

grudge Mr. Seward, in the present instance, a short lecture on international law, enforced and pointed, as it would be by the practical lesson involved in the decided refusal of his extraordinary demand.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Malcolm asked whether the attention of her Majesty's Government had been directed to the advertisement of the British Columbia Overland Transit Company, in which offers are made to convey 500 emigrants from England to British Columbia direct—the passage money to be £12, and the journey to occupy five weeks; whether it is aware that a vessel is to start from Glasgow on the 31st of May with a large number of persons who have engaged their passage on the terms of such advertisement; whether her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have satisfied themselves that the British Columbia Transit Company have made arrangements and have it in their power to carry the emigrants to British Columbia on the terms of their advertisement; and whether they have considered the probability of the intending emigrants being starved between Montreal and British Columbia.

Mr. C. Fortescue said that the attention of the Government had been directed to the prospectus in question, and some inquiries had been made in reference to it. He believed that arrangements were being made, and as the emigrants were principally young men he believed there were likely to accomplish their journey in safety.

## PEACE AND COTTON.

[From the Liverpool Post, May 22.] The vibrations caused by the martial movements in Virginia are felt on the Liverpool flags. The recording brokers own the influence, in prices, of victories and reverses, and people on our cotton market are individually quite as much affected as are the dependants at the White House in Washington. Anxiety in both places is natural. McClellan's successes fill with joy the Union ministry; Confederate victories would gladden the hearts of every holder of Sea Island and Surats on 'Change. Politics and prices may therefore be said to tremble in the balance, and the pulse keeps time badly while a doubt remains.

The war of late has been the curse of the cotton market. When it commenced, the lap of fortune was full of golden results; millions were realized, and Liverpool escaped the distress which fell sadly upon other places. It is rich, and will not be poor again unless the war be protracted into the embrace of the fatal disease of the tropics. There is an interest beyond the Liverpool Exchange. No one wishes the holders of cotton to suffer loss; but everybody else in the world looks hopefully to a speedy termination of hostilities on the James river and on the Mississippi. They have existed too long for human happiness. They have caused the deaths of thousands of brave and useful men; a brother's hand has been stained with a brother's blood, and far from the field of strife, misery has encompassed millions—even millions—of industrious men, who need only the opportunity of work to promote the happiness of all their kind. Our own country is full of poverty. Twenty-three thousand operatives, implying dependants of five times that number, are hungry—daily, hourly. In Lyons it is worse; no place is unaffected.

For all this peace will be a prompt and effective remedy. It will withdraw the bolt that keeps the springs of manufactures inactive, and then a sad world will laugh once more in the presence of revived and active trade. Fortunately, all will gain by it, and no one will lose what he ought to regret parting with. The vitality of Liverpool resides on our cotton market; it is, not to say it profanely, the soul of our daily life. In its healthfulness abides our common weal. The prosperity of every one immediately connected with it is, therefore, identified with the prosperity of each and all of us. We are bound together by the same ligature, and whatever hurts one hurts all. While there is profit in high prices there is danger also in them. Cotton, in consequence of the American war, has greatly advanced in price, but not extravagantly so. An open world's trade falsified the anticipations of 2s. or 2s. 6d. a pound. The upward tendencies were constantly repressed, and the rate was therefore never an unreasonable one. There will naturally, and for the public good, be a reduction when the war is over; but unless the trade invites a panic, the present stock will assuredly disappear at present prices.

Two things will contribute to this result: first, the abundance of money universally. Distress has, as yet, found its victims only among those who were never rich; but all other classes remain, comparatively, untouched. In them the means of expenditure are latent and available. Set the people to work, and they will, as they always do, consume more manufactures than the upper classes.

## FROM THE STATES.

Turner's American Express and Hanford's Eastern Express furnishes us with Boston and other papers to Thursday morning. There is no news of special importance.

