We have by telegraph from Washing -sent to all the members of the Associated Press—the highly-important fact that "a gentleman of eminence (mark that) has just arrived, directly from the head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac (an important fact to keep in mind), and that he expresses the opinion—which opinion is based upon what he learned from interviews with officers, military officers, too—that the taking of Richmond by our forces is—merely a question of time!" There's news for you.

Southern Versions of Late Battles. MEMPHIS, June 12. Monday's Mobile papers contain Richmond dispatches claiming a glorious victory for Jackson over General Fremont on Sunday. They also state that Jackson captured two pieces of artiliery from

General Smelus on Monday.

Rebel accounts of the affair at Chattanooga state" that the enemy opened their batteries with shot and shell, without giving the slightest notice, creating a panic among the women and children, who fled in every direction." Some of the rebels were wounded, but none. were killed, and but one building was struck

From Nassau-Arrival of Fast Steamers-Steel Rams at Charleston-75.000 Effective troops at Richmond.

NEW YORK, June 14. A Nassau letter of the 9th inst., reports 11 fast iron steamers now there, and that others are arriving daily .-Capt. Semmes and other officers have arrived to take charge of the Ovieto. The Rebels have two steel plated rams nearly ready for launching at Charleston.

A special dispatch to the Post from Washington says a loyal Virginian has arrived here, and reports that the rebeis have about 75,000 effective troops in Richmond.

A number of soldiers, who were wounded at Port Republic, have arrived here.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 29. The commanding general has the proud satisfaction of athouncing to the army another bruhant success won by the skill and courage

of our generals and troops in the valley.

The combined divisions of Major Generals Jackson and Ewell, constituting a portion of this army, and commanded by the former, attacked and louted the forces under Major-General Banks successively at Front Royal, Middletown and Whichester, capturing several thousands of prisoners and an immense quantity of amunition and stores of all des-

Ine tederal army has been dispersed and ignominiously driven from the vailey of the Shehandoub, and those who have freed the val. r have again carned, as the ball receive, the thanks of a grateful country. loyal citizens of that die

ensue, the commandi g general does not deem it necessary to hevoke the stoops of this army to emulate the deeds of their noble comrales in the valley. He feels already assured of their determined purpose to make illustrious in history the part they are soon to act in the mpenuing urama.

By command of General Johnston. THOS. O. RHETT, A. A. Gen.

Strength of the Two Armies.

The Richmond correspondent of The Char leston me, cury writing on the 25th uit., thus estimates the forces of our two grand ar-

Jonnston is to be re-inforced by 35,000 men making his force about 95,000, while McCielan s is estimated at 150,000. Beaureg ird's consondated report shows a total of absent and present of 100,000, with an effective strength of from 80,000 to 90,000. Haileck's force is pernaus numerically greater than McClellan's but not so enective .

> GEN. JOHNSTON WOUNDED. From the Richmond Examiner

Troops and officers never behaved better than the Confederate army engaged on the Chackahominy. The only thing to be regretted, is the unfortunate wound of Gen. Johnston. That was indeed a disaster. Saturday and Sunday were both victories, but with great difference between the promise of the first and the acompushment of the second. The whole affair seemed to have lost its purpose and plan when the animating mind was withdrawn, and that spirit that went up in the fiery shouts of Saturday, came flabbing down to indifference on Sunuay. Nevertneless, the enemy was whipped, and well whipped, and lost not less than 10,000, perhaps more, as their own lists willshortly show.

GEN. LEE IN COMMAND. From The Petersburg Express, June 5.

On Tuesday, Maj.-Gen. Robert W. Lee was assigned to the command of the army in front of Richmond, in consequence of a slight wound to Gen. Johnston, and upon assuming his important position, issued an address to the army, which was read at the head of the regiments. Its sentiments created the liveliest enthusiasm. The audress informed them, in a very few words, that the army had made its last revreat, and that henceforth every man's watchword must be "Voctory or death!" The response was cheers from all the regiments.

PRE'S DAVIE'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY [From the Richmond Enquirer of June 4.] EXECUTIVE OFFICE, June 2, 1862.

TO THE ARMY OF RICHMOND. I render to you my grateful acknowledgments for the gallantry and good conduct you displayed in the battles of the 31st of May, and 1st inst., and with pride and pleasure recognize the steadiness and intrepidity with which you attacked the enemy in position, captured his advanced intrencaments, severa battaries of artiflery and many standards, and everywhere drove them from the open field.

