

be rigged and partially loaded with deal for the British market. We spoke of the excellent qualities of this ship a few weeks ago, and need not here repeat, but only confirm, what we then said on her behalf.—*Westmorland Times.*

EMIGRANTS.—The barque Olympia arrived on Sunday from Glasgow, after a passage of twenty-nine days. She brings 248 passengers; 138 of whom are from Fair Isle, and the remainder from other parts of Scotland.—They are a healthy looking class of emigrants, and we trust will receive sufficient encouragement to induce them to remain in the Province. Families desirous of obtaining servants, either male or female will now have a good opportunity.—*New-Brunswick.*

DEPARTURE OF LORD LYONS FOR ENGLAND.

Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, Lord Lyons has asked and obtained leave of absence from Washington for two months, in order to visit England on private affairs. His Lordship sailed from New York last Wednesday, and during his absence, the business of the embassy will be conducted by the Hon. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of Legation. Although the visit of Lord Lyons to England, at this time is entirely unofficial, yet his presence at the Foreign Office, and the exact information he will be able to give, cannot fail to have much influence with H. M. Government.

FROM THE STATES.

Turners and Hanford's Expresses have put us in possession of American papers to Monday morning. There is nothing special to be gleaned from them. We give a few items. The New York Tribune says:—

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

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

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

Whatever we may have received by telegraph or otherwise, we are constrained to believe by private letters and advices, that the Federal forces before Richmond, and elsewhere, in the South and West, have sustained very severe reverses. That Gens. McClellan, Fremont, and Banks have been severely “licked,” (to use the American phrase) seems tolerably certain, and on whatever side the tide of victory, or public opinion may incline, it seems that the South has the best of it.

A letter from Washington informs us that the treaty recently concluded between the United States and Great Britain is almost literally copied from a similar treaty concluded between Great Britain and Portugal, which was drawn up by Lord Howard De Walden, now the British minister at Belgium. Even the schedule of demurrage or daily allowance for vessels illegally detained has been copied *verbatim*, and will henceforth stand on our statute books in pounds sterling, an “ear mark” denoting the paternity of the treaty.

Printing cloths to the amount of 64,000 pieces were sold in Providence last week. The highest price paid was 7½c.

A letter to the Providence Post, from Washington, says the latter city appears to be a combination of the vices of New York, the cunning of Philadelphia, and the respectable composure of Boston, without any of their attendant virtues.”

The N. Y. Evening Post urges the passage of a general bankrupt act as a necessary adjunct of the new tax bill, and on the ground of justice to the whole mercantile community. During the past year over nine hundred firms failed in that city, the majority of which had from two to eight partners, and the writer thinks it is due to these persons and the public that their assets should not be swallowed up in litigation, and that they should be relieved of their disabilities, and enabled to resume business.

It is thought that it may require a land force of formidable proportions to reduce the rebel works of Vicksburg, and be some little time before the river.

TWIN SENTIMENTS.—“I could so shape the Constitution,” said Jeff. Davis, “that we would cheerfully obey it and loyally live under it.” “I could so improve the Government,” says Greeley, “that I should be willing to see it restored.”

The Louisville Journal says Kentucky feels it to be her right to ask that Gen. Buckner shall remain a prisoner during the war. She would feel herself deeply aggrieved by his release. Every loyal man and every loyal woman of that Commonwealth would feel it a personal wrong to themselves. All know that Buckner has been the evil spirit, the fiend, the devil of that state, the corruptor of her youth, the ruthless despoiler of homes. He has been no common traitor, he has been the arch-traitor, and she, with her thirty thousand loyal sons in the war ready to pour out their blood to undo as far as possible his accursed work, demands that he shall stay in confinement till the end of the war, and then take his trial for treason before the judicial tribunals of the land.

RICHMOND.

The Montreal Advertiser considers that General McClellan will find the Richmond not a hard one to crack, and that it defended by 100,000 men, it can be held against three times that force so long as ammunition and supplies last. It says that the peculiar situation of Richmond for defence has been overlooked, and under-estimated. The city is

