

ally—in the estimate of the Nations, by the high-handed course of Gen. Butler at New Orleans, with reference to the Consul of the Netherlands and his inhuman and dastardly proclamation with reference to the Ladies of New Orleans. We regret that the space at our disposal will prevent our giving our readers the full details of these important events.

Several articles and communications are crowded out this week, by the unusual amount of interesting news pressing upon our columns. We will try to make room for them next week.

We would call attention to the advertisement of A. F. Graves in another column. Mr. G. is a prompt business man, interested in the cause of Christian benevolence, and especially in the cause of Sabbath Schools, and has, with the large addition recently made to his stock, one of the best collections of S. S. Books to be found in New England. Friends purchasing new libraries or replenishing old ones, will do well to give him a call.

The Common Council has agreed to a petition to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to disallow the Act abolishing the fishery draft in this city. Its fate may be easily anticipated. It carries its own condemnation on its face, for the very statement made in it shows that the Lottery was repugnant to the charter, and therefore illegal. The petition owes its origin to an unreasoning and unreasonable prejudice, and it is by no means creditable to the city, that such a feeling should be exhibited so strongly at the Council Board.—*Ch. W.*

The flag ship *Nile*, 90 guns, and a powerful squadron, are now in Halifax harbour, together with several French vessels of war.

The growing crops both in this Province and Nova Scotia, are in excellent condition. They afford a promise of an abundant harvest.

The man Mackie was convicted of murder on Tuesday, in the Circuit Court, and sentenced to be hung on the 5th of August next.

THE RECAPTURE OF THE EMILIE ST. PIERRE.—We understand that the owners of this vessel have presented to Montgomery and Schelvin, cook and steward of the now well-known *Emilie St. Pierre*, the sum of £300 each, for their conduct in assisting the captain (Wilson) to recapture his vessel from the prize-crew of the United States Navy. This sum is, of course, in addition to the £21 each which was made at the public presentation. It will also be reflected that Captain Wilson, for his share in the gallant exploit, received £2,000 from the owner, as well as a valuable and elegant service of silver, plate and a chronometer watch purchased by public subscription. The whole three men will likewise be presented with medals from the Marine Service Association; the captain's will be gold and the others silver.

NOVA SCOTIA.

We copy the following items from our exchanges:

The *Gazette* contains a proclamation by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, proclaiming Waverly, Oldham, (formerly Horne's Road), and Targier, in the County of Halifax; Wine Harbor and Stormont, County of Guysborough; and Renfrew, in County of Hants—Gold Districts, in accordance with the act passed last session. A schedule is attached to the proclamation defining the boundaries of the districts.

According to present prospects the country is to be favored with a prosperous and abundant harvest. For the past week we have had remarkably warm weather—equal to that in July of last year. Although the season until the present time was exceedingly backward, and the weather was dreary and cold for the time of year, yet, farmers are of the opinion that the crops will be abundantly large, and that the coming season is to be a very favorable one. While the American Republic is engaged in a civil war, we are blessed with peace and plenty. May it long continue.

Nova Scotia has sixty-five exhibitors at the World's Fair, and New Brunswick but thirty-six.

The Revd. Donald McKinnon, Roman Catholic Clergyman of the Parish of Barra, Cape Breton, died on the 16th inst., after a short illness. He was but 28 years of age.

We are under obligations to Capt. Stanley of the *Oasis* for New Orleans and Texas papers. The demand on our space for the present issue prevents us from giving any extracts from them this morning.

The brig *Will of the Wisp*, Captain Griffin, hence, arrived at Matamoros, Mexico, on the 29th ult., and sold her cargo.

The schr. *Oasis* arrived at this port on Tuesday, from Matamoros, Mexico, with a cargo of cotton.

CROP PROSPECTS.—The *Digby Advertiser* speaks hopefully of the crop prospects in this Province.

A very tastefully wrought medal for the Annapolis Volunteer Artillery has been manufactured at the establishment of Mr. McCulloch.

