

## Secular Department.

## COLONIAL.

The whole country is being aroused by contending political parties on the subject of Confederation. Meetings are being held in every county and town of the Province, at which addresses are delivered in favor, or against the scheme, according to the predilections of the orators of the hour. Their efforts, combined with the press agency, will go far towards preparing the electors to give an intelligent vote at the polls.

An enthusiastic political meeting was held on Tuesday evening in Judge Ritchie's long room. The Hon. Mr. Watters and Charles N. Skinner, Esq., strongly declared in favor of Confederation. A strong committee, consisting of 39 gentlemen, was appointed to superintend the election campaign for the city and county.

## The Generosity of No. 3.

At the winding up of the affairs of No. 3 Volunteer Fire company, they appropriated their funds as follows:—\$150 to be placed in the Savings Bank, to be called the "Corra Lion Volunteer Fire Company of 1864 Fund," the interest of which to be drawn annually for the benefit of the "Protestant Orphan Asylum" for ever. \$25 to an infirm and worthy citizen, and the balance to an infirm sea captain.

At the last Hilary term there were admitted as Barristers, Messrs. H. DeMille and George Edgar; Readmitted as Attorney—J. Harry Phair. Admitted Attorneys, R. A. Weldon, from Mr. Wedderburn's office; B. Winslow from the office of Mr. J. J. Fraser; Robert Caie, from the office of Messrs. Wetmore and Barker; Thomas F. Harrison, from the office of Hon. Charles Fisher.—Telegraph.

**DERELICT VESSEL.**—An apparently new vessel, of about 300 to 400 tons, dismasted, has been drifting in the ice between Cape Enrage and Quaco during the week. There is no means along the shore of reaching her, and it cannot be seen that any living person is on board.—*Eastern Advertiser.*

## NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislature was duly opened on the 9th inst. with the address of His Excellency, Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell. The Speech embodies the decisions of the Quebec Conference on the subject of Confederation, dwells upon the subject of defence, refers to the necessity for improvement in the School Act of last winter, and to the extension of railways to the New Brunswick border, and to Annapolis, etc.

The *Unionist* tenders its advice to the Government on the question of Confederation, in the following style:—

"If the Government will accept advice from those who make no profession to be their supporters, with such a kindly reaction as has already evidently set in all over Nova Scotia, favorably to Union, they may debate, but they will not ask for any very early decision upon the question. And whether any report should be taken, one way or other, during the present session, may depend upon circumstances over which we, as people, have at present no control."

## CANADA.

The Canadian Government now in session is said to be very strong, sufficiently so to be able to bid defiance to all opposition. It is expected therefore that the proceedings of the late Conference at Quebec will be sanctioned verbatim, and carried through both Houses by an overwhelming majority. The leaders recognize the "Intercolonial railroad" as a part of the Confederation plan, and will stand or fall by it.

Barleigh, the Lake Erie pirate, has been delivered up to the United States officers by the Canadian authorities, at Suspension Bridge, near Niagara Falls. The Alien bill, as it has passed the lower House of the Canadian Parliament by the almost unanimous vote of one hundred and four to four, is designed to prevent rebel raids from Canada into the United States. It confers great power on the Governor-General in the matters to which it has reference, and its enforcement will probably render nugatory all rebel designs for future raids across the border. It is supposed that the bill will be, more law the United States will no longer enforce the passport system so far as it relates to Canada. The bill has since been passed by the upper House and approved, and is now a law.

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

**ENGLAND.**—Heavy failures are occurring among blockade running firms. The English government scouts the idea of a Protectorate for the South. Numerous disasters have occurred within the last few weeks on the British coast. The loss of the blockade runner *Relia* is severely felt in a comparatively large circle of rebel sympathizers. A number of passengers were lost, with the valuable cargo. Among them were Captain Sinclair and Skinner of the rebel service.

**ROME.**—The French bayonets, and sabres, and cannon, are to be marched into the imperial city by order of the Government of France.