situated on the left or northern bank of the James river, and is connected with the town of Manchester and the opposite shore by a bridge eighty feet high and two miles long. Below the city the river turns sharply to the south, the banks being in many places nearly two hundred feet high; it cannot therefore be crossed in the face of an enemy. Above the city the banks are lower, but the stream is too wide to be bridged, or crossed on pontoons. The city itself stands on several lofty hills commanding the surrounding country, the highest of which are some hundred feet above the level of the approaches. It is accessible to attack only on the north-western side where the country spreads into a level plain. It is understood that the approaches in this direction have been covered by extensive earthworks, which will require to be reduced by a regular siege. The railway to Danville, now become the chief line of communication and supply, is south of James river. An enemy approaching Richmond from the peninsula, and attempting to reach, and attacking it from the north-west, is liable to be attacked on its left, and driven back from its communications, or to be pierced through the centre, and defeated with the same result. The Canal on the north side of the James river affords the means of flooding the lowlands, and rendering them untenable by an enemy. The hill on which the city stands affords admirable positions for artillery, where the fire of guns from the plain could with difficulty reach them. The investing army must encamp on the pestilential low grounds, rendered doubly inimical to health this season by the enormous quantity of rain that has fallen. Altogether the “On to Richmond” enterprise is not hopeful in its aspect; and we are afraid that the ten days allowed for its capture may be lengthened into weeks, and months.

SLAVERY IN THE STATES.

Last Tuesday, the House of Representatives concurred in the Senate amendment to the Bill prohibiting Slavery forever in all territories of the United States. As now fully passed, the Bill reads thus:—

“To the end that freedom may be and remain forever the fundamental law of the land, in all places whatever, so far as it lies within the power, or depends upon the action of the Government of the United States to make it so, therefore—

“Be it enacted, that from and after the passage of this Act, there shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, in any of the territories of the United States now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be formed, or acquired, by the United States, otherwise than in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.”

This Bill has passed both Houses of Congress; it needs only the signature of the President to become law, and the New York Tribune says that it is not often that so much righteousness “which exalteth a nation,” is embodied in a Legislative act.

If this Act had passed in 1784, when Mr. Jefferson proposed one essentially the same, the war in which the so-called United States are now exhausting themselves, would never have existed, and they would never have been the disorganised State they are at present. It was this abominable system of slavery, in which the North perfectly concurred, that has led to the present doleful state of things, and will lead to the utter and entire state of disruption of every thing connected with what has been heretofore connected with the “United States.”

The Fights in the Shenandoah Valley.

“That the Federal forces sustained a series of severe defeats in the Valley of the Shenandoah, is now admitted by Northern papers. The New York World gives us the following:

At length we begin to understand the precise condition of affairs in the Valley of the Shenandoah. “Stonewall” Jackson has escaped—that is very evident—and is now, in all probability, in Richmond with his army. The dash cavalry feat on the right of our line on Friday last would seem to have been inspired by ASHBY's ghost, if, as is alleged, he is really dead. After having chased Banks across the Potomac, put Secretary Stanton in a panic, outwitted McDowell, foiled Fremont, and overwhelmed a portion of SHIELDS's command, JACKSON is now ready to add to the difficulties of Gen. McClellan's situation. If a portion of BEAUREGARD's army is not also in Richmond it is indeed a wonder.

“As this escape of JACKSON is likely to figure largely in history, and may be the occasion of courts of inquiry in our army, it may be well to call to mind a few of the facts connected with the fights at Cross Keys and Port Republic, on the 8th and 9th instant. After his dash up the valley, Jackson retreated so as to escape a flank attack. He succeeded in getting to the right side (for him) of Fremont at Strasburg, but dared not fight, although his force was superior, as he feared McDowell would get in his rear. But he was not fast enough. Colonel Carroll, with the advance of General Shields, did establish himself in Jackson's rear at the bridge near Port Republic, which was not burned pursuant to orders, as General Shields wished to use the bridge to pass over his army. Before reaching the bridge, however, Jackson determined to fight Fremont so as to cripple his pursuit; hence the battle of Cross Keys, which it now turns out was not a Union victory, but a repulse. Fremont, with an inferior force, was compelled to attack the enemy in a very strong position, and was driven back, after a severe fight, leaving his dead and wounded and the field in the possession of Jackson during the night. This was on Sunday, the 8th inst. The next morning Gen. Fremont found the enemy had left, leaving behind the Union dead and wounded. For reasons best known to himself Gen. Fremont did not pursue Jackson; if he had the latter's army would have been destroyed, as, on the day following the fight at Cross Keys, Jackson attacked Col. Carroll's small force at the bridge, and overwhelmed it after a stubborn fight of five hours duration. Had he been closely followed he would have been in both front and rear, for so near were the armies that the cannonading at Port Republic was distinctly heard in Fremont's camp. After the battle, so far as we judge by the telegraphic accounts, Fremont retreated in the direction of Harrisburg, while Jackson went on his way rejoicing to Richmond.

“Gen. Fremont has bitter enemies, who will no doubt assail and denounce him for his share in this series of blunders; but after all, there may be military reasons that will fully justify his conduct. Let us not be too hasty in passing judgments until all the facts are in our possession.”

