

sult, and give promise of its achievement, then, there will be established on this continent a balance of political power of which we in our coming destiny will largely reap the benefit. In this case, also, we should enjoy the advantage of Free Trade, with the South, together with a participation in the coasting trade between the North and South, and, perhaps, the free navigation of the Mississippi. The South if left untrammelled to pursue its own natural course of industrial development will never be likely to become a great manufacturing land; nor will it ever be distinguished for the sea-faring proclivities of its people. Its grand staples are, and ever must be, agricultural. In its large markets our manufacturers, if they shall exhibit the necessary activity and skill, will be able successfully to compete with the artisans of the North; and in the transport to other lands of its rich and varied productions our enterprising shipowners will gather most opulent returns. The resources of the Colonies would thus obtain a rapid and wonderful development. The full annexation to the United States, even if, at the same time, we could obtain exemption from the countervailing disadvantages which such a connection would involve, could invest us with no greater privileges than these. In any event probable there is no political inducement of value to lead us to seek annexation to the American Republic.

But should the Southern States be thoroughly subjugated, and by military force held in subjection, that subjugation effected by means of a sudden and violent emancipation of the slaves will destroy the material prosperity of the South—the peculiar productions of its sunny climes will then be obtained from more favoured tropic lands. The liberated blacks will be either violently deported by their philanthropic champions to other lands, or left in their squalor, their indolence and their semi-savagery to squand, and multiply on the lands of their former masters. The tax-paying ability of the desolated South will be of the feeblest kind. But the tax-demanding necessities of the blood-cemented Union will be of the most exorbitant order. Never since the world began did twenty millions of people within an equal period of time incur such a most monstrous war debt as have the Northern people in their hitherto vain attempt to conquer their Southern brethren. At this moment, their rate of expenditure is increasing. If the war is protracted in with the same determination on both sides as they have up to this period, evinced, a war-debt will be incurred equal in its gross amount to the English National debt—the product of centuries of strife—but far transgressing it in its average rate of interest per annum. If this detestable war be fought out to its bitter end, and the South be subdued, it will, at least, require TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to pay the yearly interest of the war-debt involved. If the war should terminate by compromise through European mediation, and the South should voluntarily consent to renew its connection with the North, in all probability, the Re-United States would assume the Confederate debt, which added to Federal liabilities, would reach an enormous amount. The United States, with their political difficulties all unsorted, are destined to be one of the most heavily taxed countries in the world. We are among the most lightly taxed.

Not without judicial infatuation, whether upon the ground of race or history, of sentiment or politics, of commerce or finance, shall we look to Washington for political wisdom, political example, or political union. Wishing well to the American people we yet can neither desire nor consent to share their lot.

[In our next we intend to consider the practicability of a more complete organization of the Empire at large.]

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

Boston and New York papers were received by the Steamer on Monday. The Elections in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania which took place on the 15th are the principle topic of interest. As far as the returns were received the result seemed favorable to the Democrats, which would no doubt add very much the embarrasment of the Government.

Drafting commenced in Boston on Wednesday and was progressing pleasantly.

The Federal Government are said to be fitting out formidable naval expedition to operate against Southern ports.

The Charlestonians have completed two very formidable rafts, a waiting their complement of men to be put into service.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 11th says: "There are prospects of an early peace, which conclusion is founded on the results of the battles in Virginia and Maryland and the campaign now progressing. The battle of Antietam was to the Federals the most terrible defeat of the war."

Speaking of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, the *Enquirer* says it is from an anticipation of the immediate interference of other nations to afford the Federal Government an apology for terminating the war. It calls for the immediate removal of the slaves from the borders by the military force as a measure of precaution or necessity, and immediate provisions for their employment in the interior by the Government, with fair wages to the owners, insuch labor and production as may meet the exigencies of the country.

The *Enquirer* contains the following dispatch: "AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 10.—A special dispatch to the Savannah Republican says, the Federals at Jacksonville, Fla., embarked yesterday and went down the river this morning early. Two large gunboats are still lying off the town. The Yankees have taken off all the negroes they could get, both slave and free."