**THE FRENCH EMPIRE** proposes to incorporate with its domains the Cochin China. It is to be governed as a colony, in the same manner as Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Senegal. The people grow more excited over the political bearings of the papal mission from Rome. The Prefect of the different Departments had been ordered by the government to report on the apparent effect of its appeal by the people.

**Russia.**—Official communications are increasing between Russia and Rome. It is rumored that these troubles have grown out of the Pope's strong Catholic mission.

**SPAIN.**—The government of this strong Catholic country has been compelled, perhaps by the power of the people, perhaps by the instinct of self-preservation, to forbid the publication of the Encyclical except by special permission.

**FLORENCE.**—At a late numerous meeting held in this classical city, the vast audience was enthusiastic in its demonstrations of delight whenever the Pope and his encyclical were bravely denounced by the speakers. Progress for Italy!

## UNITED STATES.

## THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Since we last addressed our readers, a remarkable conference has been held on board a United States steamship in Hampton Roads, between the President of the United States and Mr. Secretary Seward on one side, and Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, of the Southern Confederacy, of the other. The object of the conference, of course, was to discuss the possibilities of peace, and the result—if we are to take the utterances of the Daily Press here as sound and trustworthy—have practically been a failure. It would be unsafe for us positively to controvert this view of the case, since it is urged from so many different points of the political compass. And yet we are unable to understand—looking at the accepted history of the negotiations that preceded the conference—how there can have been so absolute a refusal of all compromise on the part of the Union, as is now represented. On his second return to Richmond, Mr. F. B. Blair bore a letter which he either delivered or read to Jefferson Davis, and which set forth in a few plain words that, if commissioners from the South were to come within the Union lines, bearing any proposition which looked to the termination of hostilities on the basis of reconstruction, they would be well received and frankly reconstructed, they would be well received and frankly reconstructed, they would be well received and frankly reconstructed.

On his second return to Richmond, Mr. F. B. Blair bore a letter which he either delivered or read to Jefferson Davis, and which set forth in a few plain words that, if commissioners from the South were to come within the Union lines, bearing any proposition which looked to the termination of hostilities on the basis of reconstruction, they would be well received and frankly reconstructed, they would be well received and frankly reconstructed, they would be well received and frankly reconstructed. The past week has been the most important in the history of the war. Fifteen inches of snow fell in Philadelphia on Sunday. Gold opened at 207½. Vessels loaded with part of the cotton captured at Savannah arrived here today. Richmond papers of the 13th say Gen. Sherman has cut and destroyed all the railroads in South Carolina, and that Charleston was being evacuated as fast as possible by the rebel troops. They don't know but think Branchville has surrendered to Sherman. News from South America confirms reports of peace having been concluded between Spain and Peru; the latter is to pay Spain three millions dollars indemnity. Gold 207.

Lincoln and Mr. Seward were undoubtedly closeted with the Southern Commissioners, and there are few really thoughtful persons who will at once accept as the report that, from the beginning to the end of the interview, the Southern delegates made no concession on the point of absolute independence of the Confederacy. We, for our own part, feel perfectly assured that throughout the Conference reconstruction was an admitted point in the deliberation, but that it was hedged in with stipulations on the part of the Southerners which would have been a virtual, if only temporary, recognition of their independent sovereignty.

In the first place, Messrs. Stephens & Co. asked that, while regular and authorized negotiations for ending the war and restoring the union of all the States were going on, there should be an armistice of ninety days. This would not only have left the South at the end of that period better armed than it is today, but it would have left it perfectly open for the Confederate leaders to break off the Conference at any moment, on its failing to get all the Confederacy demanded in the way of legislative concessions.

