

Speculations are afloat as to who will fill the Judgeship vacant by the demise of Judge Street. A number of the St. John papers are strongly in favor of the Hon. W. B. Kinneir.

The "Morning Courier," a tri-weekly paper published in St. John, has been received. It is neatly got up, and no doubt will be a great addition to the literature of the Province.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—The July No. of this justly popular magazine has been received. Its contents are well selected, containing a large amount of original matter. The "Editor's Shanty" is highly amusing, and at the same time replete with much useful reflection. The present number contains a beautiful view, and a graphic description of the Victoria Tubular Bridge over the St. Lawrence.

Town Clerks and Collectors will find in another column a chapter of the Revised Laws relating to Parish Elections.

The celebrated Mr. Buckingham, who lectured in Woodstock some 14 or 15 years ago, is dead.

A gentleman in Virginia had a standing bet for twelve or fifteen years, that it would rain the first Saturday of every August, which he has won every year except one. Another gentleman bet that it would rain the 25th July, and won it.—He says it has never failed to do so for the last sixteen years.

An American fleet of clippers have sailed from Toulon and Marseilles with naval stores for the Crimea.

The Reciprocity Treaty has given a new field to the lake fisheries on the Canada side of Lake Huron. Some 200 American fishermen are now engaged within fifty miles each side of Goderich in the business. This has greatly stimulated the Cannucks, and it is estimated that 400 of them are now engaged in the same business. About 100 miles of the lake shore is lined with gill nets and seines. Every boat that comes in has a large number of salmon trout, from 30 to 50 lbs. weight.—White fish is very large. The fish caught at Collingwood tremains of the Northern Railway, from Toronto, are packed in ice, and go to Oswego, Rome Utica, Albany and New York. Great quantities taken at Goderich go in ice to Cleveland and Cincinnati.

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.

Having by the aid of old books been enabled, in another column, to give "glimpses of the past," we now with the assistance of the spirits afford our readers a peep into the future? "Calvin," writing from Springfield, Vt., to the Spiritual Telegraph, says the following predictions were given "through a medium by a Spirit from one of the highest spheres." He certifies upon his honor that he believes it to be what it purports to be. It will be seen that a general smash up is to come off in Europe, and that we are to be called upon to restore order, and inaugurate the reign of liberty in Europe. But what a pity the spirit did not give the name of the gentleman who is to be President "in five years."

—will be, in five years, from the 4th of March next, President of the United States. He will guide the nation through an important crisis, which is to arise in consequence of the position of European affairs.

The siege of Sebastopol will be continued through this year, but the fortress will not be taken.—Next spring the siege will be raised. This will be the signal for Austria to side with Russia, and she will be followed by Prussia and Spain and the Pope; and Sardinia will change sides; Sweden, Norway, Holland and Switzerland will join France and England. Hungary will be permitted to rise, the Poles will be armed, and the war will become general in Europe. England will be invaded, and will send to America for help. The President will be able to guide the nation to join in the contest, and the Power of the nation will be put in requisition to assist. This assistance will determine victory to be declared on the side of England and France and their allies. Then the despotisms of Europe will be broken up, all the Catholic countries will be open to the Bible and the Gospel, and the nations of Christendom will then join in sending the Bible and the Gospel to the heathen, and all people will be brought to a knowledge of the living God, and the world will be converted, and Jesus Christ shall reign supreme over all.—[Portland Transcript.]

The London Times of the 6th says:—"Canada is paying off her £460,000 of 6 per cents; this makes the market easy."

THE NEXT OPERATIONS OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

[From the London Chronicle, July 6.]

In the absence of official intelligence from the seat of war, we are compelled to notice several reports that are current respecting the operations of the allies. It is evident that the besieging works are progressing rapidly, and that the bitter experience purchased on the 18th June is being turned to account. The Mamelon or Brancion redoubt, and the more advanced positions in the allied line, are being crowned with heavy armaments, which will materially interfere with the operations of the Russian shipping. Preparations for an important expedition were also secretly making in the allied camp, according to non-official intelligence, and it would appear that the temporary check of the 18th June had only augmented the energies of the allied commanders and the material instincts of the troops.

It is believed that a serious attack upon Odessa is premeditated, and that a signal blow to the resources of Russia will be struck in that direction. The destruction and capture of Odessa would prove no less fatal to the prospects of the Russian army in the Crimea than the injuries inflicted by the allies in the Sea of Azoff. The Russians appear to be threatening Eupatoria with a formidable corps d'armee, but we do not anticipate any real attack on that place. If repulsed, the Russians would only increase the difficulties of their position, whilst, if successful, they could not help to hold their own. Eupatoria has ceased to be of strategical importance, and the policy of the Russian commander is directed to weaken the force before Sebastopol by a feint upon Eupatoria.—Should any important expedition be undertaken by the allies, the latter position will be doubtless abandoned, as absorbing a garrison that could render more valuable service elsewhere.