Private despatches from New York on Friday and Saturday, report a money panic. In consequence of the high rate of exchange, (which had reached 150) remittances to England had been suspended, and Gold had declined to 135. Exchange was unobtainable. We refer our readers to an article in another column, copied from the New York *World*, showing the direful effects of this financial explosion. How the Federal Government can carry on the war under such accumulating difficulties, it is difficult to understand. We hope the end is near.

THE FINANCIAL VORTEX.

(From the N. Y. *World*, Oct. 14.)

Gold is selling at 130 1/2, and bankers' sixty day sterling bills at 145. Last year at the corresponding date gold was at par, and exchange was 109 1/2. In other words, legal tender notes to-day are worth only seventy cents, and about thirty-seven per cent. additional tax, compared with last year, is imposed on imports of tea, coffee, and all foreign merchandise.

These figures tell in plain terms, to every business man that the financial system and commerce of the country are in a crisis of no ordinary magnitude, fraught with ruin to many who are now rich, and bringing hunger and suffering to those dependent on their labor for their daily bread.

The laborer who received a year ago one dollar for his day's labor, convertible into gold, receives to-day a paper dollar worth only sixty-nine and three-fourths cents in specie or real money; or in other words, he is now, by the financial policy of Mr. Chase, compelled to give six days' labor for the price of four days. This difference is the most moderate statement of the unprecedented depreciation in the value of our paper currency which is whirling the national honor and credit, and the comfort and happiness of the people, into a fearful vortex of ruin. The prices of all commodities are advancing in a greater ratio than the actual depreciation of the currency, as marked by the premium on gold; and clerk, laborer or person with a fixed income, finds each week an increasing difficulty in making both ends meet. One dollar out of every three dollars earned, is taken from them by the financial policy chosen by Mr. Chase.

When it is considered that by the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* the tribunals of justice are all closed against all persons who, whether justly or unjustly, fall under suspicion and are brought into the meshes of this great drag-net of an eavesdropping espionage, the beauties of the system, which invites and encourages every person in the community to consider himself a judge of what constitutes "disloyalty," or "treasonable practices," will be apparent. An office which is denied to responsible and impartial courts is confided to every irresponsible and prejudiced individual who has a private grudge to gratify or party spirit to appease. Mr. Sumner, in his famous Hall speech, instructs the New England public that dissent from the abolition doctrines is disloyal and treasonable. He said: "It is through freedom, as well as the arms of our soldiers, that the war will be waged, and the same loyalty which supports the one is new due to the other. The discouragement of enlistments is recognized as sedition and treason; but the discouragement of this other force adopted by the government for the suppression of the rebellion is only another form of sedition and treason." Mr. Sumner has hosts of disciples. The man who contemplates in cold blood the possibility of a servile insurrection in the South, will think it a light matter for anti-abolitionists to be imprisoned in the North. When all his followers are made judges of what constitutes treason, and are invited to pour their reports into the willing ear of a weak and suspicious government, it is time for freedom to reflect. This system of espionage and terrorism, brought out on the eve of the fall elections, is a powerful stride toward the utter subversion and extinction of our free institutions, which were never in so great danger as at this moment.—N. Y. *World*

THE NON-PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS IN THE FIELD.—There is great dissatisfaction at the non-payment of the troops in the field. Requests to the amount of not less than \$500,000 for their pay lie in the Treasury Department awaiting action. So much has been drawn for bounties for recruits that the Department is obliged temporarily to do injustice to the old soldier. In the East, not a few regiments have not been paid since the first of June. In the West, some of the best regiments in the service have not received a cent for eight months. Meantime a regiment of paymasters draw their salaries in idleness. It is hoped that the evil will soon be remedied by paying the soldiers.

The departure of the free negro expedition is temporarily postponed, on account of the present unsettled political condition of the country, and in consequence of official objections against the colony.

The fourth of the new iron-clad fleet, the *Montauk*, was launched lately at Greenpoint, in the presence of a large assemblage. She cost \$400,000.

New York, Saturday Oct. 17.—Money is abundant at five per cent. Gold closed at 132 1/2-3, bid at 4 1/2-2 o'clock yesterday. The old demand notes at 127. Bankers' sterling sixty days bills closed at 145 1/2-151 1/2. The stock market is unsettled and prices are irregular.