H. M. S. *Edgar*, 91, Rear Admiral Dacres, arrived at this port, from Bermuda yesterday morning. The usual salutes were interchanged. The *Edgar* now lies off the Dock Yard. She is a noble looking ship. It is reported that Rear Admiral Sir Alex. Milne has received instructions to detain, for the present, the ships which were under orders for Home.

ANOTHER NOVA SCOTIAN KNIGHTED.—Nova Scotians will be glad to learn, that the Queen has conferred the honor of Knighthood upon James Henry Darling, the present Governor of Jamaica. Sir Charles is a native of Annapolis, in this Province, and is the third son of that ancient little town, who has been distinguished by Her Majesty, the first two being the late Sir William Winniett, Governor of Sierra Leone, and Lieutenant General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart. of Kara, the present popular Commander-in-Chief of British North America.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR.—We learn that His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave left on Thursday, in H. M. S. *Medea*, for a short trip of inspection on the coast.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

We are indebted to Turner's and the Eastern Expresses for late papers.

The despatch of Gen. McClellan is the only information furnished with reference to the battle before Richmond. We give it in full:

Despatch From Gen. McClellan.
WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following despatch was received at the War Department this afternoon:—

FIELD OF BATTLE, June 1—12 M.

We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Generals Sumner, Heintzelman, and Keyes have been engaged against greatly superior numbers. Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, the enemy, taking advantage of a terrible storm, which had flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the right flank. General Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably, and disintegrated. This caused a confusion, during which the guns and baggage were lost, but Generals Heintzelman and Kearney most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy. At the same time, however, we succeeded by great exertion in bringing across Generals Sedgwick's and Richardson's Divisions, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead.

This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed. We have taken many prisoners, among whom are General Pettigrew and Col. Long. Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy must be enormous. With the exception of General Casey's division the men behaved splendidly. Several fine bayonet charges have been made. The Second Excelsior Regiment made two today.

(Signed) GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

A Balloon used to Report the Movements of the Enemy—A complete success.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—During the whole of the battle of this morning Professor Lowe's balloon was overlooking the terrible scene from an altitude of about 2000 feet. Telegraphic communication from the balloon to Gen. McClellan and in direct connection with the military wires was successfully maintained. Mr. Park Spring, of Philadelphia, acting as operator.

Every movement of the enemy was obvious and instantly reported. This is believed to be the first time in which a balloon reconnaissance has been successfully made during a battle, and certainly the first time in which a telegraph station has been established in the air to report the movements of the enemy and the progress of a battle. The advantage to Gen. McClellan must have been immense.

FROM CORINTH.

The particulars of the evacuation of Corinth display the utter ignorance of the Federals with reference to the condition of the Confederate forces, and that the whole defence of Corinth was but a piece of successful strategy. A second Manassas bugbear all over, keeping a large Federal army at bay for weeks and then leaving them in entire ignorance of what to do next:—

The Town Surrendered.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY—THE REBELS HAVE BEEN LEAVING THE PLACE FOR THE PAST FOUR NIGHTS.

CORINTH, May 32.—Via Cairo, June 1.—[Special despatch to N. Y. Tribune.]—Yesterday morning our reserve divisions were brought up and our entire front moved forward, the men having two days' rations in their haversacks. During the day we kept up a tremendous cannonading, shelling the woods furiously. The rebels hardly showed themselves, but replied feebly with a few shots. Last night we threw up breastworks along the entire front and slept on our arms within 1000 yards of the enemy's breastworks.

At 6 o'clock this morning Gen. Pope entered Corinth without the slightest resistance and took possession. At the same time the Mayor, who had come out on a different road, met Gen. Nelson and surrendered the town to him. There were no inhabitants remaining except women, children and old men.

