sooner than the three hundred thousand will come and he would have intrenched himself in the confidence and affections of the people as he never yet has done, honored and revered much and deservedly though he be."

The Retreat of the Federal Army.

At length information begins to dawn upon us of the retreat of the Federal army from before Richmond, and of the miseries, horrors and carnage which attended that eventful movement.

The war correspondent of the New York Tribune sends to that paper a most graphic and thrilling account of the retreat which we regret is too large for our columns, but we give some extracts. He says :-

"We brought up the rear of the column. Its head was a mile away from us. The path was an ancient road for planters' use, overhung with trees, and cut deep by time and rains. Darkness came soon within its shades, and from the moment that it grew dark, the immense line of wagons and troops began to catch, and hitch, and halt. A night march of our army, through a forest, was a new experience to me. Filteen feet-fifty feet, was a considerable advance, when my horse stopped; at the instant the captain's ahead of me stopped—and his stopped, when a wagon half a mile ahead stopped. There the hub of an ambulance was locked into a pine, and the sleeping driver of the succeeding carriage had unconsciously choked the narrow road by allowing his horses to try to pass the disabled vehicle. All night long, these stoppages and delays occurred—occurred from bad driving, from the miry depths of the streams which crossed the highway from the narrowness of the road, and the intrusion upon it of the forest trees. And as often as these delays took place, the footfalls of the strugglers upon the dried branches in the woods on either side could be continuously heard, and when forced to the road, their stealthy march could be seen flitting by in the faint starlight, which stole through the tree tops,

"Halting and marching, waiting and moving, silent and listening, the great corps d'armee crept through the dark woods. To light a match to fire the tobacco in the pipe was a crime. Mules had been excluded from the column, to avoid alarm from their evertuneful throats. Conversation, save in whispers, was interdicted. The armed thousands, and the batteries of cannon, and the immense trains of wagons moved in darkness and silence over the sandy and tree-capped old read. By two o'clock in the morning the irriting and consequently exhausting character of the march began to tell on the column. The upseeting of a battery forge wagon in a run made a halt that promised to be long."

In this way the troops struggled on unti daylight appeared and they got out of the forest, into the great clover and wheat fields of the Haxall estate, and there they were allowed some rest. The Tribune's correspondent then says :-

"The tents are pitched, the cradled wheat is brought in in bundles, and after wretched coffee and the curse of hard bread have been again endured, we fall on the unthrashed straw, and are asleep. But not for long There is a reveille that in war is heard from afar-the roar of light artillery. Our rear guard is engaged opposite Savage's Station, and Summer, and Kearney, and Hooker, and Sickles, bar the pursuit of the enemy. What aoise is this on the left. Porters is caught while yet in the woods. Battles are to be forced on us then before we are in position on the James River! Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and now Monday-fighting and marching without cessation. What troops can endure it? The Rebels will certainly give us no rest. We have got to fight. They will make us fight. They can afford to make us fight, for they have three soldiers to our one, and their conscription law will keep their 150 regiments chock full, slaughter them as we may. And mind me, Northern friends-their regiments fight with a desperate courage. They go with orderly joy upon the muzzles of our guas. Neither French nor British infantry

ever charged field batteries with steadier fury. The fire from Porter's column grows louder and louder. Rebel artillery and infantry, discovered about one I o'clock in the afternoon, secreted near us in the woods, into which they had marched down from Richmond, drew the shell-firing of the Gelena, or her consort. Throws high in the air, the immense shells exploded above the ambush. Of couse, they must go. But have Summer, and Heintzelman, and Franklin, and Porter, got to fight their way to the river—fight in the woods, out of sight of the postion on the river, which was to be our ark of safety? If they have, can the change of base of the imperiled army be accomplished? "Oh, where are the reinforcements that

should equalize this unequal and bloody butchery in that dark forest? "Farewell! The order is given for the regiments to form in line of battle. Prisoners sent in by Porter declare that 116 regiments

marched out of Richmond this morning. Another letter from the same correspondent dated July 1st we give in full, and it will be read with intense interest,

TURKEY BRIDGE, JAMES RIVER, Nine a. m., Tuesday, July 1, 1862. "Another tremendous battle, more terrible carnage, yesterday. From Wednesday to

Monday has this army been fighting-a six day's battle, or, if you please, forty battles.