Again, if by this virtual recognition on the part of the United States, the Southern chiefs had been able to show that it was to the interest of France to follow suit and also recognize it, would it not have been perfectly open to Mr. Davis, with his army at his back, to turn round and tell the Washington authorities that, as he had not gained all he expected from the armistice, he meant to ally himself with the conquerors and protectors of Mexico, instead of the Federalists. Mr. Davis is daring enough, and cunning enough, just to set such a trap as this for Mr. Seward. And, indeed, we have no indirect assurance that just such a trap was set at Fortress Monroe. The Mexican imbroglio was undoubtedly a prime feature in the discussions, and we take it that it was the emphasis on which Stephens and his confederates were enabled to lay upon this troublesome theme, that first startled Mr. Seward, and made him send for the President.

Napoleon, as we have often pointed out, will either have from the United States a recognition of the Empire he has established in Mexico, or he will take in lieu thereof the recognition which Mr. Davis and the Confederates have offered him from the back. To lay all this before Mr. A. Lincoln, and to let him, as Mr. Davis, the great feature of the mission entrusted to the Southern delegates, and on the back of this, to ascertain whether the armies, North and South, could not be advantageously employed in restoring the Republic to Mexico.

The trouble with Mr. Lincoln and his Secretary, in view of the conclusions made to them, must have been manifold. It must have been peculiarly embarrassing for them to find that negotiations for reconstruction would have to be preceded by a ninety days armistice. Scarcely anything could be more tantalizing than for the Union chiefs to find so bitter a drug at the bottom of the fraternal cup they had been invited to drink, and scarcely anything, we dare say, could be more satisfying to the Southern men than to find themselves in a position to restore the restoration of the Union, which Mr. Lincoln and his prime minister dare not accept. Reconstruction on the basis of a combination to expel the French, and the Austrian Prince, from Mexico, would have been a hazardous experiment, on the ground at once of the danger of Mr. Davis turning round at any moment, and not only repeating his part of the contract, but also of his proffering his word to President Lincoln. Still more hazardous would such a scheme have been in view of the policy and power of France herself. The Emperor may put up for the time with the quasi-hostile resolutions passed by the House of Representatives, and by the Senate at Washington; but it is altogether improbable that he would sit quietly by, and see his whole Mexican enterprise deliberately overthrown by means of fraternal relations between the North and the South. All these things Mr. Seward and the President had to weigh very deeply, and as they could not get over the stupendous difficulty they created, there was nothing for it, but to retire from Fortress Monroe, and return to Washington.

The question, then arises: Was this so-called abortive Conference one at all tending in the direction of peace? Our own view is that its ultimate bearing really was in the direction of war, first, on the ground that the fury of the storm of war has been temporarily broken, by bringing the leaders on the two sides into apparently friendly contact; second, on the ground that since Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward were not betrayed into an acceptance of the offer of the Southern leaders to make Mexico a basis of pacification between the North and South, the Richmond authorities will have alienated very much of the French Emperor's sympathy by suggesting a scheme in opposition to one of the most cherished features of his policy. If that sympathy becomes thoroughly alienated, we have little doubt that Mr. Davis may be inclined to go into a new pacific conference on much more accommodating terms than his agents proposed the other day at Fortress Monroe. The result is, almost certain that the mass of the Southern people will be more or less, spoiled for war by the very fact of such a pacific convention having been held. We can speak of this by the tone of the prevailing sentiment here, outside of all the Government, military and congressional circles—that is, among the honest tax-paying citizens. The most virulent party men were perfectly prepared to hear that President Lincoln should offer, in treating with the Confederates, to withdraw his Emancipation Proclamation; to get a repeal of the Confiscation laws; to leave slavery where it may be left by the Constitutional action of Congress and of different States Legislatures; and to grant a general and unconditional amnesty to every one concerned in the rebellion, whether of high or low degree. This, we think, is itself in very strong evidence that the non-militant population of the South would have been sacrificed on the altar of peace in the hey-day of their martial prosperity as a Confederacy.

In view of all this, then, we are indispensed to regard the Conference as absolutely fruitless. If it keeps off her hands for three months more—or if she keeps off the hands of the agents of the Confederacy in Mexico—there is something almost like a certainty that the progress of the Federal arms at and south of Wilmington will warrant another pause in the conflict, and that pause will certainly issue in peace.