At a part of your operations it was my for-tune to be present. On no other occasion have I witnessed more of calmness and good order than you exhibited while advancing into the very jaws of death, and nothing could ex-ceed the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy when a sheet of fire was blazing in your faces.

Apothecurse' date, Kug Square.

In the renewed struggle in which you are on the eve of engaging, I ask and can desire but a continuance of the same conduct which now attracts the admiration and pride of the loved ones you have left at home.

You are fighting for all that is dearest to men; and, though opposed to a foe who disregards many of the usages of civilized war, your humanity to the wounded and the prisoners was the fit and crowning glory to our va-

Defenders of a just cause, may God have you in His holy keeping!

JEFFERSON DAVISA-The general will cause the above to be read to the troops under his command.

> THE WAR. (From the New York World.

General Fremot's army left Harrison burg Sunday morning, and engaged the enemy a-bout seven miles from that place, which con-sisted, it was thought, of Jackson's entire force. The battle lasted from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M., and was contested with great vigor on both sides, and both suffered very heavy losses. General Fremont does not state which party was the victor. Our forces encamped on the field of battle, expecting a renewal of the fight at any moment.

A dispatch from General Halleck to the War Department, dated at Corinth on the 9th inst, states the enemy had fallen back to Tusilla fifty miles from that place by railroad, and about seventy miles by wagon road. General Pope estimates the rebel loss from casualties, prisoners, and desertion at over 20,000, and General Buell at between 20,000 and 30,000. A person who was employed in the confederate commissary department says they had 120. 000 men in Corinth, and that now they cannot muster much over 80,000. Gen. Beauregard himself retreated from Baldwin on Saturday afternoon to Okolona.

Major-General Burnside and staff arrived at Fortress Monroe early on the morning of the 9th inst., having come through the Albema-ria and Chesapeake Canal in the gunboat Port Royal, which left Newbern an Saturday last. The object of the visit was to have important communication with the government.

The Twenty-fourth Massachutts Regiment, at Washington, N. C., while on a scouting expedition on Thursday last, were attacked by a North Carolina regiment and lost six men killed and a number wounded; three of the latter subsequently died. Several skirmishes have lately taken place in the vicinity of Washington, in one of which one of our soldiers was wounded and two were taken prisoners. In another, fifteen of our cavalry, having only one man wounded, deteated a rebel force of cavalry and infantry ten times their strength.

COTTON BURNING.

The Charleston Mercury of the 19th ult. conains the following circular:

"TO COTTON PLANTERS. "New Orleans has fallen, not degraded or nslaved, but yielding to armed ships with guns leveled at the homes of our defenceles wives and children. The escutcheon of Louisiana is unstained, and has been dese rated but by her enemies. None could be found among us so vile, low, or degraded as to lower her na-tional insignia. We have fielded to brute force

It becomes now the duty of all planters, to display more than ever their patriotism and devotion to their country. They have sealed that devotion on the battle-field. Now let us fight our enemies as well by burning and destroying every bale of cotton upon the river liable to capture, as well as refusing to ever ship or sell a bale of cotton until peace is declared and our nationality is fixed. Let their conquest be a barren one. The merchant fleets of Europe and of Yankeedom will soon be bringing their riches among us to trade with us, expecting an exchange of cotton. If comnerce is once revived, we are enslaved forever. Let Europe howl at the waste the barbarity the North will have brought upon the country. The United States government has promised renewed trade to the world so soon as our ports are opened, If we are true to ourselves, there will be no trade, and the countless millions of foreign products will be with

out purchasers. How long will they remain idie spectators of such a scene? The powers of Europe will see that there is no sentiment of regard for the old flag-that we despise the -and, when we withhold or destroy our property, they will find that Unionism is dead

BURNING THE COTTON.

From the Richmond Whig, 21st.