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HOLY LAND.

The Prince of Wales and his suite left Jerusalem on Thursday, April 10, at 3 p. m., enamping at Bethel, and proceeding the following day by Shich to Nabulus, arriving on the eve of the Samaritan Passover. After visiting Jacob's Well in the morning, the whole party ascended Mount Gerizim in the evening, and there witnessed this ancient ceremony, the only direct vestige of the Jewish Passover. The whole Samaritan community were assembled on a terrace just short of the summit. About an hour before sunset the prayers began, and six sheep, tended by young men in white garments, appeared among the crowd. As the sun sank behind the western ridge the young men burst into a wild chant, drew their long bright knives, and brandished them in the air. In a moment the sheep were thrown on their backs and the knives drawn across their throats. In the stream of blood which poured from them the young men dipped their fingers, and marked the foreheads and noses of all the children.

Next came the skinning and roasting, the first in a trough, the second in a hole prepared for the purpose. The Prince and most of his suite returned to the tents, one or two remaining through the night on the mountain top to witness the “feast,” which was eaten in haste in the early morning by the Samaritans, girded and shod and with staves in their hands.

Sunday April 13, the Royal party remained at Nabulus, and Divine service was performed in the tents by Professor Stanley, who preached on the epistle for the day.

From Nabulus they descended from the hills of Samaria to the plain of Esraclon and Megiddo, and encamped on the 16th of April at the foot of Mount Carmel, crossing the plains to Acre on the following day. Here the Prince was received by the Governor of Acre, the sea-shore being lined with troops. Proceeding over the hills of Galilee, they reached Nazareth by Good Friday, Professor Stanley performing Divine service and preaching.

On Saturday, April 19, half way between Mount Tabor and Tiberias, his Royal Highness was entertained by a famous Bedouin Chief, Aggyle Ago, who had protected the Christians during the massacres of 1860. The repast was served in the Arab style and the Chief was much gratified by the Prince's visit.

At sunset on Easter eve the first view of the Sea of Galilee broke upon the party. The tents were pitched by the old wall of Tiberias, in the very edge of the lake; and here, on Easter Day, Professor Stanley, after the usual service and sermon on St. John xxi., administered the Holy Communion to all the party.

On Monday, April 21, they explored the shores of the lake northwards, and then mounted to Safed, where they passed the night. The following day they reached Kadesh Naphthali, whence they came down into the valley of the Lake of Neron, and halted at Midday on the hill of Dan at the first source of the Jordan.

The rest of the week was spent in crossing the plain of Abel Bethnabach to the great crusading Castle of Belpoit, and exploring the banks of the Litany. On Sunday, April 27, Divine service was as usual performed, at Rasheya, by Professor Stanley. On Monday they reached Damascus, all the authorities coming out to meet the Prince, who spent the following day in visiting the antiquities of the town and its bazaar. The Prince also received a visit from Abd-el-Kader.

American Despatches

(To the St. John Associated Press.)

BANGOR, June 23.
On Saturday there was some brisk skirmishing in front of Richmond.
Everything indicates that a general engagement is at hand.
Sunday was unusually quiet.
Beauregard and his staff were at Montgomery on the 17th, on their way to Richmond. It is reported that a large portion of the army of the Mississippi is to follow. Bragg was left in command.
Grenada had been evacuated.
Porter's fleet is supposed on the way to Vicksburg from New Orleans.
The ram fleet from above has also started for the same destination.
Two batteries were captured on the White River, Arkansas, of seven guns. The gunboats silenced one, and Col. Fitch stormed the second.
Burnside has arrived at Newbern, and an important movement is expected.
Nine thousand head of sugar and molasses are at New Orleans, ready for shipment. It is reported that only 1200 were destroyed by the mob.
Rumored that Secretary Stanton is about to resign, and that Gen. Banks is to succeed him.
Should Gen. McDowell wish to retire, his resignation will be accepted.
All but eight of Porter's fleet gone up Mississippi.
Lovell's army gone to Vicksburg.
Gen. Butler gives instructions to treat guerrillas as murderers and enemies of the human race.
Reported that Gen. Fremont removed Gen. Blenker for insubordination. Carl Schurz to succeed him.
Richmond papers contain an account of a bloody battle near Charleston on Monday, between five Federal regiments and a Parrot battery, and four Confederate regiments and battery, continuing all day, with heavy loss on both sides.
Charleston Mercury is afraid for the safety of Charleston.