FRENCH GENERAL ORDER.—The following order of the day was addressed to the French army by its Commander-in-Chief on the 22d:—

Soldiers.—In the battle of the 18th our eagles were carried to the works which form the very precincts of Sebastopol; but it was necessary to abstain from carrying to the furthest a contest whose incidents I had not foreseen would be so bloody, and you returned to your lines in order, the enemy not daring to leave his entrenchments or disturb your situation.

Our actual situation is that of the day before the combat; my confidence in your ardour and my success is the same. The arrivals of every day suffice, and more than suffice, to replace those amongst you who have gloriously fallen, and whom in your hearts you have sworn to avenge.

We have gained ground, and in compressing the enemy more and more, we strike him with more certainty. He cannot subsist, fill up the gaps in his ranks, or provide himself with munition, but at the price of unheard of efforts; while we, masters of the sea, incessantly and plentifully renew our means.

Soldiers.—You will show yourselves more patient and energetic than ever in this obstinate contest, which will decide the peace of the world, and in which you already have given proofs of self-devotion, bravery, and patriotism, adorning your flag with immortal glory.

I need not cite here any one individual out of so many brave men who honored their names in the heroic contest of June 18.

At the General Quarters before Sebastopol. The General in-Chief. June 22, 1855. (Signed) A. PELISSIER.

RUSSIAN GENERAL ORDER.—The Military Gazette of Vienna publishes Prince Gortschakoff's order of the day after the affair of the 18th. It is as follows:—

Heights of Inkermann, June 19. Comrades.—The bloody combat of yesterday, and the defeat of an army in despair, has again crowned our arms with immortal laurels. Russia owes you her thanks and she will not refuse them. Thousands of our companions in arms have sealed with their blood the oath which they had taken, and thus have confirmed the word which I gave to the Emperor, our common father. Thank you for it, comrades.

Comrades! Immense reinforcements are marching from all parts of our sacred Russia; they will immediately be with us. Oppose, as you have hitherto done, your manly breasts to the murderous balls of our impious enemies, and die, as thousands of your comrades have died, with arms in your hands in an honorable contest, man against man, breast against breast, rather than violate the oath which you swore to the Emperor and to the country—to preserve our Sebastopol.

Soldiers! The enemy is beaten—driven back with enormous losses. Permit to your commander to repeat to you his thanks, in the name of the Emperor, our august monarch, in the name of the country—our holy and orthodox Russia. The time is at hand when the pride of the enemy will be

overthrown, when his armies will be swept from our territory like straw before the wind. Until then, with God, for Emperor and country!

The order of the day will be read verbatim in each company and all the horse squadrons of the different body of troops. (Signed) PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

ANOTHER GREAT RUSSIAN RAILWAY.—To show how great are the exertions of Russia in the present war, it is now said that they have by the most incredible exertions so far advanced with a railroad from Moscow to Perekop, that it will be completed and in full operation in autumn. This will enable them to pour into the Crimea soldiers and supplies without limit. The French are so well aware of this that they are fortifying Kamiesch, and will render it the strongest fortress in Europe, and sooner or later they will probably retire from it. Perekop is about 800 miles south of Moscow and stands at the junction of the Crimean Peninsula with the main land. It is 100 north of Sebastopol. When the above railroad is complete Russia will have a continuous track of over 1200 miles in length, extended north and south through her dominions, from St. Petersburg, on the Gulf of Finland, to the shores of the Black Sea. At no distant day St. Petersburg and Constantinople will doubtless be connected by railroad.—Scientific American.

AN INCIDENT OF THE SIEGE.—A daring deed is related of private John Lyons, of the 19th Regiment. A 32-pounder shell, sent from a battery near the Round Tower, struck the ground short of the work, and thence by ricochet, alighted on the parapet, and rolled down to the inner side, among a group of men who were lying under its cover.—The fuse was burning and hissing with that peculiar rushing noise which few can hear close to them without some degree of alarm. It was what is commonly called a "live shell"; that is a shell ready to scatter death and destruction on all around. A few moments, and the fuse would communicate with the burning discharge, the shell would be rent to pieces, and no one could say how many would fall victims from its fragments. "My God! we're all murdered!" cried one of the men; but, on the instant, Lyons, who is a tall and exceedingly powerful man, started up, rushed to the shell, and, grasping in both hands the threatening missile, hurled it over the parapet. A second scarcely elapsed after it reached the ground on the opposite side when the explosion took place.