Meanwhile, it is with cordial satisfaction that we note the fixed determination of the British Imperial and Provincial authorities to avoid all semblance of a quarrel with the Government of the United States, and that the progress of the Federal arms at and south of Wilmington will warrant another pause in the conflict, and that pause will certainly issue in peace.

Meanwhile, it is with cordial satisfaction that we note the fixed determination of the British Imperial and Provincial authorities to avoid all semblance of a quarrel with the Government of the United States, and that the progress of the Federal arms at and south of Wilmington will warrant another pause in the conflict, and that pause will certainly issue in peace.

Meanwhile, it is with cordial satisfaction that we note the fixed determination of the British Imperial and Provincial authorities to avoid all semblance of a quarrel with the Government of the United States, and that the progress of the Federal arms at and south of Wilmington will warrant another pause in the conflict, and that pause will certainly issue in peace.

Meanwhile, it is with cordial satisfaction that we note the fixed determination of the British Imperial and Provincial authorities to avoid all semblance of a quarrel with the Government of the United States, and that the progress of the Federal arms at and south of Wilmington will warrant another pause in the conflict, and that pause will certainly issue in peace.

Meanwhile, it is with cordial satisfaction that we note the fixed determination of the British Imperial and Provincial authorities to avoid all semblance of a quarrel with the Government of the United States, and that the progress of the Federal arms at and south of Wilmington will warrant another pause in the conflict, and that pause will certainly issue in peace.

Meanwhile, it is with cordial satisfaction that we note the fixed determination of the British Imperial and Provincial authorities to avoid all semblance of a quarrel with the Government of the United States, and that the progress of the Federal arms at and south of Wilmington will warrant another pause in the conflict, and that pause will certainly issue in peace.

Meanwhile, it is with cordial satisfaction that we note the fixed determination of the British Imperial and Provincial authorities to avoid all semblance of a quarrel with the Government of the United States, and that the progress of the Federal arms at and south of Wilmington will warrant another pause in the conflict, and that pause will certainly issue in peace.

Meanwhile, it is with cordial satisfaction that we note the fixed determination of the British Imperial and Provincial authorities to avoid all semblance of a quarrel with the Government of the United States, and that the progress of the Federal arms at and south of Wilmington will warrant another pause in the conflict, and that pause will certainly issue in peace.

As good as new.—In this fast country the hair whiteners and falls early. But thin and grey hair indicate only a local decay. Your hair may be renewed and sustained through life by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolabium, or Hair Dressing. Every Druggist sells them.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children, meeting with the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant, troubled with colic, pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

Receipts for "The Christian Visitor," up to Feb. 16.—If any mistakes or omissions occur, please inform the office.

Elisha Lawrence, \$1.00	By Nathaniel Peck: 2.00
Rev. B. F. Rattray, 1.00	Benjamin Smith, 2.00
Miss M. A. Hamilton, 1.00	B. H. Newcomb, 2.00
Rev. E. E. Hagan, 2.00	Albert Pack, 2.00
James Somers, 2.00	Edward McClellan, 2.00
Rev. B. N. Hughes, 3.00	Thos. Pearson, 1.00
Atas McLeod, 2.00	W. H. McLean, Esq., 2.00
Peter McKewen, 2.00	W. C. Pipes, 1.00
Wm. Chambers, 1.00	D. C. Calhoun, 1.00
Dea John Mann, 2.00	Gilbert Peck, 1.00
By Jeremiah Lutes, 2.00	By W. W. Corey, 1.00
Henry Somers, 2.00	Jeremiah Bart, 1.00
Matthias Horman, 2.00	John Rogers, 2.00
W. O. Reed, 2.00	

At the American House, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

## MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John A. Felt, to Miss Mary A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Henry S. Felt, son of Rev. Robert Felt, to Miss Ruth A. Felt, daughter of William Felt, Esq., of Gagetown, Q. C.