"Early yesterday morning the enemy appeared in force at White Oak Swamp, the pospeared in force at White Oak Swamp, the position we had assumed during the night previous. In this retreat—why hesitate to use that word?—he has not, in a single instance, long hesitated to attack—he did not now.—By noon the action had commenced—the battle of White Oak Swamp. Musketry had not ceased when I left the field at 10 p. m. It will scarcely rank in magnitude with Gaines Hill, and yet we did not suffer more nor severe to and yet we did not suffer more, nor cause to

suffer more, at Fair Oaks.

"It is impossible for me to give a circum-stantial account of this battle, raging as it did ten hours, and extending along a line of 24 miles, and fought on ground such that not one-tenth of the field was in view from any one point of vision. At least three fifths of what remains of McClellan's army was engaged or in immediate reserve. Heintzelman's, Sumner's, and Franklin's corps were thus, and a portion of each of Keys's and Porter's .-More could scarcely have been brought into an a tion had the fate of the country depended on the one effort. Not so many can be brought into line to-day. And yet we only barely held our ground—perhaps not quiter
"I shall have to hurry on to the results.—

ed the next day at Gaines Mills, and yesterday they shrank to this small measure. Their leader, Gen. McCall, is severely wounded and in the enemy's hands Our Brigade Com-mander, Gen. J. J. Reynolds, is a prisoner at Richmond, another, Gen. Geo. G. Meade, lies in a tent near us seriously wounded. Officers of lower grade they have lost in about the same portion. Of the Bucktail Regiment not a hundred respond to the roil call.

And so with other divisions. For the losses of the last six days cannot be less then 15, 000. It is only hoped that they will not reach

Our Generals behaved like Napoleon's under his own eagle eye. Gen. McCall was severely wounded in the shoulder, but refused to leave the field on to dismount. At night, when the enemy had been driven back, his herse was found dead, and this is all that is known of his fate. How Generals Richardson and Dana, always well up in the melee, escaped unhurt, seems miraculous. The same may be said of scores. Gen. Burns and Gen, Brooks were each slightly wounded, but neither so disabled as to leave the field. Col. Wyman, 16th Massachussetts, was killed late in the day, under what circumstances I cannot say, but in a brave fight it may be warranted, for such was the place he always sought. Col. Hinks, 19th Massachusetts, fought his regiment until he had less officers than companies, made two bayonet charges, and fought his men until at lenth he fell wounded.

"Let it be recorded here, that a regiment always fights precisely like its officers. This fact recurs to me as I speak of the 19th, since that furnishes one of the most notable instances bearing on the assertion.

"The varying fortunes of the field are shown by the fact that each side took guns and large numbers of prisoners. Among those taken from the enemy are Col. Lamar of Georgie, ex. M. C., the noted Secessionist of long standing, and Col. Pendleton, of a Louisiana regiment, formerly of Cincinnati. A whole brigade, was captured by Heintz Iman-a small brigade. 1,600 strong. Perhaps 3,000 were

taken during the day.
"That the enemy's loss of the last week more then exceeds our own, is as nearly certain as anything can be of which there is no direct proof, He has lost fewer by capture then we, but his killed and wounded must fully balance the account. By fighting the enemy in chosen positions, where the artillery could play havoc with all who should attempt to approach, we piled his dead in winrows .-Our superiority in artillery has saved the army from utter annihilation. And yet the most tenacious struggles have been over these very guns. The enemy never failes to attempt their capture-evidently having a wholesome sense of their value.