The speculative excitement was generally absent in the markets for merchandise yesterday. Breadstuffs were dull and lower, and Provisions without further improvement. Groceries were quiet, except sugars and molasses.

LOCAL, &c.

Agreeably to the Mayor's call for a Meeting to devise means to aid the distressed operatives of the cotton manufacturing districts in England, a number of the most respectable citizens assembled at the Court House yesterday, at 3 o'clock p. m.

On motion of WILLIAM WRIGHT, Esq., (Queen's Council.) His Worship the Mayor was called to the chair, and W. H. A. KEANS, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

The Mayor having read the requisition calling for the meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1st Moved by JOHN W. CUDLIP, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by WM. WRIGHT, Esq., (Queen's Council.)

That in view of the great distress now prevailing throughout the Cotton Manufacturing Districts of Great Britain, causing intense suffering to thousands of our fellow subjects there, we are called upon to aid by our subscriptions in relieving this distress, and sustaining the operatives during the trying winter now setting in upon them.

2nd.—Moved by JOHN V. THURGOOD, Esq., seconded by WM. THOMPSON, Esq.,

That subscription lists be opened at once and placed in the Banks and the News Room, and that Editors of Newspapers be respectfully requested to call public attention to the same.

3rd.—Moved by ROBERTSON BAYARD, Esq., seconded by JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esq.,

That a Committee of twelve be appointed, with a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, on whom shall devolve the duties pertaining to this work, and that they consist of—

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Esq.,—Chairman; FRANCIS RADCLIFF, Samuel D. Berton, John Boyd, John W. CUDLIP, Esq.,—Secretary; WM. THOMPSON, Esq.,—Treasurer.

Messrs. Wm. Wright (Shipbuilder), Francis Radcliff, Samuel D. Berton, John Boyd, John W. Nicholson, W. H. A. Keans, Robertson Bayard, Major Robinson, J. V. Troop, Geo. Carvill, Alex. Jardine and Thomas R. Jones.

4th.—Moved by JOHN W. NICHOLSON, Esq., seconded by Rev. Mr. NARRAWAY:—

That this Committee shall prepare a Circular, to be sent to the Sheriffs of all the Counties in the Province, requesting aid, and the amounts thus sent from those districts be specially noted as their subscriptions, as well as the amounts received from any Societies and Churches in New Brunswick.

5th.—Moved by J. W. CUDLIP, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by JOHN BOYD, Esq.:—

That the Clergy of the different Denominations in this City and vicinity be respectfully requested to take up collections in their several Churches, in aid of the objects of this Meeting, and to forward the amounts collected to the Treasurer of the Committee.

The following Gentlemen from Carleton and Portland were added to the Committee:—

Messrs. S. P. Wetmore, Charles Ketchum, R. N. Knight, Joseph Coram, John C. Little, Edwin Fisher, and Robert Stackhouse.

Moved and seconded, That His Worship the Mayor leave the Chair, and that His Honor the POLICE MAGISTRATE be requested to take the same, when the usual vote of thanks was passed to His Worship and the Secretary for their able services on the occasion, and the meeting adjourned.

W. H. A. KEANS, Secretary.

Further Particulars of the Bermuda Outrage.

(From Halifax Papers.)

The arrival here, on Saturday last, of the R. M. S. *Martin*, Capt. Sampson, from St. Thomas and Bermuda, furnishes us with highly important intelligence from the latter. Capt. Sampson reports that in going into St. George's on Monday last, from St. Thomas, when abreast of St. David's and St. Catherine's, the town being about two miles distant, he was brought to by a Federal gunboat, boarded by an armed boat's crew, and had his papers examined. This act is doubtless all right, as the American was a belligerent, but there may be doubt on the minds of many whether such a course of procedure was justifiable in British waters. It is clearly an infringement of international law, as the proceeding was a direct violation of the neutrality of the port of St. George's. But surprise ceases when it is explained that the notorious Wilkes of *Trent* notoriety, and who has been promoted by the Federal Government to the rank of Admiral, was the prime mover in the matter.