The exploit of the Confederates in driving General Banks out of the Shenandoah Valley turns out to have been a clever piece of strategy as regards operations before Richmond, if the following from the Boston Journal is correct:—

## ANOTHER FEATURE OF THAT DIVERSION.

The correspondent of a New York paper with General McDowell's corps reveals a new feature of the calamitous diversion of troops from General Banks. He says that McDowell was moving rapidly on the road to Richmond, General Bayard, with his splendid brigade of cavalry, having been actually within ten miles of McDowell's forces when they were at Hanover Court House. All the troops were in splendid spirits. Officers were congratulating themselves that by next Sunday they would be dining in Richmond, and exchanging toasts with the heroes of Williamsburg in honor of their respective commanders. But as the moment drew near when they expected to receive the order "Forward march!" rumors came of quite a different character—rumors of the death of General Banks and the destruction of his entire army; rumors of the reposition of Manassas by the rebels; rumors of a terrible panic in Washington, fearful riots in Baltimore, and a general uprising of all the disloyal people in the State of Maryland. This confusion was indescribable. But the sad result was that "Forward to Richmond" was countermanded, and the poignant regret of all. The splendid army of the Kappahannock was to be split in twain. Thus the army of McDowell was arrested in its movements, and as it was acting in concert with McClellan's army, the grand operations on Richmond were seriously interfered with and checked.

## The same paper says:—

It is reported in Washington that General Fremont is out of favor at the War Department for not having moved quick enough to repair the blunder made in the Shenandoah valley. A march of one hundred miles over unfrequented mountain roads seems to be considered of little account in the War Office. It is but a stroke of the pen and the thing is done. Some attempts have been made in official quarters to throw upon General Banks the responsibility for the recent disaster, as though five thousand troops could possibly make head against twenty thousand. The appointment of Major General Sigel to the division of Gen. Banks is a covert rebuke of the latter. It was bad enough to leave him with only a Brigadier General's command. To compel him to share that command with another Major General is adding insult to injury. After having been commended by the best military authorities, and officially complimented by the Secretary of War for his successful retreat, General Banks is certainly entitled to whatever credit he may win by the recovery of the Shenandoah valley.

CONFEDERATE BARBARITIES CONTRADICTED.—We take the following extracts from letters in the Journal of Commerce. The first is dated at Hagerstown, and contradicts the stories of the killing of the wounded and the nurses. The burning of the hospitals story is also evidently untrue:

All prisoners were well treated—the sick, wounded and disabled were well taken care of. As the surgeons of the hospitals, nurses and stewards were paroled, only a small portion were taken along with the rebel army.

WILLIAMSPORT, May 31.—Great regret and some indignation is felt here that exaggerated, unauthorized and unfounded statements of losses of public property sustained by our retreat from Strasburg and Winchester have found publicity through the papers at a distance. At present the figures cannot be accurately ascertained, but the heaviest losses are known to be very light compared with the amounts exposed to capture or abandonment by such a rapid retreat as it was necessary to perform.

An interesting account is given by Gerald Fitzgerald, attached to a travelling theatre company, accompanying the army. He left Strasburg on Saturday, and consequent upon fatigue, slept too late at Winchester on Sunday morning to escape before being cut off by the enemy. Dressed in citizen's clothing, and being a Southerner by birth, he readily deceived the rebel officers, and finally volunteered to drive an ambulance containing the veritable Ashby, to Martinsburg, who, in consequence of a wound in the left shoulder, received at Front Royal, found it inconvenient to perform the journey on horseback. Before leaving Winchester he observed that our prisoners were generally treated with kindness; says there was no killing of our sick and wounded; nor, as far as his observation extended, any black flag. On the road near Winchester, he noticed a fatigued Union prisoner—too tired to return—struck in the face by the rebel guard, who, irritated at being compelled to abandon the pursuit, cursed his prisoner as a d-d lazy Yankee. Ashby said but little along the road, frequently muttering to himself. Passing a body in Union uniform by the roadside, Ashby requested his driver to see if he was alive. Fitzgerald said he was dead.—Ashby then ordered him to carry the body into an adjoining enclosed field, but in a position where it could be readily discovered, in order, as he said, to prevent mutilation by animals. Fitzgerald discovered that the deceased belonged to the 10th Maine Regiment. This occurred just in the rear of our retreating army, and amid the noise of cannonading and musketry and dust.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune writing from near Fort Pillow under date of May 27th, says:—

## NEW PLANS OF BEAUREGARD.

The refugees also say that if Beauregard evacuate Corinth, he will retire to Grand Junction, and in the event of a defeat there, will fall back on Memphis, making a determined stand in that city. This determination has caused the reinforcement of Pillow, that the way to Memphis may be defended until certain events have transpired in other quarters. Beauregard, it is rumored, desires to keep the Union army as far South as possible during the summer, but believes, if he goes further toward the Gulf just at present, Halleck will not follow him until late in the season. Memphis is now the sole point worth saving in the Southwest, and so strong a pressure has been brought to bear upon the Greco chief by Tennesseans, who compose a far greater part of his army than the troops of any other State, that he feels himself compelled to make an effort to preserve the city from occupation by the Yankees, before he goes down to the borders of the Gulf.