"Yesterday the gur boats participated to the extent of silencing a Rebel battery they had succeeded in getting into play upon our baggage trains.

The salvation of this decimated, exhausted, and depressed army is a question of supplies and re-enforceme , immediate and heavy. If these weary nts ands could get wenty-four hours rest their safety would be assured, but if left alone, any ceneation of attack and repulse until the final catastrophe will not be permitted."

The War in the South West.

Halleck's army is fortifying the Southern front of the position it holds at Corinth, in case the Confederate General commanding Beauregard's army should conclude to attack that place with the ultimate view of retaking Tennessee. The correspondent in Halleck's army who mentions the above fact also says, that considerable sickness still prevails there; that 12,000 men had been sent down the Tennessee river in hospital boats; that the river was so low that no more boats could come up; and that consequently Halleck would have to draw his supplies from Columbus and Memphis, via the Memphis and Charleston Railway, a precarious line of communication when we consider that it extends for upwards of 95 miles through a hostile country and trains running over it are almost hourly attacked by guerilla parties. The danger of the situation is increased by the known strength of the Confederates in its vicinity. Price and Van-Dorn have command of 20,000 men at Fulton, threatening Halleck's flank. Breckinridge has 5,000 at Vicksburg, and General Ruggles 5,000 more at Grenada, Mississippi, leaving the main body of the Southern army distributed along the Mobile and Ohio railway, south of the Federal position at Corinth " ready," as the correspondent we have quoted says, "to pitch on us at any time we may show a weak point."

INTERVENTION.

The Times of June 14th, in another able article on "Intervention," points out the alternative to which the Northern States will be driven by the issues of the present fratricidal war. From present appearances the time for Intervention is close at hand but as the Times says, without pretending to divine the secrets of the French Emperor, or to say in what form and when his opinions will be expressed, we may admit that this country must allow him to take the lead. There exists so general a desire in Europe to bring this war to an end, and it is now so clear that the Union can only be restored in name, and by coercing a determined and manimous people by military force that every day will increase the number of continenta politicians who think as we do.

Lord Russell, who confines himself to deprecating meditation at the present time, and who alludes to the probability of some future action of the kind, will probably find the way to the re-establishment of peace smoothed by the beneficent counsels of our neighbours. The time may come when we will be able to offer our assistance to settle the dispute without fear of misrepresentation or repulse.

Two alternatives are before the Northern people. Their greatest success would be to drive the Confederate armies into the Gulf States, where the difficulty of keeping large bodies of men together would break up the great armies commanded by Jefferson Davis great armies commanded by Jefferson Davis and Beauregard, and thus reduce the war to a comparatively desultory struggle, which after some length of time might be exchanged for a than that which prevailed in Milan during the last few years of Austrian power would be exhibited in the New World by a nation professedly Republican. Federal officers clanking their swords in the public promenades, in first the structure of the public promenades, of Robert and Catherine Melrose, aged 5 years and 8 munths.

On the morning of Thursday, the 26th inst., Wilhelmina, infant daughter of Mr. D. H. Wilson, Kingston, Kent, aged 3 years.

At Marshalltown, Nova Scotia, of Diptheria, April 20, Charlotte S., in the 7th year; May 1, Eliphel A., in the 5th year; May 16, George A., in his 3rd year.

Children of John and Zulinda Snyder.

The whole comprising every article in the line, suitable for Country Trades on sale at reasonable terms.

THOS. R. JONES.

