Ann, his wife, aged 73.

For the Baptist and Visitor.

Obituary Notice.

At Upper Sussex, Thursday morning, June 13th, of Diptheria, Arthur S., eldest son of Mr. William Wallace, aged 19 years.

The very sudden death of this young man is not only a great bereavement to the family, but also to the community.

As a son, he was dutiful and obedient, as a brother, none more affectionate, as a member of society, unimpeached in moral integrity, as a friend of the Temperance cause, active and true, and as a Bible class scholar in the Sabbath School, diligent and inquiring.

His dying requests were very impressive indeed, and no'doubt will be long remembered by all. Of one of the members of the church, who was with him before he died, he requested, that he aid his father in erecting an altar of prayer in the family. Of a friend and brother of the Order of Sons of Temperance, that he fill his place in the Division room.—And of a young man, a particular associate, that he unite with the Sabbath School and Sons of Temperance.

Very often during his sickness, he expressed much desire to see me before he died, but as I was at a distant part of my field of labour, and not getting the dispatch until quite too late, I did not arrive in time to have an interview with him. He requested, however, that I should preach his funeral sermon, and upon his father informing him of the possibility of me not returning in time, he said to "Bury him, and I could preach it at some future day." I was permitted, however, in the providence of God, to be present upon the occasion, which took place in the Free Baptist Chapel, on Friday afternoon. At the request of the deceased, the members of Penobsquis and Sussex Divisions marched in procession, wearing the proper badge of mourning upon such occasions.

Funeral discourse from 61st Psalm, 2d verse, "When my heart is overwhelmed, lead me to the rock that is higher than I."

May God sanctify to the dear parents, brothers and sisters this melancholy bereavement, and lead them to that rock, which is Christ. Amen.

B. FRANKLIN RATTRAY.

Sussex, June 17th, 1861.

Ship News.

ARRIVED.

SUNDAY, 23rd.

Ship G F Patten, Mitchell, Liverpool, W Thomson, salt.

Brigt Robert Reed, Willingale, New York, Ansley & Tufts, flour &c.

Brigt Bloomer, Goudy, Yarmouth, C McLauchlin & Co., bal.

TUESDAY, June 25.

Schr Francis, Arthemus, Machias, bal, W M McLean.

Franklin, Brannen, Boston.

Ship Edward, Frost, Boston, W. M. McLean, bal

Barque Halchyou, Foster, New London, Kirk & Warrall.

Schr. Leviathen, Pitt, Boston, J F Marsters, gen cargo.

Village Belle, Harvey, New York.

Ino, Speight, Kennebuck, master, gen. cargo.

Margaret A., Larsen, ——, Clinton, Bangor, bal.

Gen. Knox, Small, Virginia, Edwin Fisher, oak timber.

CLEARED.

June 24th—Barque Sapedon, Wren, Liverpool, J McIntosh, deals; barque Schamyl. Crosby, Denia, (Spain), Kirk & Worrall, deals; barque Undine, Thompson, London, H. Garbutt, deals.

June 25—Schr Arno, Crockett, New Bedford, Eaton & Bovey, boards.

Schr R. H. Moulton, Sloan, Boston, J. Noble, alewives.

List of Ships in Port 25th June, 1861.

SHIPS.	TONS	PORT.	SHIPPERS.
Spark of the Ocean,	895	Liverpool,	J. McIntosh,
Zuleika,	1200	do	R. Polly,
Arizona,	744	do	J. E. Knight
Whampoa,	1143	do	JLWo'dwrth
John Spear,	628	do	B. Lingley,
Jeannie Beales,	1093	do	Lunt & Pick-
Tiger,	1070	do	N S Demill
Scotia,	1040	do	R Rankin
Wm Singer,	1049	Chatham,	CMcPherson
Villa Franca,	918	London,	do
Sunbury,	300	Bellena,	do
Elizabeth,	770	Lond'ndry	do
G. F. Patton,	790	France,	do
E. Creighton,	1200	London,	H. Garbutt,
Martha J Ward,	748	do	R Polly.
Minnehaha,	1127	Lond'ndry	J. McIntosh,
Western Merritt,	1098	P'tsmouth	C'lip & Sndr
Hiawatha,	271	Galway,	do
Tahiti,	284	Cork,	Lunt & Pkup.
Gladiator,	340	Tralee,	do
Gratitude,	361	Grimsby,	S. W. & Son.
Lady Price,	556	Uncertain	do
Levant,	1210	Repairing	do
Euphrates,	311	Uncertain	R.Rankn&Co
Thallatta,	1058	London,	J. Robertson
Gulf Stream,	899	B. Chan'l,	do
Young N Scotia,	294	Dundalk,	W&GCarv'll
Humber,	772	W'n Point	do
Saint James,	1175	Repairing	B. Lingley.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at Boston, 24th, bark Courier, Hughes, this port.