## VICTORIA HOUSE.

WINTER Clearance Sale

FOR CASH! TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THE BALANCE OF STOCK

AT THE VICTORIA HOUSE,

IS NOW BEING SOLD AT Greatly Reduced Rates.

SALE WILL CONTINUE

THIRTY DAYS!

TERMS: "CASH ONLY"

FOR GOODS AT PRESENT PRICES.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

St. John, N. B., February 9th, 1865

NOTICE.

The Subscribers beg to announce that they will commence at once to

SELL OFF!

THE REMAINDER OF THEIR

WINTER STOCK

OR DRY GOODS,

At Reduced Prices,

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR EARLY

Spring Importations!

Particular attention is requested to their Stock of

Winceys,

COBURGS, &c. &c.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S WHITE SKATING GLOVES, &c. &c. &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. ARMSTRONG & CO.,

53 Prince William Street.

Feb. 1st.—piv

Mrs. Jamieson's Syrup.—Just received, 12 gross of the above Syrup, for the effective cure of Coughs, Croup, &c. Only 25 cents per bottle. For sale by J. F. SEYMOUR, King Street.

LEITCH'S.—Received per New England. For sale by J. F. SEYMOUR, King Street.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.—Six gross John-son's Anodyne Liniment. Just received for sale by J. F. SEYMOUR, King Street.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer from Boston—Parson's B.A.T. EXTERMINATOR; Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy; Clark's PERUVIAN SYRUP; FELLOWS & CO., Foster's Corner.

LAX SEED.—Received from the North Shore. For sale by J. F. SEYMOUR, King Street.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer from Boston—Parson's B.A.T. EXTERMINATOR; Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy; Clark's PERUVIAN SYRUP; FELLOWS & CO., Foster's Corner.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer from Boston—Parson's B.A.T. EXTERMINATOR; Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy; Clark's PERUVIAN SYRUP; FELLOWS & CO., Foster's Corner.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer from Boston—Parson's B.A.T. EXTERMINATOR; Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy; Clark's PERUVIAN SYRUP; FELLOWS & CO., Foster's Corner.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer from Boston—Parson's B.A.T. EXTERMINATOR; Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy; Clark's PERUVIAN SYRUP; FELLOWS & CO., Foster's Corner.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer from Boston—Parson's B.A.T. EXTERMINATOR; Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy; Clark's PERUVIAN SYRUP; FELLOWS & CO., Foster's Corner.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer from Boston—Parson's B.A.T. EXTERMINATOR; Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy; Clark's PERUVIAN SYRUP; FELLOWS & CO., Foster's Corner.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer from Boston—Parson's B.A.T. EXTERMINATOR; Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy; Clark's PERUVIAN SYRUP; FELLOWS & CO., Foster's Corner.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer from Boston—Parson's B.A.T. EXTERMINATOR; Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy; Clark's PERUVIAN SYRUP; FELLOWS & CO., Foster's Corner.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer from Boston—Parson's B.A.T. EXTERMINATOR; Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy; Clark's PERUVIAN SYRUP; FELLOWS & CO., Foster's Corner.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer from Boston—Parson's B.A.T. EXTERMINATOR; Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy; Clark's PERUVIAN SYRUP; FELLOWS & CO., Foster's Corner.

## BAZAAR.

The Ladies of the FREDERICKTOWN BAZAAR, announce with pleasure that, in their intention to hold a BAZAAR early next summer, they liquidate if possible the debt now remaining on their Chapel. Any useful or fancy articles which friends may wish to contribute will be thankfully received.

COMMITTEE: Mrs. John Guin, Mrs. Geo. H. Turner, Mrs. E. J. Spence, Mrs. H. A. Estabrook, Mrs. Shepherd, Miss E. Phillips.

HATS.—Boys Felt Hats, at 25 cents; Men's do. do. 50c; Men's do. do. 75c; Men's do. do. 1.00. The above Hats are now for sale at prices far below cost, to make room for fashionable Spring Stock.