Our loss of yesterday may be estimated at 6,- taking the best seats at the theatre, exacting 000. Many of these are prisoners. The Pen- the most attentive service at the table d'hote, nsylvania Reserve were again in the thickest. would be met by a population which, men and This morning they do not muster 3,000 men. women, would show by every means their Add to these 1,000 who are straggling and will aversion and disgust. In the country districts, yet come in, and the number is less than half | at a distance from the points occupied by the they began with at Beaver Dam. They lost I Federal forces, there would be less oppression severely there, they were more than decimat- because there would be free scope for lawlessness and violence. The execution of the Federal laws, or the collection of taxes, would be impossible in places where a Federal official would be looked upon by the fierce and maddened Southerners as little less odious than a panther or a rattlesnake. A few thinking men at the North are looking forward to such a state of things, and are candid enough | and 8 months -of diptheria. to admit that they know of no greater calamity for themselves than complete success; but if, as seems more than possible, the resolution years and 1 month. of the Southerners avails to protract this war from month to month, then the time must come when the intervention of Europe will be demanded by the interests of humanity, and perhaps accepted willingly by the exhausted combatants. This country may, then, with prudence hold itself in readiness to support any proposition which may be urged by its more favoured neighbours.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN AME-RICAN AFFAIRS.

The Paris Patrie, says it is affirmed that negociations are about to be commenced, in London, for the purpose of endeavouring to concert the conditions of a joint mediation of bie. France and England in American affairs.

Both in England and in France, the cry is raised for European action to put a stop to the many sufferings caused by the civil war in America. The Paris Constitutional renews the demand, and as we have already shown in the "Colonial Empire," the London Times now til three months after he died. supports it, and it is impossible not to see, that the matter at present presents itself, in many respects, in a different aspect from what it were, a year, or even six months, age.

Every day increases the number of facts in favour of the pretensions of the South to a position in which it may enter into foreign al-

It is only necessary to read the Northern papers, the proclamations of the Federal Generals, and the speeches of Northern politicians, to become aware of the fact, that the North has given up all idea of having to deal only with a mal-content party. It is openly declared that the Federal Government must have "dominion," even if it should cost them the sin of establishing, and the cost of maintaining, a military despotism, and they would rather have it on those terms than not at all.

The South has now been in arms for more than a year and a quarter, and although crippled in every possible way, the Confederate States are this day fully as much an independent power as their adversary. They keep then armies in the field, and whenever the Fecontest and fallen back, the Federalists find only a devastated country, and a hostile population. Every rational hope of a revival of trade may be considered extinguished. Every article of produce which might be of use, or profit, to the enemy, is destroyed, and in several cases, the footing obtained in Southern territory has been abandoned from the hopelessness of making anything of it. Where the possession is maintained, the country is only held in defiance of a sullen resentment, ready at any moment to flame up into active resist-

The Federal Government contemptuously violates its own laws, and seeks to enforce acquiescence to its will by imprisonment, and confiscation, and threatens opposition with death. In the great City of New Orleans, where it was believed that the Federal Generals would be received rather as deliverers than masters, they have been compelled to meintain their authority by ordinauces of such brutality as have not been surpassed by the Austrians in Hungary, or the Russians in Po-

The Federal Government by the usmoenor extravagance of its ambition, and its offences against Foreign nations, may overtask the extreme forbearance with which it has as yet been treated; but the fact cannot be disguised, that " mediation" now can be nothing but an unmeaning phrase for interposition to prevent the Federal Government from pursuing a plan of conquest equally unjustifiable and hopeless. To the proposed joint mediation of England and France, there are serious objections, because England is embarrassed by terference in American affairs a matter of great | and Neck and Pockethandkerchiefs. difficulty; but the Emperor NAPOLEON has gratified his taste, and that of his subjects, for Foreign interference in many worse directions than that now suggested, and he would doubtless have the active sympathy and approval of all Englishmen in any steps he might take for the simple purpose of putting a stop to the most crying scandal that the nineteenth century has witnessed.

Married.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong Mr. Jehn Mills, to Miss Jane Cameron, all of

On Tuesday morning the 18th inst. at the residence of his son, A. W. Godard, E.q., Indian town, John Godard, E.q., in the 80th year of his age. Funeral will take place from thence to-morrow. (Thursday) the loth inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. riends and acquaintances are respectfully invi ed

After a very short illness, at the residence of her father, Joseph Mercer, Esq., at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Emily G., the wife of Mr. Attred T. Fairweather, former'y of this city, in the 28th year of her age.