This is the gist of the intelligence received from some twenty or thirty deserters and refugees who have come here since Sunday morning. Albeit I place but little confidence in their statements generally, in this instance, though derived from different parties, among whom there could be no collusion, their stories harmonize to an uncommon degree, as if they rested upon a large base of fact. Without vouching in any way for their verity, I give them as I have received them.

## ABSURD SKETCH OF A SENSATIONAL BATTLE.

The Bohemians have been amused, and some of the officers of the fleet indignant, at seeing, in *Harper's New York Weekly*, dated Saturday, May 31, a sketch styled "Naval Combat off Fort Wright (Pillow), on the Mississippi River"—drawn in the office of that journal, of course, from the description of the correspondent of a paper of your city, which is famous for writing letters from Madagascar, New Zealand, and the North Pole, in its editorial sanctum.

The letter dated on the flotilla was written by the imaginative person who sent the special dispatch to *The Chicago Times*, who had been at Cairo for two weeks without seeing or hearing anything of the battle. It makes no difference to *The Herald* how false the description is, or how purely fictitious, for no one has ever suspected it of telling the truth about anything, or would believe a theorem of Euclid if printed in its columns; but I would advise *Harper's* to select, in future, some other journal's account of an event, when it wishes to give a "sketch" taken by our special artist on the spot. That *Harper's* has not yet found out the transparent tricks of *The Herald*, and its wholesale manufacture of "news" and sensational fictions, does not speak very loudly for the wisdom or knowledge of the metropolitan weekly. The sketch looks as much like the naval engagement as it does like the battle of Austerlitz.

Mr. Blair, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to the House yesterday, providing for the enlargement of the Illinois canal and the locks on the Erie and Oswego canals, to a size that will allow the passage of gunboats. He urges the work on the ground of military necessity.

The more we learn of the retreat and fighting of Gen. Banks's men, the more are we called upon to admire their bravery and endurance. Our special dispatch from Washington gives interesting facts, that have not before appeared.

Col. Kenley of the 1st Maryland Regiment has reached Martinsburg. His wound is a slight sabre-cut in the neck; but he will soon be able to take the field again.

Our correspondence from Newbern is full of interest. Gov. Stanley, it appears, is conciliating the Rebels in a manner quite different from what was expected at the time of his appointment.

Letters from our correspondent near Fort Pillow state that the bombardment was resumed on the 27th. It was said by refugees that the Rebels had strongly reinforced the fort.

Congressmen who were at White House on Sunday, say that a train arrived there with 1,000 wounded men from the battle on the Chickahominy, and that another 1,000 were soon expected.

Gen. Sigel has taken Gen. Saxton's place to command at Harper's Ferry.

The news of the Evacuation of Fort Pillow, the surrender of Memphis, and the destruction of the Confederate gunboats is confirmed and causes great rejoicing in Northern Cities.

The loss at the Chickahominy battle before Richmond was very heavy on both sides and public interest and anxiety is now all directed upon Richmond.

## LOCAL TOPICS.

## OUR GOLD FIELDS.

We were much pleased yesterday with an inspection of specimens of gold bearing quartz, exhibited by Mr. Pratt, a scientific gentleman, who has made personal examination of all the Mining localities in Nova Scotia, from which he took the specimens himself. Mr. Pratt has scoured these specimens at the solicitation of gentlemen of capital on the Stock Exchange, London, who are anxious to know the truth with reference to these matters with a view to making investments in the Colonies. Mr. Pratt's investigations are not limited to Gold alone, or to Mines and Minerals solely, but to all branches of industry which may present a favorable opening for the investment of some of the surplus capital, of England, and as Mr. Pratt is exerting himself in behalf of capitalists, so likewise he is anxious to put those who may require capital to develop the resources of the country, on the right-track to get it.

Mr. Pratt's opinions with reference to the Gold Mines of Nova Scotia are favorable to the employment of capital and skill; but he thinks there is very little chance for unskilled labor. He speaks highly of the exertions of the Government of Nova Scotia, and particularly of the Hon. Mr. Howe, to develop these resources and make them available to all classes. Persons interested in these subjects would do well to call on Mr. Pratt and see his specimens at the shop of Mr. Patterson, on King Street, from half-past 9 to 1 o'clock and from half-past 2 to 4 P.M. They will find Mr. Pratt exceedingly affable and ready to give advice and information to all who may require it.