The patriotic work of destroying the staple, in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy, is still going on with undiminished eargestness. The Vicksburg Citizan learns that on Sunday, the 11th inst., twenty thousand bales were committed to the flames between that city and Greenville. Some nine thousand bales have been destroyed between there and Grand Gulf. Judge Perkins, alore, consigned 13000 bales to the flames. The Vicksburg Whig says-"We learn that cotton all along the river, up as-high as Napoleon, is being burned. Be-tween here and New Orleans the flames have devoured it. A gentleman who came down river yesterday in a skiff from Napoleon informs us that the river was almost one mass of burning cotton. The cotton from Napoleon do varias all been bur ied. He also says it was reported that a few planters who hauled their cotton back and hid it in the

cane had been imprisoned. A planter informs us that he saw the negroes on a plantation above the city shed tears when the cotton was being fired. It is very hard to destroy the labor of a wnole year, but it is a neccessity that cannot be helped. There will, no doubt, be a quarter of a million of bales burned on the Mississippi and tributaries, worth twelve million dollars at ordinary pri-

McClellan's HEADQUARTERS, ? Thursday Evening, June 5.

The severe storm which set in on Tuesday afternoon lasted during the whole of yester-terday. The water in the Chicahominy rose to an unprecedented height. The railroad trains from White House to the late battlefield were détained several hours, and the telegraph line was down in many places.

The rebels opened with artillery this morning from live different points opposite New Bridge with a view of preventing its construction. tion. Three of our batteries opened on them, causing them to retreat after a hot fire of two aours. Our loss was one killed and two

wounded. No further interference took place during the day.

The New-York 100th, Col. Brown, has not

ber of the company commanded by acting Capt. John Wilkeson has been able to give any account of him, save that when last seen he was in advance of his men doing his utmost to hold them steady to the fight. The list of "missing," fearfully large, will, I fear, be diminished this morning by a fearful increase of the list of the "dead," and "wounded." The wounded! It is now fifty-six hours since hey received their injuries. Those away from water-oh, how they suffer! Those in the wet-how they contract new disease, and how they undergo wintry torments from the night cold! I dread to go upon that battleground. Forty eight hours I have worked. and slept, and ate, and served among a thousand wounded soldiers-wounded in every possible form, and with every possible degree of severity. The screaming of stout men under the surgeons' knives—the groaning everywhere over three acres of lawn-the pite ous cries for help, for drink, for shade—the delirium of the dying -the blood and discoloration, and disfigurement, and dirt, and wr-tchedness of the unfortunates who are brought in in an uninterrupted stream of tardy discovery, and under foot everywhere, waiting surgical help -the ceaseless labors on the operating table in the great Hospital tent the use of knife and probe by lantern-light all around this country-seat, and the dressing of ghastly wounds all right and all day, and all day and all night-'tis a memory that shall make the Seven Pines painful till I die.

Though the prospect is now that there will be a battle, still the policy of the rebels anpears to be to keep withdrawing into the in terior. Hence the evacuation of Corinth. Hence, too, after all, Richmond may be evacuated. The rebels have, thus far had railroad facilities to help them fall back. They have two routes from Richmond, one by Danville and the other by Petersburg; and to help them they have gathered abundance of rolling stock.—Correspondence Tribune.