The Bermuda Gazette of the 1st inst. states that the Federal war ship *Wachusett*, carrying the flag of Rear Admiral Wilkes, accompanied by the gunboats *Tyoga* and *Sonoma*, were signalled to the South of the Island on the Friday previous, and anchored off St. George in the evening. On the following morning, the *Wachusett* and *Tyoga* entered the harbor of St. George's. The other gunboat remained outside. On entering the harbour they saluted the American Consul's flag. An officer was sent on shore to enquire if the customary salute on entering a foreign port was given would it be acceptable, which was replied to in the affirmative, when the usual civilities took place. Admiral Wilkes proceeded to Government House on Saturday, to pay his respects to His Excellency the Governor.—The American ships were four days from Hampton Roads, and the Admiral stated that his visit to Bermuda was for coals. The *Mirror* thinks the visit referred to the report current in New York to the effect that military stores had been secreted in the Bermudas, on account of the Confederate Government.—*Halifax Express*

The Bridgetown (N. S.) Register says the schooner *Harvest Queen* and *Frances Givan*, both belonging to Harborville, Cornwallis, on the 4th inst., on their way from Newburyport, Mass., were in company, homeward bound. The *Frances Givan* reports that on that evening, while the wind was blowing heavy, she passed the *Harvest Queen* on her beam ends, and saw three persons on her rail. The former lay by, but could render no assistance. It is supposed that the vessel capsized, and all hands were lost. This occurred about ten miles south west of Gannet Rock, off the coast of Grand Mann.

FIRE.—About 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in a small tannery and wedge manufactory, owned by a man named Snow, on the field between Sheriff and Sawdust streets, Portland. The building was destroyed, together with Mr. Snow's dwelling house adjoining. The insurance on the property, (about \$200) will be but a small remuneration for the loss sustained.

Another fire broke out about half-past 4, in a barn in St. Patrick street, belonging to Mr. James Hewitt, which destroyed the barn and three fine horses in it at the same time. A tannery belonging to Mr. Charles Clarke, and an unoccupied tannery, belonging to the Rev. Joshua Bunting; besides injuring two houses, also the property of Mr. Hewitt, the residence of C. D. Everett, Esq., and some outbuildings belonging to Mr. Timothy Cronan. Mr. Clarke was insured, we understand, but Mr. Hewitt was not. At one time the fire looked very threatening, but the exertions of the firemen prevented it from doing as much mischief as was anticipated.—*Globe*.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN INGLIS.—The announcement of the death of Sir John E. W. Inglis, which took place at Hamburg, on the 27th ult., will be received with regret. Sir John was a son of the late Bishop Inglis of Nova Scotia, and we believe, was born in the Sister Province. His defence of Lunenburg, during the Indian Mutiny, will be fresh in the minds of most of our readers. He was about 47 years of age.

The British Government have refused to disallow the Act appropriating the funds arising from the sale of the Fishery Lots in the Harbor of St. John to the Building of a City Hall.

Married.

In Portland on 17th inst., by Rev. R. C. Cady, A. M., Uriah Gray, of Harcourt, Kent County, to Miss Mary Ann Stratton, of Chipman Grand Lake.

On Sept. 17, at St. Matthew's Church, Hill street, Liverpool, by the Rev. T. W. Moeran, Captain Israel Slocumb, of the ship *Malta*, of St. John, N. B., to Kate, only daughter of Mr. Charles Darton, late of H. M. Customs.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. James Thompson, of Wickham, Q. C., to Isabella, eldest daughter of John Case, Esq., of the same place.

Died.

At Norton, King's County, on Thursday, the 16th inst., after a severe and lingering illness, Margaret Allison, aged 75 years, the beloved wife of Mr. John Corbett, leaving a husband and five children to mourn their loss.

VERY LATEST.

Herald's Washington Despatch says, preparations for forward movement becoming almost general, urged with great earnestness; argument is, protracted inactivity will ruin the country.

The Times dispatch says, that 17 negroes were hung at Winchester on 11th, charged with organizing insurrection. Copies National Republican containing President's Emancipation Proclamation, found among them. Conspiracy supposed extends throughout several counties, and the greatest excitement and fear prevails, two third slaves in Virginia heard of the proclamation. Inhabitants of several counties threaten resistance to conscription on plea of self defence to protect themselves against the negroes.