We understand that a public lecture may be expected from Mr. Pratt before leaving St. John, to prosecute his investigations elsewhere.

## OUR TRADE.

We are pleased to find in the *Royal Gazette* a comparative statement of the Revenues for the first six months of 1861 and 1862. On reference to the statement, in another column, it will be seen that small as was our Revenue last year, it is likely to be much less this. For the first six months the deficiency is \$12,337 9, and the prospect for the next half year is by no means encouraging. The first month of the latter period is already gone, and we find by reference to the export tables that the deficiency of exports in the month of May 1862, as compared with May 1861, is as follows:—

Deals over 3,000,000 sup. ft.  
Pine Timber nearly 1000 tons,  
Birch " over 1000 tons,  
and looking at the harbor, almost entirely destitute of shipping, the present month of June promises to show a beggarly account.

The Railway too shows a deficiency for May as compared with 1861, of \$2,353 25, and the prospect for the summer is not very flattering.

It may be well, then, for the Government to warn the country beforehand of what is coming next winter, when the other two cents on Molasses will be required; another slice cut off the Road appropriations; and the School allowance be cut down. This is the policy now being enforced by the Government, and the attempt to charge the School-masters in Saint John, for the time lost while their School-houses were occupied by the troops, has been frustrated—by official old Tories. Our readers will excuse us for using hard names. We would respectfully suggest, that as the Government is showing a disposition to economize, and particularly so in the way of small salaries, that they dispense with the services of the Chief Commissioner of Railways. We believe that the movement would be popular, and there can be but one opinion as to the ability of Mr. Carvell to perform all the duties necessary for the safe and proper management of the Road. There can be no objection to this course, as it is understood that "construction account" is closed—for this year at all events. If there is any reasonable objection we would like to know it.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.—On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, a man was observed walking through the mud, directly into the water in the Market Slip. The policeman on duty in the vicinity ordered him away, and he went back and walked up Prince William street. It seems that the man returned to the same place soon after, and was seen by the private watchman on the South Market wharf to walk deliberately into the water and drown himself.—It is not known who the individual was, and we believe, the body has not yet been recovered.—[Globe.]

CONCERT.—The Portland Baptist Choir, under the direction of J. R. Vincent, announce a Concert for Thursday night. Proceeds for the purchase of a new instrument. See advertisement.—[1b.]

We regret to state that Mr. Jones, who had his leg so badly injured in Salter's Mill, Carleton, is dead. The leg was amputated, but the injury the unfortunate man had sustained was so great that his recovery was deemed almost impossible from the first.—[1b.]



## American Despatches

(To the St. John Associated Press.)

BANGOR, June 10.

The War Department directs the formation of a camp for instruction, of 50,000 men, at Annapolis under Gen. Wool, as a reserve corps.

A contraband reports that no reinforcements have been received at Richmond. Gen. Prim and staff are reviewing the Federal army.

It is estimated that 30,000 men have deserted from Beauregard since the evacuation of Corinth, mostly men of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas. The country is full of armed soldiers straggling home.

Great destitution prevails on the line of the enemy's retreat.

Fremont is at Harrisonburg in pursuit of Jackson. The 1st New Jersey cavalry fell into an ambuscade, suffering considerable loss.

It is reported that Hollins burnt his four vessels below Memphis, upon hearing of the defeat of Montgomery's fleet above.

In the latter engagement the enemy lost 500 men. The fleet is about to start for Vicksburg.

The Richmond "Examiner" admits that Gen. Johnson is wounded, and that there was great loss of the troops led by him.

Commodore Farragut Flotilla has appeared at Baton Rouge. Confederate reports say that an engagement had occurred and claims that they repulsed the Federal land forces. Hot work it expected.

Mobile "Advertiser" contains a report that 18 rebel vessels had passed Fort Gaines, and were shelling Fort Morgan.

North "Carolina" Unionism is represented to be of a very doubtful character.

Gen. Burnside is at Fortress Munroe hearing important communication with the government.

Gen. Halleck telegraphs that Beauregard's army has fallen back 50 miles.

Jackson's army is making a precipitate retreat from Fremont abandoning much on the way.

## VERY LATEST.

BANGOR, June 11.