The rebels succeeded in carrying away everything except a few provisions, which, with the warehouses and railroad depot, were burned before we arrived. They took every invalid from the hospital, and every letter from the post-office. They did not leave a single gun, and had been moving away troops more than six days, and stores two weeks. The most of the troops have gone towards Grand Junction. The rebel rear guard, under Bragg, 10,000 strong, marched Southward at midnight. The citizens ascertained positively that Beauregard was there in person, and left with it. All concur in saying that never more than 60,000 troops were there at once, and usually a much less number.

The fortifications were five miles long from the Memphis and Charleston to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, but were much weaker than we supposed. They could have been carried by storm at any time.

The few prisoners we have are deserters from the rebel rear guard. There is a feeling of great mortification in our army. I have these details from one who was there in person.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The *New York World* gives a summary of the latest news from New Orleans, from which we make some extracts:—

"Five days' later dates from New Orleans were brought by yesterday's steamer, and they display a material advance in the right direction. General Butler has maintained the same policy of great firmness mingled with all proper conciliation. He has on the one hand, suppressed two or three of the more virulent newspapers, has sent the contumacious mayor of the city to Fort Jackson, has affixed a disgraceful punishment to the women who insult the federal soldiers, has prohibited the use of the confederate money, has interdicted the public observance of the Jeff. Davis fast day; and on the other hand, has commenced supplying the famished poor of the city with provisions, has denied that the government means to confiscate cotton or sugar, and promised the safe conduct of all such cargoes, even allowing boats beyond the military lines to come and return in safety, has opened offices for recruits, has, as far as practicable, withdrawn his troops from all the public squares and thoroughfares of the city, and has evinced a uniform disposition to co-operate with the civil authorities in the preservation of order and the revival of trade. The good effects of this line of action are seen in the guarded and respectful tone of the public journals in the ap-

pearance of Union candidates for the approaching municipal election, in offers to raise a regiment for the federal service, in the voluntary movement of the city council to suppress the circulation of private shin-plasters, and best of all, in the arrival of at least two steamboats from up the river laden with cotton.—Considering that the battle of Corinth, which the more sanguine secessionists say must go in their favor, is yet unfought, we may well consider this to be a very encouraging five days' progress. In estimating the worth of such developments, we should always bear in mind the uncertainty which lingers with the people that the Union forces will continue in possession, and the fear of the vengeance of the rebel leaders if they regain the mastery. Unfortunately this fear has been, in two or three instances already, too well justified.

It will be seen that the infamous proclamation of General Butler with reference to the Ladies of New Orleans is confirmed, and the Northern press, secular and religious, are actually justifying it! The *Examiner*, a New York leading Baptist paper, thus treats the subject:—

SECESSIONIST WOMEN.

"A class of the so-called 'ladies' of our Southern cities, have appeared on the streets wherever Union troops have appeared (as at Baltimore and New Orleans), in characters of shamelessness and brazen vulgarity which afford fitting accompaniments only to the vile malignity which they take these indecent methods to display. Spiteful contortions of countenance, insolent remarks and gestures, and studied insults of those dirty and miserable kinds which the impotence of feminine malice suggests, have been the weapons with which these privileged characters harass the Union soldiers, where all other foes are obliged to hide their opposition. This has, perhaps, been borne too long—at least, if General Butler thinks so, he is likely to be a better judge than any one here; and if he has really ordered, as reported through the Southern organs, that females thus giving up all modesty and propriety of their position for the gratification of their traitorous malignity in the public streets, shall be liable to arrest as disreputable characters, we are not sure that the remedy will be inappropriate or ineffectual."

The *Boston Courier* is an honorable exception and denounces the proclamation as it deserves, and then justly remarks:—

We could not make war on women, let them be as rebellious as they saw fit to be; and certainly could never think of insulting the sex, as we think Gen. Butler did, by even intimating that they should be put on a level with their degraded sisters, or forced into their company for punishment, on account of faults of manner or of disposition.