BANGOR, Oct. 22.

Richmond papers still claim great victory by Bragg over Buell in recent Kentucky battles, admitting Confederate loss twelve thousand.

They complain of the shameful arrangements for sick and wounded, and their neglect in Virginia.

Gen. Pemberton has been appointed to supersede Van Dorn.

Southern papers express much anxiety at the prospect of attack on Mobile, as its possession would furnish Federals with most important advantages.

Gen. Davis, who killed Gen. Nelson, has been released from arrest, and ordered to report for duty at Cincinnati.

Guerrilla Morgan remains uncaught.

Gen. Dumont passed through Louisville for Indianapolis.

Price reported reinforced by fifteen thousand guerrillas, recently sacked Commerce, Missouri, carrying off three hundred thousand dollars worth.

Superfine Flour \$6.15 a 25. Extra \$6.40 a 75.

THE VOICE.—Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, clear the voice, which commands them particularly to singers and public speakers.

TEA SOIREE.—A Tea Soiree will be held on the 4th Nov., in the Baptist Meeting House, at Upper Sussex.

The proceeds to liquidate a debt on the Baptist Meeting House, (South Branch.) Tea on the table at 7 o'clock. Tickets 40 cents each. All are invited to attend. Able speakers will address the meeting on different subjects suitable to the occasion. Committee of Arrangement:—

MRS. CHAS. ANDERSON, EDWIN FREEZE, WILLIAM STONE, DAVID STONE, DAVID McLEOD, JOHN TRAILL.

A LECTURE.

WILL be delivered in the Vestry of the Brussels Street Baptist Church, on the evening of Wednesday, the 28th October, by Mr. C. F. RICHARD HART, A. B., subject, *Gleanings at the World of the Past*, or a Popular Sketch of Geologic History, with its Relation to the Divine Record.

The Lecture will be illustrated by a large number of beautiful diagrams, and by a very interesting set of Fossil Plants and Animals from different parts of the Globe.

Proceeds of the Lecture to be appropriated towards purchasing a Sabbath School Library. Admission 20 cents—children half price.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. P. M. Lecture to commence at 8. N. B.—Some good music may be expected.

"Mavrocordatos."

THE subscriber has received per screw steamer *Mavrocordatos* a part of his FALL STOCK, the balance of which he has received per steamer supply consist in part of Beaver Cloth, Whitney Cloths, Fancy Scotch Tweeds, Fancy Coatings, Blankets, Horse Rugs, Railway Wrappers, Flannels, Kerseys, Lustras, Cargus, Flannels, Dress Stuffs, New York Scarfs, Shirts and Collars, Under-shirts, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Gloves in Cloth, Buck, Doe, and French Kid (white and colored); Umbrellas in Silk, Alpaca, and Gingham. Also, an assortment of Hats and Caps, all of which will be sold at lowest market rates at J. E. WHITLICK'S, 86 Prince William street.

Executors Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Albert Coy, of Upper Georgetown, Queen's County, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, within four months from date hereof; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM H. DYKEMAN, Jr., Grand Lake, Queen's County.

WILLIAM H. DYKEMAN, Jr., Grand Lake, Q. C., July 11/62—Executor.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 88, Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

M. FRANCIS, having secured the services of Mr. J. H. VALLEY, (who has had long experience in Manufacturing Boots and Shoes in the United States) is now prepared to furnish BOOTS & SHOES of all kinds, and of the best quality, at very low prices; and at as cheap rates as any other establishment in this City or Province. Purchasers, at Wholesale or Retail, are invited to call and examine M. Francis's stock and Manufactory, 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. (17 y mar 19)

GRANITE HALL,

10 MARKET SQUARE,

Ready-made Clothing,

Particularly adapted for the

RETAIL TRADE,

SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES,

AND FOR ALL PURPOSES,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Vestings.

CUSTOM WORK MADE UP IN A

SUPERIOR MANNER!

At one quarter less than is usually

Charged.

FURNISHING GOODS,

In great variety.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

In the City—consisting of the finest makes

of SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, Ties,

and Neck and Pocket handkerchiefs.

REAL SCOTCH HOSIERY

In all sizes—especially large.

Mackintosh and all Improved Makes in

Waterproof Clothing.