Fremont overtook Jackson on Sunday in his chosen position, sheltered among timber. The battle lasted five hours.

The Federals fought occasionally under murderous fire of superior numbers, but routed the enemy with bayonet and canister, occupying his position. The ground was contested with great obstinacy.

Loss heavy on both sides. Federal loss estimated killed, wounded and missing at about 800.

Contributions are being forwarded from St. Louis for the destitute and starving in the wake of Beauregard's army.

The Danish government offers an asylum for fugitive negroes at St. Croix Island, transporting them at its charge and unconditionally freeing them after three years apprenticeship.

It is reported that McClellan's army except 2 divisions and reserves, had crossed the Chickahominy.

100 wooden houses in Quebec were burned yesterday morning.

Gen. Ashby was killed covering Jackson's retreat.

## Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, on May 27th, by the Rev. C. Spurgeon, D. D., the Rev. Theodore H. Porter, Jr., of Truro, N. S., to ELIZABETH JANE, only daughter of STEPHEN P. EASTMAN, Esq., of Burton in the County of Sudbury.

## Died.

On Wednesday, the 11th inst, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Morgan, in the 37th year of her age leaving a husband and five children to mourn their loss. Funeral on Friday, the 13th inst, at 24 o'clock, from her late residence, Bridge Road, Portland. Friends are invited to attend.

## OBITUARY.

Died at Restigouche County, May 16th Catharine the beloved wife of John W. Colpitts, and third daughter of Eld. James Wallace, in the 30th year of her age.

Seldine has fallen to our lot to record the death of one so generally lamented. She was beloved and respected by a very large circle of friends and by the community generally, and her death has sent desolation to a beloved husband and three dear little children, and dear parents brothers and sisters, but those friends are not left to mourn without hope. The deceased made a public profession of religion, and was baptized by dear brother Elder Isaac Wallace, in the spring of the year 1860.

In her last sickness, which was severe, she was never known to complain, and passed through all her sufferings with a calmness and fortitude which was seldom witnessed. As she drew near the end of life it was evident she was ripening for the heavenly world, her mind turned more frequently and strongly towards heavenly things, a subdued tenderness came over her spirit, an unusual purity characterized all her utterances, and movements, her last sickness found her with hands loosened from earth and ready to die or to live, as disease advanced, she was assured the Master was calling her. Her house was set in order, she hailed the approach of death with calm trust in God and strong hope of immortality only Jesus was her reliance, His grace only was her expectation. In peace, she fell asleep.

Oh who that saw they parting hour,  
Could wish them back again.

Rev. E. BURNHAM of Newburyport Mass., is announced to preach in Brussels St. Baptist Church next Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Portland Baptist Church in the evening at 6 o'clock.

## 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.

## NOTICE.

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

GEORGE BURN,—Pas

## Steamer "New York."



COMMENCING ON FRIDAY, 25th, will until further notice leave for—  
WINDSOR ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY evenings at high water.  
DIGBY ON MONDAY AND THURSDAY mornings at 8 o'clock.

THOS. HATHEWAY, Agent,  
40 Dock Street.

## DIGBY!

MONDAY AND THURSDAY MORNINGS AT 8 O'CLOCK.

PLEASURE TRAVEL.

THE Owners of Steamers "NEW YORK" and "EMPEROR" offer an inducement  
To Families and Invalids,  
and all others who may desire a day of recreation.

Persons wishing to visit Digby merely for pleasure, to return the same day, will be charged but One Fare. Return tickets free, which will be good for the one day only.

THOS. HATHEWAY, Agent,  
may 24 tf 40 Dock Street.

## UNION LINE!!

New Arrangement.

THROUGH ROUTE.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND,  
Fredericton, Woodstock, Tobique,  
AND GRAND FALLS.

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

leaving 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.

IF 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 on every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 8 o'clock, for

Portland and Boston.

Through Fares between Fredericton, Portland, and Boston, until further notice.

PORTLAND, (first class).....\$4.50  
Boston, " " " ".....5.50

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

IF Through Tickets can be procured at Fredericton or the Agents 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, is 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.

IF 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. Carriker, or to LUNT & PICKUP, Canterbury Street, ap 26 (news head quarters) St. John.

## 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 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.

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

## 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 Metropolis—56 cases and bales of London, Manchester, Sheffield and Birmingham Goods. From the United States, 15 cases Men's Hats; 20 cases Boots & Shoes.