On Wednesday, William Thomas, second son of Robert and Catherine Melrose, aged 5 years On Thursday, the 3rd inst., of Diptheria, John Benjamin, son of Benjamin Anderson, aged 5

OBITUARY.

At Gagetown, Q. C., on the 15th of June, Mr. Albert Coy, in the 39th year of his age, leaving a widow and two children, with a large number of

relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

Mr Coy was a member of the Baptist Church in
Upper Gagetown for several years before his death. visited him during his sickness, and found nim mourning over his neglect of duty whilst Ged was giving him health. He passed through many struggles in his own mind during his sickness, yet at times he would get very happy, and praise God for his mercy and grace, through Jesus Christ, to him a poor sinner. I believe he fell asleep in Jes-us, and his ransomed spirit rests with his Redeem-er in glory. The funeral sermon was preached by the writer, from John V. 78th and 29th verses. May God be gracious to the mourners, and sus-tain them by his grace in this their time of trou-W. A. J. BLAKNEY.

Mr. Benjamin Rowe, the son of the Rev. J. Rowe, died of yellow fever, on the 4th of April, at Vera Cruz, on board of the brig "Ido." He professed religion in Canada and walked with Baptist Church there. The last year of his life his mind was deeply impressed with eternal things, which we gleaned from his letters to his sisters. The intelligence of his death was not received un-

Mrs. Mary Davis, relict of the late Caleb Davis, brief memoir was born in the year 1785, and became the subject of converting grace in quite early life, and united with the Methodists, but at length she felt it her duty to follow her Saviour in Baptism, and was accordingly immersed by Elder D Nutter, some 40 years ago, and united with the first Baptist Church in Springfield, in which she continued a faithful member till removed by death to join the Church triumphant. Our sister never failed when health permitted to be at the house of God, and to stand up for Jesus, ever encouraging the Lord's people, pointing sinners to his redeeming blood, crying behold the way to God. During the last years of her life her faculties became somewhat impaired. Still, religion was her theme, and her mind was as clear on that subject till the last as in her youth, and when heart and flesh were failing her, scarce able by times to remember her most intimate friends, she whispered of Jesus as her unfailing prop. Often has my faith been strengthened in conversing with her. As one who lived and walked with God, she suffered a great deal in her last illness, but apparently unconscious of it part of the time, till at length she fell asleep in Jesus. She has left two child ren, with a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss. Her fun ral occasion was im-proved by Elder P. Spragg. Yours, W. A. COREY.

We have received the July number of the Genessee Farmer published at deral troops have not had the benefit of naval Rochester, New York, by Joseph Harris. sid, they have been beaten almost invariably. at the low price of fifty cents per annum. Wherever the Southern troops have avoided a This publication should be patronized by every Farmer in New Brunswick. We copy some articles from its valuable columns, on our last page.

GRANITE HALL,

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Ready-made Clothing

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND .-

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THE LARGEST AND MOST COM-PLETE STOCK OF

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In all sizes—especially large.

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Every article warranted to be what it is represented when sold, or the money rebit. By talked

To Wholesale Purchasers.

Mr. Jehn Mills, to Miss Jane Cameron, an or this city.

At All Saints Church, St. Andrews, on Thursday, 19th inst., by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, Rector, assisted by the Rev. R. E. Smith, Edwin Arthur Julian, Esq., to Grace, fifth daughter of James Campbell, Esq.

On Wednesday, William Thomas, second son of Robert and Catherine Melrose, aged 5 years and Smurths.

The Subscriber has received by Bonch and Melropolis—56 cases and bales of London, Manchester, Sheffield and Birmingham Goods. From the United States, 15 cases Men's Hats; 20 cases Boots & Shoes.