SEIZURE OF THE BERMUDA.-It would appear

that not satisfied with the blockade of the Confederate ports, the Federal navy department has ordered a blockade of the British ports of Bermuda and Nassau. Despite the large number of Federal vessels in the Soutaern ports vessels have frequently managed to evade them, discharged their cargoes, and run out again. Failing to render the blockade thoroughly efficient, the Federal commanders, acting, no doubt, under instructions from Washington, are now intersepting suspected vessels in British waters, without respect to the dignity of the British flag or British clearances. The seizure of the Bermuda steamship, of this port, by the Mercedita apprars to us to be a glarring infringement of martime law, very similar in its features to that of the frent. This vessel on a previous occasion had certainly run the blockade with a valuable cargo of arms. She did so at the risk of her owners, had she failed the loss would have been theirs. We should take it as an evidence of deterioration in mercantile enterprise if merchants did not attempt to run plockades. And in this case the Contederate Government is not regarded by European Governments as "Rebei," but as a "Power" with belligerent rights. Well, the Bermuda maraged to get to sea again from Savannah. and reached Havre with a valvable cargo of cotton, the absence of which staple is one of suffering so seriouiy. To us it seems that unrisks much to bring cotton to our ports is a public benefactor. This, however, is not the question. We require to know, for the sake of the mercantile community generally, whether a British clearance and the British flag are to be respected? The Bermuda went to Hartiepool from Havre, thence to this port, loaded with a general cargo, which included guns and munitions of war, some of which were shipped by a leading Northern house here, and received a clearance for Bermuda. She had therefore "purged" herself of her former act of running the blockade. On arriving at Bermuda she received orders to proceed to Nasau and discharge her cargo at that port. On the 27th April, as she was proceeding on her voyage, and was within sight of Abaco Light. and in British waters, she was fired at by the Federal steamer Mercedita, a snell passing between her spars. The vessel was hove to, no attempt being made to escape, the captain trusting to the protection of the British flag, and was taken posession of, despite the bona fide nature of her papers. The vessel was ransacked, private papers seized, sentinels stationed at all points, a d the regular engineers displaced by others sent from the Mercedita Her course was, immediately changed, and with the British ensign flying, the captors ran the ship for three noars on a N. E. by E. course before they ventured to heave to, haul-ed down the colours, and hoisted the Yankee tag. The Federal captain made no secret of the fact that Nassau was blockaded by Federal vessels, and asserted that had the Bermuda evaded the Mercedita she would have fallen a prize to other cruisers, which were on the look out for several British vessels which they had orders to capture wherever they should meet trem. The Bermuda now lies at Philadelphia a prize. The British Government has been appealed to to assert the dignity of the British flag, and we believe prompt measures have oren taken for reclaiming the vessel. But even should the demand be complied with, has not a serious loss been inflicted on the owners of the Bermuda? Probable, in seizing the Bermuda sending her to Philadelphia for adjudication, the object in view may not be to retain her, but simple to occasion delay in the trasmission of her cargo to the destinen ports. But this is no excuse for what appears to us to be a glaring infraction of international

From Philadelphia Great Loss of Pro-

courtesy, and it it is not resented we shall-

to German ports durning the Crimean war,

and though they were for Russia, England and France never attempted to waylay them.

-Liverpool Albion.

makey-927.525

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 7. No living person has witnessed such wholesale destruction of property as took place on Thursday and Friday, all along the Delaware sequently some skirmishing took place. and its tributaries, occasioned by the heavy and long continued rains which fell in the and long continued rains which fell in the early part of the week. It far exceeds the great ice freshet of January, 1841, which jammed at every bridge, damining up the rivers and sweeping away every bridge on the Delaware and Lehigh, except those at Trenton and Easton. Lumber dealers who have witnessed that the approaches to Charleston are lined with batteries.

The New York Times Correspondent says that the right wing of Gen. McClellans army was attacked on Friday.

The Tribunes Correspondent says that hanna occurring within fifty years, assure me that this expects the worst of them. Indeed, been heard of since the battle, and not a mem- any one who stood upon our wharves, or any. Pamunkey River, destroyed part of the rail-

where upon the river bank, could see this for himself. All Thursday afternoon there was a continuous stream of floating lumber koing down the swollen current before the city, so compact as at times to interrupt navigation. Rafts innumerable had been wrecked and mixed up in one vast jumble. There were also whole ones and parts of others, with great piles of number, dressed flooring, &c., with the strips between the boards, snowing that they had been lifted bodily from the up-river lumber yards in which they had been piled. There were quantities of patterns from iron foundries, entire wharves, pens filled with pigs, horses, cows and mules, all drowned, with several large frame houses, beds, furniture, barrels of flour, whisky, and a hundred articles showing that entire nouseholds had been swept away. Further up the river the bodies of several human beings were taken out of the wreck. This terrible evidence of the deluge at the head of the river continued to fill the channel and float by all Thursday night, and even during Wednesday occasional debris dotted the surface. In front of this city, and for 30 miles up the

river, there were thousands of persons engaged with boats, hooks, and ropes, in picking up loose timber, and towing rafts ashore. Even steam tugs were at work in the same way. Immense quantities were thus rescued, but so strong was the current that they could save but a fraction of the frightful mass. All the loose lumber thus caught will belong to those who took it, as it will be impossible for the owners to indentify it, but the ratts may be reclaimed, and will be held for salvage. It is believed that not less than \$1,000,000 of personal property has been destroyed by this deluge. It overtook the lumbermen at the worst possible season of the year. It has cleaned them out, swept off their Winter collection of logs, even their saw mills. Already an advance in the price of lumber is talked of, as, if a stock of logs had been saved, the milts are gone; and if the latter had escaped, there are no logs. Many worthy men will be wholly ruined by this sudden disaster.