A correspondent of the same journal furnishes a clue to the cause of offence. He says:—

"And so, forsooth, because they turn their backs upon our soldiers; because they cross the streets to avoid what they consider contamination, impolite and aggravating though it be, 'they are to be regarded and held liable to be treated as women of the town, plying their vocation.' Surely the women of New Orleans must 'ply their vocation' in a manner somewhat different from the usual course of trade, if such bearing is to be regarded as conclusive evidence of low deportment. Is not such conduct, on the contrary, the highest possible evidence of a mistaken, but strictly virtuous indignation? Is it not exactly the course our own ladies would take to show their contempt for those they had been taught to regard as the invaders of their homes and the disturbers of their peace? What would be our feelings if, under such circumstances, a General of the army, not personally regarded with favor, should issue an order that, for such treatment, our wives and daughters were to be regarded 'as women of the town, plying their vocation'?"

And we are called upon to sympathize with such barbarians. God forbid! Such a people are a disgrace to our race and to the age in which we live.

The New York Tribune says:—

THE VIRGINIA FEVER AND THE SOLDIERS.—Drs. Parker and Worcester, eminent physicians of large practice in this city, say with emphasis, that it is difficult, and in many instances impossible, for the sick and wounded men to get well, so long as they are exposed to the malaria arising from the swamps in Virginia. Several times the neighborhood of Yorktown has been depopulated by the poisoned atmosphere that hangs like the wing of death over that section of country. The fevers that visit the camp of the soldier, arise from various causes—exhaustion, brought on by long and rapid marches, the use of unwholesome water, sleeping on damp ground, weakness resulting from bleeding wounds, &c.—but they all are aggravated by poison in the air; indeed, the miasma is, in nine cases out of ten, the sole cause of the fevers that have so fearfully depleted our army in Virginia.

Lord Lyons has evidently forwarded some important papers to his Government, having detained the steamship *Niagara* yesterday until dispatched by special courier and a supplemental mail could be put on board. The event will furnish food for columns of speculation.

At Winchester, Va., it is said, much Secession feeling is manifested, and on the day appointed by Jeff. Davis for fasting and prayer for the success of the Confederate arms, the provost marshal arrested an entire prayer meeting, composed of members of the "first families." They were all sent to jail, where they remained at latest accounts. Among them are fifteen women.

The pear, peach and apple trees throughout Connecticut are remarkably full of blossom buds.

The prospect of good crops in the North and West is brightening every day. The prospect is especially good in the States of Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio.

The steamer *Nassau*, formerly the *Gordon* alias *Theodora*, was captured off Wilmington loaded with ammunition and Enfield Rifles. Flour has declined five cents.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1862.

"Major-General B. F. Butler, U. S. A., commanding Department of the Gulf."

"GENERAL: It having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that the consulate of his majesty the King of Netherlands in this city had been forcibly entered by your order by some persons in the uniforms of soldiers in the service of the United States government, the person of the consul subjected to indignity and severe ill usage, and kept prisoner for several hours, it becomes the duty of the un-

dersigned, in view of treaties now existing between the governments which we represent and that of the United States, to formally protest against such action, and against any act authorized by you or any authority of the United States that may be in contravention of such treaties. We have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servants,

"MEJAN, Consul of France,
"LORENZO GALLEGO, Consul of Spain.
"Consul of Belgium. Consul of Portugal.
"Consul of Hanover. Vice-Consul of Italy.
"Consul of Brazil. Consul of England.
"Consul of Nassau. Consul of Austria.
"and Brunswick. Consul of Hamburg.
"Consul of Greece. Consul of Wurttemberg.
"Consul of Bremen. Consul of Russia.
"Consul of Sweden. Consul of Denmark.
"and Norway. Consul of Switzerland."

GEN. BUTLER'S REPLY.

On the same day Gen. Butler returned the following reply to the protest:—
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, May 12.