A prime assortment of Mispeck Woolland Smurths. The Subscriber has received by Bohe ens, constantly on hand. The largest and best assortment of Ready-made Clothing

The whole comprising every article in the line, suitable for Country Trade,

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Mary Jane Dowlin my house in my absence, with three children. still remains away without my consent - :... sons are hereby cautione, and warn and ply her or children with any necessaries. t hold myself responsible for any liab curred by ber. BENJAM Elgin, June 25, 1862—vi-itor. BENJAMIN DOWN IN

DURLAND'S AMBROTYPE

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graph Portraiture are now produced by him equal to the best obtained in France, for true finish and life-like appearance. Persons desirous of obtaining first-class Portrait will please call and examine

his specimens. Pictures tinted in Oil and Water Colors.

(may 9-visitor.) W ANTED! WANTED!!—Customers for quantity of Hemlock Boards and Plack, at M. T. BREWER'S, Britain-street, 3d Wharf East of Boston Steamboat Landing. O'TH JULY, 1862.—Cedar Shingles. 100,000 Cedar Shingles, for sale at lowest rates by

M. T. BREWER. Britain Street, 3d Wharf cast of Boston Steamboat Landing.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for their kind and prompt assistance at the late fire in Exmouth-st.

Copartnership Notice.

HE business heretofore carried on under the firm and style of Lester & Brother, will, from and after this date, be carried on under the firm and style of Lester Bro. & Policy.

A. Peters Lester,

John S. Lester,

JOHN POLLEY.

Of interest to Housekeepers. INVITE attention to the superior article of Nationa COAL OIL, Manufactured at the

Chemica Works of the Pennsylvania Sait Manufacturing Company, Natrona, Penn,,-warranted It burns with great brilliancy, is a beautiful tran-

sparent color, (which will not change), is perfectly uniform in quality, has an agreeable odor, and is unsurpassed by any illuminator in this market. As a safe and profitable Oil to the consumer, recommend it.

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Just Received.

5 DRLS, of the Natrona COAL OIL, for sale low in any quantity.

Also—One brl. Metronoe Spirits, a sub-titute for Turpentine. For sale at one-fourth the price of Turpentine—only 60 cents per gallon.

J. F. SECORD, King's Square.

LIGHT! MORE LIGHT!

50 B RLS PARRA
of a superior quality, that
I have purchased in a
Market without Montage Market without Monopely, and I will now sell to my irrends and

customers an article that will give satisfaction and defy competition at the very low price of 60 cents per gailon by the barrel, and 70 cents per gallon by retail Try it.
Also, a lot of LAM S, CHIMNEYS
and WICKS, selected by myself in the fees of Mar
ket, that I will sell Wholesale or Retail very low.

Call and examine, and judge for yourse.ves.

For sale by J. F. SECORD. P. S .- Please don't forget that I have on hand 1

ris Non-Explosive Burning Fluid, that siso exect to sell you. (oet 23, deve vyly) F. A. COSGROVE,

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ETURNS thanks to his friends and the pub-lic for the patronage he has received during the past seven years, and in presenting his circular for 1862, announces his

REMOVAL To the New Store in Messrs. Unnis & Gardner's Building,

No. 48 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, Where with greater facilities he will devote ever effort for the encouragement of a liberal Retail Confident by experience that the creat system is

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At one quarter less than is usually the former business:

Ritchen Utensils, comprising a great variety of Patent Seamless Enamelled and Tinned Wrought Iron Hollow Ware, and Cutlery in all 178

These, together with English, French, derind, and American Starks Fancy Goods, being as personally selected, are offered at lower pri than usual. A splendid assortment of Silver and PLANA, Ware.