Your see from the published accounts where all this floating wreck of matter came from Private letters speak of the damage to railroads and canais as not so great as was supposed. It is the moveable property that has suffered most. The Schuylkill region seems to have suffered less than that of the Upper Delaware, but it is bad enough even there. Some railroad stocks in one region have gone up in consequence of damage to canals and railroads in the other, while the latter stocks hang heavy on the market until the whole truth is known. It will require a w-ek of low water to ascertain this, and at least two or three weeks more to put all things in working or-

To this summary of disaster may be added much injury done to growing crops. The tarmers tell me that wheat, rye, oars, and clover are bally beaten down, some fields as flat as if they had been rolled, and not likely to get up again. Many growers of perisnable truits lost considerabre quantities by being unable to get to market, the flood stopping the steamboats both up and down the river, while the water covering the New-Jersey Railronds acted as an embargo on the usual treight trains. If this tempest is part of that which fell upon our army just before the late Reber attack at Seven Pines, some faint idea may be had of the con- . On the 15th of April by Rev. D. Crandell, dinon-in water the enemy found it.

# American Despacches

(To the St. John Associated Press.

BANGOR, June 16. Movements of Contenerates in front of Richmond on Saturday were extensive, and are involved in mystery. Large nodies of troops have been seen moving from Richmond towards the late battle field.

A contraband says that 30,000 cavalry left Pichm nd on Wednesday in the direction of Fredericksburg. Federal loss at Fort Republic, between Fre-

mont and Jackson, in killed, wounded and missing, estimated at 1000. Jackson lost about 600 in killed and wounded.

It is supposed that Jackson has been largely einforced. Banks and Sigel are making preparations to neet the exigency near Winchester.

Memphis reported quiet, and business reviv-Health in New Orleans good up to 1st inst. Sugar cane productions looking well, proprie-

ors paying little attention to the suggestions the Confederate leaders. Estimated value of cotton and sugar coneated at Memphis for shipping \$150,000. It rapidly finding its way to the levee.

Buruside has returned to North Carolina. Federal fleet still inactive at City Point on ames River. All reported quiet in front of Mount Jackson near Winconster, on Sunday morning

Enemy's pickets five miles beyond. Super \$1.10 a \$1.20. Extra \$4.40 a \$4.50.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writing from steamer Brookly, off Baton Rouge, says Fort Morgan surrendered, leaving Mobile unprotected; also that Gen. Williams encountered a large force of the enemy outside of the City. Result unknown.

The enemy made a dash near the White House in front of Rienmond on Friday, destroying some stores and creating panic among sutters. The marauders escaped. It is reported that the Confederate are con-

centrated sixty-five thousand strong at Grenada, Miss. The Memphis Appeal is published there. Jackson is reported to have reinferced Gen

Lee at Richmond. have suspected vessels seized even within British ports. If we recollect rightly, American vessels were the chief carriers of warlike stores

Secessionists holdly predict another Confederate raid in the Sugnandoah Variey.

Whole Upper-Canadian portion of Ministry

has been returned. A Federal force of five thousand surprised Coffer's command in Arkansas, capturing all camp equipage, munitions, and a thousand hand of cattle, 800 mules, &c.

BANGOR, June 17. Generals Hunter, Stevens and Benham, accompanied by 8 gunboats, landed at Confederate Officers taken prisoners say that the approaches to Charleston are lined

The New York Times Correspondent

The Tribunes Correspondent says that

way train, and, it is reported, burnt a forage train. Some reports allege that the marauders consisted of secession farmers and some cavalry.

Several guerilla parties are hovering in the rear of McClellen's army.

It is reported that Gen. Jackson is reinforced the second time by 12 000 men. Freemont is exposed with no reinforcment on the

BANFOR, June 18.

Up to 4 o'clock yesterday no special movement occurred before Richmond Several most prominent citizens near the Chickahominy have been arrested for giving information cousing the enemy's forays in the rear of the Federal army.

Gen. Hunter's colored regiment at Port Royal has not been disbanded. Raising this regiment was unauthorized by the Government.

The house of Col. Lee, of Confederate army, on Panunky River, is used for Federal Hospital.