Brig Joseph Hume, Kennedy, spoken 16th, lat. 42, long. 55, by ship Consignment, Boysen, hence for Liverpool.

Arrived at Boston, 23d, schr. S. W. Alexander, hence

Cleared at New York, 22d, brigt. Cygnet, for this port.

Ard at Rockland, 18th, schr J. S. Snow, Aiken, for this port.

Cld at New York, 21st, schr Havelock, Read, this port,

Spoken June 1st, Lat. 47. 51. Long 17. ship Judah, Touro, Hanscom, from Havre, for this port.

New Advertisements.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT.

THE Children of the Germain Street Baptist Sabbath School intend giving a Concert on Tuesday evening, July 2d, at the Mechanics' Institute, under the direction and instruction of Mr. John R. Vincent. The music is origiual and well selected, and all persons who love to hear children sing, will find it a rich treat to be present. No pains will be spared to make this Concert a perfect success, and we trust all who appreciate the blessings of the Sabbath School, will lend us their assistance on that occasion.

Tickets 10 cents each. To be had at the Colonial Book Store and at the door. Children under ten years old, accompanied by their parents, admitted free.

Doors open at half-past 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

june 26 v 1i

NOTICE.

The fund for paying the Debt on the Brussell Street Baptist Church.

This is to give Notice that C. D. EVERETT and J. J. AKERLY have been appointed by the Trustees of said Church to receive such subscriptions and give receipts for the same. Persons subscribing to the above fund are requested to call at the store of C. D. Everett & Son, 15 King Street, and settle their subscriptions on the condition which they subscribe.

SAMUEL ROBINSON,
St. John, 19thJune, 1861. Pastor.

Colonial Book Store.

PERIODICALS,	Colonial Book Store,
Libraries,	Colonial Book Store,
School Books,	Colonial Book Store,
Maps,	Colonial Book Store,
Sheet Music,	Colonial Book Store,
Melodeons,	Colonial Book Store,
Family Bibles,	Colonial Book Store,
Prayer Books,	Colonial Book Store,
Blank Books,	Colonial Book Store,
Sewing Machine Needles,	Colonial Book Store,
Machine Silk & Thread,	Colonial Book Store,
Microscopes,	Colonial Book Store,
Paint Boxes,	Colonial Book Store,
Stationery,	Colonial Book Store.

june 19 v

ST. JOHN, 8th JUNE, 1861.

G. M. STEVES,

HAS received per schr "Dasher," from New York, and steamer from Boston—
50 bbls Extra Family FLOUR;
5 " BEANS; 25 boxes Raisins;
5 boxes Cream Tartar; 6 boxes Cheese;
5 " Oranges; 3 cases Olive Oil. For sale very low for cash, by

G. M. STEVES,
june 19 30 Prince Wm-Street.

NOTICE.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY the first day of July, 1861, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises at Jerusalem, in the Parish of Hampstead, Queen's County, all that LOT or Parcel of LAND, containing Two Hundred and Twenty Two Acres, more or less. There are on the premises about Forty Acres cleared, Ten of which are ploughed, and the remainder fit for cultivation; it fronts on the road leading through Jerusalem Settlement, and is situated near a Saw Mill and Grist Mill. It is well Wooded with plenty of Hardwood and Cedar for Fencing; it is situated within 5½ miles of the River, fronting near a Baptist Meeting House, being in the centre of the Settlement. At the time of purchase Fifty Pounds shall be paid, the remainder of the terms moderate, and made known on the day of sale. Any person wishing to see the Land before the day of sale can do so by calling at the proprietors residence in Coot Hill Settlement, Parish of Petersville, Queen's County.

JAMES QUINN.
june 12—m. b. b. & c. v. 3i pd Proprietor.

Jones, McAlister & Co.,

Proprietors Moncton Steam Tannery, MONCTON, N. B.,

MANUFACTURE, and offer for Sale;—SOLE, UPPER, Belt, and Harness LEATHER; Buffed and Grained Do.; Kip and CALF SKINS, &c., &c., &c., all of superior quality and finish, at as low prices as cost of importation.

June 1, 1861. june3

Saint John Markets.

Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

Business continues very dull, and there are few transactions to report.

Fish and Flour are lower.

DEALS, LOGS, AND TIMBER.