BANGOR, June 24.
Internal tax bill passed in Congress, to take effect August 1st.
Col. Heintzman was among Confederate prisoners taken at White River.
Charleston papers claim victory in battle near there on the 16th, that Federals were repulsed three times with great slaughter. Confederate rates are much exhausted by Federal shelling for a week.

Federal advance arrived at Vicksburg, firing a few shots at lower batteries.

Federals occupy Hotly Spring, Mississippi.

Beauregard is reported to be second in command at Richmond, and a number of his troops arrived there.

Newburn Progress says that 100 Confederate dragoons surrendered themselves at Washington, N. C., also six N. Carolina Regiments disbanded at Richmond and under guard.

Charleston papers say of late action that the Federals charged Confederate Battery three times with bayonet but were finally repulsed. Confederates say that they buried 140 Federals and place their own loss much less. The account is evidently one sided.

Federal gunboat “Jacob Bell” going up the James River on Saturday to reconnoitre got aground, Confederates brought a battery to bear on her by which she was considerably damaged before getting off.

Over 200 merchants of Memphis have taken the Oath of Allegiance. Preaching the Gospel of treason has been stopped. A citizen of Newville raised the stars and stripes.

Flour Market.—Superfine State \$4.15c 4.30. Extra do. \$4.50 4.60

BANGOR, Wednesday night.

Our telegraph reporter says there is no news worth sending.

NOTICE.

There will be a protracted meeting with the Baptist Church at Macnaquack commencing on the last Friday in June at 2 o'clock, P. M. Ministering Brethren and others are respectfully invited to attend.

GEORGE BURN,—Pastor.

Married.

On Tuesday evening, 17th inst., by the Rev. A. M. Staveland, Mr. Joseph K. Dunlop, Ship-builder, to Mrs. Martha Anne Burrell, all of this city.

On Thursday morning, by the Rev. Wm. Temple, Mr. James R. McLean, to Julia M., daughter of G. P. Sancton, Esq.

Died.

On Friday, the 13th June inst., at her father's residence, Loch Lomond, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Riley, aged 18 years.

On Thursday morning, by the Rev. Wm. Temple, Mr. James R. McLean, to Julia M., daughter of G. P. Sancton, Esq.

On Monday Morning, Elizabeth Miller, in the 80th year of her age.

On Sunday Morning, Richard Fitzgerald, aged 59 years, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Mary Jane Dowling, did, on the third day of June, inst., leave my house in my absence, with three children, and still remains away without my consent—all persons are hereby cautioned and warned not to supply her or children with any necessities, as I will not hold myself responsible for any liabilities incurred by her.

BENJAMIN DOWLING.

Elgin, June 25, 1862—visitor.

FURTHER SUPPLY OF INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT
No. 90, Prince William Street.

RUBBER Cloaks and Pouches;
RUBBER Lustrous Long Coats;
RUBBER Coats for Boys;
RUBBER Cap Covers and Haversacks;
RUBBER Pillows and Tobacco Pouches;
RUBBER Urinals, Male and Female;
RUBBER Finger Rings and Watch Guards;
RUBBER Toys in variety;
RUBBER Dolls in variety;
RUBBER Wheel Parlor Skates;
RUBBER Syringes of all kinds;
RUBBER Navy Bags and Knapsacks;
RUBBER Dressing and Fine Tooth Combs.

For sale low by
J. G. GABEL.

Lawrence's Brick Building,
79 King St.

TEA! TEA! TEA!!!—40 Half Chest TEA, on sale low at 79 King St.

HAMS! HAMS!—10 Cwt. HAMS, Sugar cured all sizes will be sold low, at 79 King St.

SARDINES!—Those who are fond of a good article, will find a large supply of the same, at 79 King St.

MATCHES! MATCHES!!!—5 Cases MATCHES, Boston Manufacture. Come one, come all, before purchasing elsewhere, and you will find to your advantage.

J. KESTER & BROTHERS,
(u. papers.)

Encourage Domestic Manufactures.

EXHIBITION PIANOS!

The subscriber would respectfully intimate to those who wish to encourage NATIVE MECHANICS, that he has now on hand several PIANOS of his own Manufacture, made expressly for the Provincial Exhibition. One of which is of Native Wood, of this Province. They are all of superior Tone, and Workmanship, and new design. Are all 6½ Octaves, and are warranted for three years.

Pianos, Repaired, Regulated, Tuned, and Polished.
JOHN R. COLEMAN,
No 8, Sewell-street,
St. John, N. B.

For sale—One New Bagatelle Table, a bargain.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has transferred his agency of S. D. & H. W. Smiths, Organs & Melodeons to Messrs. Klinebar Bros., Custom House Building, and sample Instruments are constantly on exhibition.