Every article warranted to be what it is

represented when sold, or the money returned.

To Wholesale Purchasers.

The Subscriber has received by Bohemian, Canada, Jura, Lampedo, and Metropolitan—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 Mispick Woollens, constantly on hand. The largest and best assortment of Ready-made Clothing in the Province, Domestic and Imported.

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

THOS. R. JONES.

his return to his nearest port. The counting under some pretext, did not commence until Monday afternoon, when a few tons were put on board the *Wachusett*. The *Tyoga* did not commence coaling until Tuesday. The coaling of these vessels was completed on Tuesday night and Wednesday, and then an accident occurred to the machinery of the Flag Ship, again delaying the departure of the squadron. In the meantime the *Sonoma* was engaged in cruising about outside, and on the Wednesday morning she came to coal and repair a mishap which had happened to her machinery, now, when or where we are not in a position to state. On the Wednesday morning the *Tyoga* went out and relieved the *Sonoma*, following the same course of proceeding as her consort, cruising about in the channel, and anchoring near the chequered buoy at night, blocking up the entrance, and preventing the ingress and egress of all vessels. The *Wachusett* left on Thursday morning, and in the afternoon the *Sonoma* went out; the Admiral bore away to the Eastward and was out of sight at night. The two gunboats being left cruising outside, a piece of recreation which they have since been indulging in up to the time of our going to press.

The ostensible object of obtaining coal is, we conceive, but a little scheme to see how far it might be possible for American pluck to drive through the rules of neutrality laid down by the British Government. The delaying from Monday to Thursday, the cruising within our waters, the anchoring within our channels, the landing of armed sentries, the boarding of British vessels, the taking on board of unlimited coal, and the subsequent proceedings of the gunboats evidently prove that there must have been some peculiar and particularly private reasons which have given us the honor of this influx of United States heroes.

The Mail Steamer was boarded this morning, and boats have been engaged in sounding the channels and reefs at the West End. We are not anxious for a row, nor do we wish to come across the peculiarities of Americans in their present excited and perhaps exasperated and unreasonable condition; but we do submit whether these breaches committed in the very teeth of the Royal instructions, in the face of justice, right, and national law, ought to receive such a check as to put an end to the chance of that flag which is supposed to have braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze being deliberately and grossly insulted.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S BOUDOIR.—Luxurious, and yet elegant splendor, most refined judgment, and a poetic temperament are revealed in the arrangements of the boudoir of the Empress Eugenie. The doors are made of ivory, inlaid with gold; the furniture of rosewood, of graceful shape, an inlaid with gold; mirrors, of ivory, the sofas and chairs are covered with pale red silk; the walls are hung with dark paper, and the ceiling is a beautiful imitation of a starry sky.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Foster's Corner, King Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

In order to produce First Class Pictures, the subscriber has gone to great expense in arranging a variety of New and Beautiful Scenic and Graduated Back Grounds.

The Cartes de Visite and other styles of Photograph Portraits are now produced by him equal to the best obtained in France, for true finish and life-like appearance. Persons desirous of obtaining a first-class Portrait, will please call and examine his specimens.

Picture painted in Oil and Water Colors, (may 9—visitor.)

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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Foster's Corner, King Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

In order to produce First Class Pictures, the subscriber has gone to great expense in arranging a variety of New and Beautiful Scenic and Graduated Back Grounds.

The Cartes de Visite and other styles of Photograph Portraits are now produced by him equal to the best obtained in France, for true finish and life-like appearance. Persons desirous of obtaining a first-class Portrait, will please call and examine his specimens.

Picture painted in Oil and Water Colors, (may 9—visitor.)

Colonial Book Store.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Yellow Mask, by Wilkie Collins; Margaret

Rifle Shots; Olive Blake's Good Work;

Doctor Antonio; Rutland; and other tales;

Ravenhoe; Kingsley's *Mademoiselle*;

A Book about Doctors; *Jeune*;

Gleidy, Harper, Atlantic, Peterson, Ballou, Lord

Ben Ten, Arthur's Home Magazine for August, and

latest numbers Cornhill Builder, Once a Week,

Art Journal, and Good Words.

T. H. HALL, Bookseller

Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in