SPRUCE Logs, 1st quality, are selling at $4.25@4.75 ₱ M. DEALS, from boats, $20 @ $22. Battens 2-3rds. TIMBER (W. P. and Birch), dull; nominal. Holders of Logs are not disposed to sell at these rates.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS are firm. DEALS to London, nominal; to L'pool, 82s 6d.; to Ireland, 85s. @ 90s.; to Bristol Channel, 82s. 6d.; to Gloucester, 85s.

TIMBER to the Clyde, 27s. 6d.

The New Ship "Scotia" has been taken at about 85s. for Liverpool. An American ship for Bristol Channel except Gloucester at 82s. 6d. Two ships chartered in New York at 85s. for Liverpool on speculation.

82s. 6d. is best rate offered to-day.

The comparative shipments of timber and deals from this port from 1st January to date are—

—1861—

To	No. ships	Tons BIRCH	Tons PINE.	Sup. feet Deals.
Liverpool,		1955	5359	25,458,000
London,		249		10,882,000
Clyde		240	3057	3,184,000
Bristol Chan'el		100		5,852,000
Ireland,		211	229	15,033,000
Hull&Grimsby		656	734	2,262,000
Other Ports,		1024	2708	1,843,000
	152	4,435	12,087	64,514,000

—1860—

To	No. ships	Tons BIRCH	Tons PINE.	Sup. feet DEALS.
Liverpool,		1791	6769	24,283,000
London,				4,487,000
Clyde,		414	1922	3,766,000
Bristol Chan'el		40	978	926,000
Ireland,		596	772	17,139,000
Hull&Grimsby		126	383	547,000
Other Ports,		593	2494	802,000
	128	3,560	13,318	51,949,000

EXCHANGE.

On London, 60 day bills Bank rates 8 per cent. prem.
On New York and Boston, " 2 " "
On Halifax, " 2½ " disc't

Wholesale Prices Current.

APPLES.		LIME, PLAISTER, &c	
₱ bbl.,	$2½ @ 3 00	Greenhead,	
Dried, ₱ lb,	7 @ 10	₱ bbl.,	1 00 @ 1 20
BREAD.		Calcined Plaister,	
Pilot, Nos. 1 & 2, in bbls		₱ bbl	1 37½ @ 1 50
₱ lb,	5½ @ 6	Farmer's,	90 @ 1 00
Medium,	5	Cement,	
Navy,	4	MOLASSES (duty paid).	
Family Pilot,	7½	Porto Rico, bright,	28 @ 30
Water,	6½	Cuba Muscovado,	26
Crackers and Biscuits,	7½ @ 8½	Barbadoes,	28 @ 30
Boxes are about 1 cent ₱ lb higher than bbls.		St. Kitts,	22 @ 24
COAL, per chaldron.		NAVAL STORES.	
Liverpool, cargo,	$4 50	Tar, ₱ bbl,	4 50
Retail ex ship,	$5 00	Pitch, "	3 50
Scotch, $3 50, retail	$4 00	Rosin, " No. 1,	4 00
Grand Lake, Lit Riv	5 00	" common,	3 00
" Rapid,	6 00	Spirits Turpentine, per gal.,	75
Victoria ex ves,,	$4 50	Brandram's Boiled Oil, per gal.,	85½
CANDLES, ₱ lb		" Raw, "	80
Moulds,	14	Putty, ₱ lb	4 @ 4
COFFEE, ₱ lb		OIL—per bbl.	
Cape,	18	Pale Seal, ₱ gal.	
" ground,	23½		62½ @ 70
Java,	22½	Straw Seal,	57 @ 65
CORDAGE, ₱ lb		Sea Elephant,	70 @ 80
Manilla,	9	Whale (refined)	68 @ 80
Hemp,	10	Olivia	1 50 @ 1 60
CANVAS, ₱ yd.		Sperm, Mason's,	none.
Cotton, No. 1,	35	Lard and Tallow,	1.10 @ 1.35
Gourac bleached, No. 1,	37	Albertine,	80
FISH.		PROVISIONS.	
Cod, ₱ qtl.,	2 25 @ 2 75	Lard,	11 @ 13
Pollock, "	1 25 @ 1 50	Butter,	
Herring, Digby No. 1,	8	Firkin,	10 @ 16
Scaled,	15	Roll,	20
Labrador, ₱ bbl, from store,	5 25 @ 5 50	Cheese, N.S.	9 @ 11
Cargo,	none.	American,	9 @ 10
Grand Manan, cargo,	2 00 @ 2 25	Rice, ₱ 100 lb,	5½ @ 5½
Alewives, ₱ bbl,	2 50	Eggs, bbls. & boxes, ₱ doz.,	8 @ 9½
FLOUR & GRAIN.		Potatoes, from vessel, bus.,	55 @ 60
N. Y. Extra State,	6 00 @ 6 50	PORK, N Y Mess, bbl.	19 00