French defeat at Puebla fully confirmed. Mexicans did not outnumber French. but contrary the case. Mexicans valiantly repulsed the enemy

n three determined charges, driving them to Orizaba, closely hemming them in. The New Orleans Delta gives a report that

Fort Morgan, near Mobile, had surrendered, May 20th.

Nearly all Gen. Shield's force arrived at Front Royal on Sunday excepting a few who reached Freemont and Mount Jackson. It is believed that Jackson's reconnoisance had overtaken Shield's rear guard. No danger apprehended of an attack on Gen. Freemont in force.

It is reported that Jackson, being reinforced, is again advancing down Surrey Valley, leaving a small force in Shenandoah Valley to amuse Freemont. Heavy firing was heard in the former locality on Saturday night.

Pierre Soule has arrived at New York from New Orleans, a prisoner for Fort Lafayette. A large number of Officers are absent from the Federal army without sufficient cause Lightning struck a liquor manufactory at Cincinnati, exploding a still and building, destre ving 2000 bbls, whisky, &c.

Flour without material change.

### Married.

On the 13th inst, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Lawrence Lowry of Macan, Nova Scotia, to Mrs. Ann Brown of this city. Mr. Samuel Nickerson of the parish of Have lock, to Miss Elizabeth Gibson of the parish of Waterborough, Queens Co.

On Tuesday evening, in the 76th year of her age, Flizabeth, wife of Mr. Mark, Dole, The deceased was a daughter of the late Gabriel Fowler one of the Loyalists of 1783 .-

Funeral on Friday next at 3 P. M., where riends and acquaintances are invited to at-

At Cambridge, Grand Lake, on the 22nd May, Mary, M. wife of Mr. George McLeod in the 33rd year of her age, leaving a sorrowing husband and five children with a numerous circle of relations and friends, to mourn their

At Portland on Saturday 14th inst Robert Morrison in the 45th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to monin their loss.

On Thursday morning, June 12th, in the Parisa of Hampton, K. C., in the 16th year o her age, Emma, youngest daughter of James Montgomery. On Thursday evening, 12th inst., at Indian-

town. Sarah, widow of the late Capt. Wm. Ragles, aged 78 years.

On Thursday evening, after a short but severe ilmess, Margaret, second daughter of Benjamin and Margret Anderson, aged 6 years and 7 months.

### M. FRANCIS. Boot & Shoe Manufactory FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 88. Prince William Street. ST. JOHN, N. B.

FRANCIS, having secured the services of Ma. J. H. VALPEY, (who has had long experience in Manufacturing Boots and Shoes in the United States) is now prepared to furnish BOOTS & SHOES of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE; equal in quality to any imported; and at as CHEAP RATES as any other Establishment in this City or Province.

Purchasers, at Wholesale or Retail, are invited call and examine M. Francis' stock and Manufactures before purchasing elsewhere.

[] All Goods from this Establishment are

made of the best material and warranted.

M. FRANCIS' Terms being Cash, in all cases,
Wholesale or Retail, he can afford to sell at a
very small profit, giving purchasers the advantage of his Cash System. (1y v mar 19)

Notice.

A LL persons having any claims against the Estate of GEORGE HENRY MCDONALD, late of the Parish of Cambridge, in Queen's County, (dece sed) are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months for payment, and all indebted to said Estate are requested, to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

Dated the 25th day of February, A. D., 1862.

REBECCA E. McDONALD, Administratrix. JAMES H. McDONALD, Administrators.

NOTICE.

Any Sabbath School not able to purchase New Papers and will accept second hand ones, will be supplied by applying to the subscriber.

FREDERICK A. ESTEY,

Corresponding Secretary Brussells St.

Baptist Juvenile Missionary Society.

Notice.

There will be a protracted meeting with the Baptist Church at Mactnaquack commencing on the last Friday in June at 6 o'clock, P. M. Ministering Bretnern are respectfully invited

GEORGE BURN, Pas

THE Committee of the N. B. Baptist Education Society are requested to meet at Brussel-st., after the service, on Friday Evening next, the 20th

The following gentlemen, wto reside in Saint John and vicinity, were nominated on the Committee at the last meeting of the Society. Rev. I. E. Bill, President; Rev. S. Robinson and Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Vice Presidents S Herssy, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. E. B. DeMill, E. Cady, and E. Clay, Messrs. Enoch Lunt, Thomas McHeory, C. D. Everctt, John Fisher, N. S. DeMill, Hon. A. M'L. Seely, and Hon. W. H. Steves.