MESSRS: I have the protest which you have thought it proper to make in regard to the action of my officers towards the Consul of the Netherlands, which action I approve and sustain. I am grieved that, without investigation of the facts, you, Messrs., should have thought it your duty to take action in the matter. The fact will appear to be, and easily demonstrated at the proper time, that the flag of the Netherlands was made to cover and conceal property of an incorporated company of Louisiana, secreted under it from the operation of the laws of the United States. That the supposed fact that the Consul had under the flag only the property of Hope & Co., citizens of the Netherlands is untrue. He had other property which could not by law be the property of Hope & Co.; of this I have abundant proof in my own hands. No person can exceed me in the respect I pay to the flags of all nations and to the consulate authority, even while I do not recognize many claims made under them; but I wish it most distinctly understood, that in order to be respected, the Consul, his office and the use of his flag must each and all be respected.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding."

From the North Shore.
The *Gleaner* furnishes the following items of local intelligence:—

COUNTY BONAVENTURE.—"We copy the accompanying extract from a Letter received from a Correspondent in this County, dated May 24."

"A story has been started here by some persons who are always full of news, and finding out something that no other person knows anything about, that the Telegraph line is a failure, and not going to be erected. Such is not the case; the Company have but delayed, and wisely so, the putting up the line by the old Kemp Road, and but waiting until the new line of road by the River is opened up, which is expected to be the ensuing summer, the British Government taking part in the work as a Military Road. The River du Loup road is found, not to be depended upon, in case of hostilities.—The poles for the telegraph are got up, and laid all along the line from Father Point to the Forks of the Matapedia, for the Restigouche end, ready at the shortest notice, to be placed on the spot."

THE GULF STEAMERS.—The *Lady Head*, Davidson, Master, true to her time, arrived from Pictou and Shediac, on Wednesday afternoon: and after landing her freight, proceeded on her voyage to Dalhousie, Quebec, &c.

We understand with much pleasure, that arrangements have been made for the steamer *Arabian* in future, to leave Shediac on the morning of Wednesday, at 6 o'clock. This will enable her to reach our river before dark, and also for her to arrive at Dalhousie in the day time.

BOARD OF WORKS.—We understand that the Commissioner of the Board of Works passed through Chatham on his way Northward, on Thursday last. We had not the pleasure of seeing him, neither do we know the precise object of his visit; but while he is up North, we trust he will have a look at the Public Wharf at Dalhousie, as we are inclined to think, that in its present condition it will not meet the requirements of the trade. Also, that he will visit Campbellton, and consult the memorialists there with respect to the Arabian making an occasional visit to that port, which would be a matter of great convenience to the persons doing business there.



American Despatches

(To the St. John Associated Press.)

BANGOR, June 3.

Gen. Fremont, by forced marches, over the Shenandoah Mountain ranges, to succor Banks, overtook Gen. Jackson, on Sunday, at full retreat, with all his forces from Winchester to Strasburg.

Jackson declined fighting and continued to retreat.

It is reported that the War Department has despatches from McClellan, indicating the speedy occupation of Richmond.

His advance is considerably in front of the position he held previous to Saturday's battle, in which the enemy was driven miles at the point of the bayonet, and 500 prisoners taken. Vicksburg advises to the 25th ult., say that the Federal fleet was below the City.

The fight before Richmond on Saturday commenced on Casey's Division, in overwhelming numbers. The enemy were greatly elated. The battle was resumed on Sunday by the Federals, lasting all day. Four bayonet charges were made, gaining two miles and a half. The Federal loss in killed and wounded, 300. The enemy left 1,200 dead on the field. Gen. McClellan was present inspiring the troops. Both sides had balloons up.

Gen. McClellan's Military Department is enlarged, giving great satisfaction at Washington.

Rumors via Harper's Ferry state that Con. Gen. Jackson was defeated on Sunday at Winchester. Other reports say that Gen. Jackson and Ashley were in motion on Sunday for Strasburg. Continued firing was heard in direction of Middletown.

It is reported that Gen. Seigel is to take a command under Gen. Banks.

The Federal loss in killed and wounded on Saturday and Sunday, before Richmond, was 3000 instead of 300.

The enemy threw their main body on the Federal left wing to crush it.

Fremont's advance guard has driven Jackson from Strasburg and through Woodstock, and is pressing upon him in hope to force a stand-up fight.