F. A. COSGROVE.

BIRD CAGES.—65 elegant Enamelled BIRD CAGES. Just received and for sale at 43, Prince William Street, by F. A. COSGROVE.

Combined Glue and Cement.
FOR Cementing Leather, Pearl, Coral, Glass, China, Stone, Wood, Metal, Mar, Ice, Abalone, Porcelain, Bone, Ivory, Jet, &c., &c.
Try it upon everything. It rivals all other Glues in its durability and neatness for the general use, as well as coarse use of families; and the articles become dry, are warranted to break in any other place, before they will where the Glue is applied. A full supply of the above just received at the City Grocery. Wholesale and Retail.

W. H. LESTER.

BUTTER.—Just received 15 tubs Prime BUTTER. For sale by JOHN McGRATH.

Steamboats, etc.

UNION LINE!!

New Arrangement.

THROUGH ROUTE.
BOSTON AND PORTLAND,
Fredericton, Woodstock, Tobique,
and GRAND FALLS.

THE only reliable through connection from St. John to all parts of the Upper Country is by the

Steamer “SAINT JOHN,”
leaving Indiantown on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, and during the height of water, connecting with Steamer “Antelope” for Woodstock, and Steamer “Gazelle” for Tobique and Grand Falls; by the

Steamer “ANNA AUGUSTA,”
leaving on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Mornings, at 9 o'clock, which, during the height of water, will meet the Steamer “Bonnie Doon,” or the “Tobique.”

The steamer leaving Indiantown on Friday morning forms the Through Connection to Grand Falls on Saturday, and by

Steamer “FOREST QUEEN,”
leaving Indiantown on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Evenings, at 6 o'clock.

All Passengers Baggage and Freight forwarded by this Line will proceed direct, free of all expense of storage or cartage, and as cheap as by any other Line.

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

Portland and Boston.

Through Fares between Fredericton, Portland, and Boston, until further notice.
PORTLAND, (first class).....\$4.50
Boston, (do do).....6.50

Passengers wishing to take Railway between Portland and Boston, can do so by paying 50 cents extra upon the Boston Steamer.

The 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 connecting Lines from the Clerks.

THOS. HATHEWAY, Agent,
may 29 40, Dock Street.

BETWEEN ST. JOHN AND FREDERICTON

THE NEW AND FAST STEAMER

“Heather Bell,”

HAVING been fitted up in superior style, expressly for this Route, will run between

Indiantown and Fredericton

During the Season,

LEAVING INDIANTOWN ON

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

AND FREDERICTON ON

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

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

Fare Fifty Cents.

Freight going by the Heather Bell for the Upper Country will be forwarded by the Steamers Bonnie Doon and Tobique, as low as by any other line. Free of charge in Fredericton.

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

LUNT & PICKUP
Canterbury Street,
apr 26 (news head quarters) St. John.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY!!

Two Trips a Week!

On and after the first day of May next, the International Steamship Co. will run their splendid sea-going steamers

New Brunswick and Forest City

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

Steamer “Forest City,” Enos Field, Master, will leave St. John every MONDAY Morning, at 8 o'clock for

Eastport, Portland and Boston,

until further notice.

W. ANSLLEY, AGENT,
may 19 Office—88, Prince Wm-street.

WINDSOR AND DIGBY!!

Steamer “EMPEROR,”

LEAVES on MONDAY and THURSDAY Morning

at 8 o'clock.

WINDSOR on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at high water.

The owners of the “Emperor” offer an inducement

to all Families and Invalids, and

all other persons 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,
june 23 40 Dock Street.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP

“Lady Head,”

WM. DAVISON, COMMANDER

WILL until further notice ply between QUEBEC and PICTOU, calling at intermediate ports as usual.

Will leave Shediac for PICTOU on SATURDAY, 24th May, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and every alternate Saturday.

Will leave Shediac for MIRAMICHI, DALHOUSIE, PASSAGE, and PICTOU, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 25th May, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and every alternate Wednesday.

For further information apply to WM. J. FRASER & CO., Agents, Chatham, May 6

EDWARDS! MEDALS!—Exhibition Medals for 1862, with Portrait of Prince Albert. For sale at 43 Prince William Street.

F. A. COSGROVE.

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

F. A. COSGROVE.

BASKETS.—A full stock of Willow Market, Baskets and Fancy Baskets.

F. A. COSGROVE.

PAPER MACHIE T-A TRAYS in sets of Three, 35, 24, 15 pieces, for \$4 per set.

For sale by F. A. COSGROVE.

Miscellaneous.