A LADY DECORATED ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.—While the attack on the Mamelon was going on, an English lady, the wife of one of the officers, was present, and displayed great coolness and courage. General Penefather observing this, went up and cut off a medal from the coat of a dead Russian officer, and in the most gallant manner, and with a very pretty compliment, pinned it on her shawl, saying she had fairly earned it. The General is a great favorite with the army, and the lady, who has great personal attractions, and is the daughter of an old general officer, highly prizes the medal which she literally obtained on the field of battle.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND SPAIN.—On Sunday last the Spanish Ambassador in Paris had an audience of the Emperor of the French and a long and interesting conversation ensued on the state of Europe generally and that of Spain in particular. The Emperor is said to have spoken in the most frank and unreserved manner, and to have expressed his determination to prevent any attempts that may be made to overthrow Queen Isabella. A special superintendent or inspector for the Pyrenees is named, whose principal duty will be to prevent all communication between the disaffected within the Spanish territory and the Carlist agents, French or Spanish without.—The Spanish Government speaks in the highest terms of the honorable and upright manner in which the Emperor Napoleon acts towards them, and they contrast it with the systematic duplicity of the Government agents in the time of Louis Philippe.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—The extraordinary duplicity of Lord John Russell has plunged the British ministry into a sea of difficulties, and produced a marked impression on the British public; while the relations between the seceding minister and the cabinet have been such as to make the latter a sharer in the disgrace of Lord John.

The attacks of the press on Lord John are scathing; withering from their justness. The London Times says he went out a British plenipotentiary to the conference of Vienna and returned an Austrian plenipotentiary to the court of St. James. It will be remembered that, besides keeping company with Lord John, Lord Palmerston made a jaunty defence of him, and characterised the attacks on him as much ado about nothing. This brings upon him a portion of the public indignation on account of the duplicity.—[Boston Post.

THE BRITISH HARVEST.—The prospect of the harvest in Great Britain are becoming more favourable every week. The weather has been uninterruptedly fine for a long time, and has removed the danger of the late ripening, which at one time was the chief thing to be feared. The breadth of land sown with wheat this year is very large, and the opinion of the probable yield per acre is likewise very encouraging. Should all go on in this respect as well as there is reason to hope, no doubt need be entertained of the steady course of the money market, whatever may be the extent of the complications of the war.

McLANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.

The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced.—

Blossburg, Tioga Co. Pa. March 30, 1850

Gentlemen.—In consequence of the great consumption of your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel much obliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y. 20 dozen, with your bill, on the reception of which we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had, (wholesale and retail) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so.

Yours, respectfully, WM. M. MALLORY.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & Co. Per W. E. PORTER.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Sold in Woodstock by W. T. Baird.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, will cure any disease of the Skin of the longest standing.—William Frederick Anderson, of Parry Islands suffered for a long time from eruptions on the skin, his face, arms, and legs, were covered with little pustules and sores of a scorbutic nature,—for the cure of this unsightly and painful disfigurement he tried a variety of remedies, which failed to benefit him. At last he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which very soon produced a favourable change, and by a few weeks perseverance with these remedies, he was completely cured. This famous Ointment will cure ulcers and old wounds of twenty years standing.

VICTORIA CORNER.

At a Meeting of the Fire Wardens of the Victoria Corner Fire District, held on the 3d day of Aug. 1855, the following Regulations were passed.

I. That each tenanted or occupied house in this District shall be furnished with two sufficient Ladders (places of worship included), one to remain on the roof and to be furnished with good hooks at the top, the other to connect with that on the roof from the ground, which shall be kept for that purpose.

II. That the Fire Wardens shall meet on the first Monday in October, January, April and July, for the transaction of business, and oftener if required.

G. R. BOYER, RICHARD HOLMES, AMOS DICKINSON. Fire Wards

Marriages.

On Saturday evening 4th inst., at the Baptist Parsonage, by the Rev. Thos. Todd, Mr. Samuel H. Wade of Digby, N. S., to Miss Emma Barnaby of the same place.

By the same, on Monday evening 6th inst., Mr. George Lewis, to Miss Lydia Ann Crandlemire, both of the Parish of Brighton.

Deaths.

On Sunday the 5th inst., after a short but painful illness, Mr. Patrick McAnna, in the 58th year of his age, a native of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, leaving a disconsolate wife and family, and a large number of friends to mourn their sad bereavement.

It seldom becomes our duty to record the death of a more worthy member of society than the deceased. For the last twenty-two years he has been a resident of this place, and for the greater portion of that period we enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance; and as a good citizen and neighbor few could excel him. We sincerely sympathize with his much afflicted family for their sudden bereavement.—Com. St. John papers please copy.