Fremont's and McDowell's movements have wholly relieved the Shenandoah valley and Northern Virginia.

It is reported that Gen. Stoneman with 25,000 men, has marched round Richmond towards Petersburg.

Government regards it probable that the movers of rebellion never entertained any expectation of achieving revolution, but of opening a point for foreign intervention on which they relied to overthrow Union.

VERY LATEST.

There is considerable excitement at Newbern, N. C., in consequence of Provisional Governor Stanley having returned a slave to his master, who was subsequently rescued by Massachusetts soldiers.

Vessels bound North are to be searched for fugitive slaves.

A panic exists among fugitives in the Federal lines for fear of being sent back to slavery; many have fled, and it is supposed some will go into enemy's lines and reveal important matters.

Federal killed, wounded and missing at Hanover Court House battle, 350. About 900 Confederate prisoners taken.

General Dix has assumed command of Fort-tress Monroe.

Federal public debt May 20th, Four Hundred and Ninety-one Millions 1

Flour Market.—Superfine State \$4.20 a 4.25; Extra \$4.40 a 4.45.

Married.
In Fredericton, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. James Engleton, Henry B. Clarke to Hanna B. Kichey, both of the above place.

Died.
On Tuesday, 3rd inst., Lewis Burns, Esq., in the 74th year of his age. Funeral on Friday at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in Union Street.

On Wednesday Evening, the 2nd inst., of Consumption, at his residence in Simond Street, Portland, Robert Russell, Painter, aged 46 years. Funeral on Thursday, at 3 p. m. when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At Grand Manan, March 6th, Capt. Daniel McLaughlin, aged 67 years and 6 months, a native of Londonderry, Ireland. He served in the Royal Artillery under the Duke of Wellington, and entered Par in the Allied Army during the battle of Waterloo. Has been a resident of Grand Manan 33 years.

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. ESTER,
Corresponding Secretary Brussels St. Baptist Juvenile Missionary Society.

Colonial Book Store.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the past liberal patronage, begs leave to invite the attention of Sabbath School and Library Committees to his new and extensive stock of SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES, ranging from \$1.00 to \$20.00 per Set, suitable for either infant or advanced classes. Also HYMN and other BOOKS, REWARD and GIFT CARDS of every description. Intending purchasers would do well to give his stock an inspection, as it embraces in addition to the above, over 3000 volumes, from which judicious selections can be made for libraries.

may 29 T. H. HALL.

M. FRANCIS,

Boot & Shoe Manufacturer
FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 83, Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

M. FRANCIS, having secured the services of Mr. 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 to 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. (ly v mar 19)

Notice.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of GEORGE HENRY McDONALD, late of the Parish of Cambridge, in Queen's County, (deceased) 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, {
DONALD McDONALD, { Administrators.

mar 20 vis

F. A. COSGROVE,

IMPORTER OF
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery,
Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

RETURNS thanks to his friends and the public 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. Ennis & Gardner's Building,
No. 48 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Where, with greater facilities he will devote every effort for the encouragement of a liberal Retail business.

Confident by experience that the credit system is hurtful both to the purchaser (who has to pay in the price of goods an equivalent for time) and to the Merchant, (who is frequently straitened by the want of outstanding amounts,) he has determined for the future to proceed on the Cash Principle, and in this trusts to meet the approbation of the public.

The following branches have also been added to the former business:—
Kitchen Utensils, comprising a great variety of Patent Seamless Enamelled and Tinned Wrought Iron Hollow Ware, and Cutlery in all its branches.
These, together with English, French, German and American STAPLE FANCY GOODS, being all personally selected, are offered at lower prices than usual.
A splendid assortment of SILVER and PLATED WARE.

DURLAND'S AMBROTYPE

AND
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 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 Portraits will please call and examine his specimens.

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

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10 MARKET SQUARE,

Ready-made Clothing,

Particularly adapted for the

RETAIL TRADE,

SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES,

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND.—