Steamboats, etc.

## Steamer "New York."



WINDSOR AND DIGBY.

NOMMENCING on FRIDAY, 25th will until Unther notice leave for—
WINDSOR on TUESDAY and FRIDAY vening

t high water.
DIGBY on Monday and Thursday mornings THOS. HATHEWAY Agent, apr 24 tf

### DIGBY

MONDAY AND THURSDAY MORNINGS AT 8 O CLOCK.

PLEASURE TRAVEL.

THE Owners of Steamer: "NEW YORK" and "EMPEROR" offer an inducement To Families and Invalids, and all others who may desire a day of recreation. Persons wishing to visit Digby merely to pleasure, to return the same day, will be charged but

One fare Beturn Tickets free, which will be good for the one day only.

THOS. HATHEWAY, Agent,

40 Dock Street.

UNION LINE! New Arrangement.

THROUGH ROUTE. BOSTON AND PORTLAND. Fredericton, Woodstock, Tobique.

AND GRAND FALLS. THE only reliable through connection from St.
John to all parts of the Upper Country is by the
Steamer "SAINT JOHN," leaving Indiantown on MoxDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, and luring the neight

of water, connecting with Steamer "Antelope" for Woodstock, and Steamer "Gazelle" for Tobique and Grand Falls; by the Steamer "ANNA AUGUSTA,"

leaving on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mernings, at 9 o'clock, which, during the neight of water, will meet the Steamer "Bonoie Doon," or the "Tobique." The steamer leaving Indiantown on Friday morning forms the Through Connection to Grand

Falls on Saturday, and by Steamer "FOREST QUEEN." leaving Indiantown on Tuesday, Thursday and

SATURDAY Evenings, at 6 o'clock

IJ all Passengers Baggues and Freight is
warded by this Line will proceed and the orexpense of storage or cartage, and as cheap as
any other Line This Line connects with the Steamers of the International Steamship Company, a steamer of which Line leaves St. John on every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 8 o'clock, for

Portland and Boston.

Through Fares between Fredericton, Portland, and Boston, until further notice. PORTLAND, (first class)......\$4.60 Boston, " 550 Passengers wishing to take Railway between

Portland and Boston, can do so by paying 50 cents extra upon the Boston Steamer.

IF Through Tickets can be procured at Frederiction of the Agent of the "Union Line." and of the Agents of the International Co. at Boston and Portland, and upon the Steamers of all the con-

necting Lines from the Clerks.
THOS. HATHEWAY, Agent,



SY. JOHN AND FREDERICTON THE NEW AND FAST STEAMER Heather Bell. HAVING been fitted up in superior style, ex-

Indiantown and Fredericion During the Season, LEAVING INDIANTOWN ON Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, AND FREDERICTON ON Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

At 9 o'clock, A M., until further notice Fare Fifty Cents. Fare Fifty Cents.

The Freight going by the Heather Bell for the Upper County will be forwarded by the Steamers Bonnie Doone and Tobique, as low as by any other line. Bree of charge in Fredericton

For further information apply to the Captain on board to the Agent in fredericton. Capt D Currier, or to

Canterbury Street, parters) St John. apr 26 (news head quarters) INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY!!



Two Trips a Week!

O N and after the first day of May next, the International Steamship Co. will run their splen-

New Brunswick and Forest City as follows:—
Steamer "New Brunswick," E. B. Winchester,
Master, will leave St. John every THURSDAY
Morning, at 8 o'clock, for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON.

Steamer " Forest City," Enos Field, Master, will eave St. John every MONDAY Morning, at 8 o'-Eastport, Portland and Boston.

antil further notice. W. ANSLEY, AGENT, Office-98, Prince Wm-street.

Blacking, Blacking.

TUST received from Philadelphia-12 gross UST received from Philadelphia 12 gross of Hubant's Excelsion Blucking; 10 do Mason's Challeuge Blacking; 5 do Burchiet & Bartlett's Greenan Oil Polish; 5 do Buomen's Composition for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, &c., &c., eale reasonable at 79 King Street.