German Baskets, Morocco Travelling Bags, Spetacies, Eye and Magnifying Glasses, Para a Games, Pipes; Ladies, Boy's and Men's Pells Rubber Goods of various kinds; Jewelry of ever description; Clocks; Gold and Silver Watch Colls, Soaps, Brushes; Perfumery; Stationed

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TF Terms to the Trade, CASH, 10 per cent discount. The particular attention of Wholesale purchasers is invited to a very large stock of Suspenders, extra length, made to order. Encourage Domestic Manufactures.

EXHIBITION PIANOS!

THE subscriber would respect fully intimate to those who wish fully intimate to those the first to encourage NATIVE WECHANGS, that he has now on hand several Manufacture, made expressly PIANOS of his own Manufacture, made expressly for the Provincial Exhibition. One of which is of Native Wood, of this Province. They we all o superior Tone, and Workmanship, and new design. Are all 6g Octaves, and are warranted for three

Pianos, Repaired, Regulated, Tuned and Polished. JOHN R. COLEMAN,

No 8, Sewell-street, St. dohn. N. B. N. B. For sale—One New Pagatelle lal's, a

SPEEDY RELIEF! ALL of Fellow's Medicines, consisting of-Fellow's SPEEDY RELIEF;

Dyspepsia Bitters; Worm Lozenges; Leeming's Essence; Balsam of Liverwort;

"Golden Eye Ointment;
Juniper Powder;
Itch Ointment; Nobles' Invigorating Balm for the Hair, &c. Are kept for sale Wholesale and Retail oy P. R. INCHES,

Thursday, at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M; Friday at 12 o'clock, noon;

Saturday,.....at 9 A. M. and 6 P M; and during the height of water connecting with Steamer to Woodstock, Tobique, and Grand Falls. THE NEW AND PAST Steamer "ANTELOPE,"

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES!!!

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Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon :

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AMERS of this Line leave INDIANTOWN

has been put upon the Route in the place of the Steamer "St. John," and the Fare to Fredericton, until further notice, will be by both the Steamers

ANTELOPE,' and 'FOREST QUEEN,' ONE DOLLAR!!

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This Line connects with the Steamers of the International Steamship Company, a steamer of which Line leaves St. John on every Monday and Thurslay Morning, at 8 o'clock, for

Portland and Boston, Through Fares between Fredericton, Portland,

Portland and Boston, can do so by paying 50 cents xtra upon the Boston Steamer. Through Tickets can be procured at Fredericton 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,



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as follows :--Steamer "New Brunswick," E. B. Winchester, Master, will leave St. John every THURSDAY Morning, at 8 o'clock, for EASTPORT, PORT-LAND and BOSTON. Steamer "Forest City," Enos Field, Master, will leave St. John every MONDAY Morning, at 8 o'-

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WINDSOR on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENwas at high water. The owners of the "Emperor" offer an induce-To Families and Invalids, and all others who may desire a day of recreation.

Persons wishing to visit Digby merely for pleasure, to return same day, will be charged but ONE FARE. Return Tickets free, which will be good for one day only.

THOS. HATHEWAY, Agent, 40 Dock Street. june 23



ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "Lady Head,"

WM. DAVISON, COMMANDER WILL until further notice ply between QUE-BEC and PICTOU, calling at intermediate orts as usual. Will leave Shediae for PICTOU on SATURDAY, 24th May, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and every alternate Saturday.
Will leave Shediac for MIRAMICHI, DAL-HOUSIE, PASPEBIAC, GASPE, and QUEBEC.

on Wednesday Morning, the 28th May, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and every alternate Wednesday. For further information upply to WM. J. FRASER & CO., Chatham, May 6 EDALS! MEDALS!!—Exhibition Medals for 1862, with Portrait of Prince Albert.
For sale at 48 Prince William street.
F. A. COSGROVE.

CATA PUTTA.—A new Toy for boys, at 15, 20, and 25 cents each.

For sale by

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ASKETS.—A full stock of Willow Market, Clothes and Fancy Baskets. For sale by F. A. COSGROVE.

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