

News of the Week.

From English Papers to September 16. EUROPE.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.—An Imperial ukase declares that General Biblikoff, in withdrawing from the post of Minister of the Interior, is to preserve his functions as a member of the council of the empire, and so continue aide-de-camp to the Emperor.

REINFORCEMENTS.—A telegraphic despatch from Hamburg, which is given in the Patrie, states that letters from St. Petersburg announce that numerous reinforcements have been sent off to the Crimea.

AFFAIRS AT ST. PETERSBURG.—A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 30th ult., says:—Bankruptcies succeed bankruptcies here, the Tribunal has declared twenty a day. The public establishments of credit appear, however to suffer less, if the official report of the Minister of Finance can be relied on. He lately stated to the council of the State Institutions of Credit that, notwithstanding existing circumstances, the banks continue their operations with satisfactory results.

COUNCIL OF WAR.—The correspondent of La Presse, writing from St. Petersburg, under date Sept. 11, says:—On the receipt of Prince Gortschakoff's despatch announcing the failure at the Tchernaya, the Emperor Alexander immediately summoned a council of war. The Emperor read the despatch to them, and a discussion took place as to the new plan of operations to be adopted. The Emperor, addressing Prince Menschikoff, who, as well as Gen. Danenberg, was present, inquired why it was that the system of attack had not been followed up when the enemy was suffering from disease, and had not those reinforcements which now enable them to fight with advantage. Prince Menschikoff immediately replied that they were forced to abandon the series of successive attacks, in consequence of the want of powder. Upon this the Emperor quickly turned round to Prince Dolgorouky, the Minister of War, and bitterly upbraided him for his inconceivable negligence in not keeping the army well supplied with all the necessary munitions of war. Prince Dolgorouky gruffly answered that the assertion was false, and that there had never been any want of either provisions or munitions in the Crimea or elsewhere. Prince Menschikoff retorted that the Minister of War did not know what he was saying, and that a person who had neither smelt nor burned powder was incompetent to give an opinion on that question. If the Emperor had not dissolved the Council, by ordering General Aide-de-Camp Count Alexia Orloff to institute an inquiry, with the view of ascertaining the truth of the two statements, no one knows to what length the dispute might have gone.

AUSTRIA.—The German Journal of Frankfurt states that the Hospodar of Wallachia has requested Austria to exercise her influence with Wurtemberg and other German States, to induce them to allow 50,000 German families to emigrate to Wallachia. The Government of that province engages to grant them land from the property of the religious foundations, and to exempt them from taxes for 10 years.

A letter from Vienna of the 7th says:—The Turkish Ambassador Arif Effendi left yesterday for Constantinople, accompanied by his son, and will remain there to the end of December. Before leaving he had a conference with Count Buol. The Hungarian fortresses of Munkacs and Leopoldstadt are no longer to be considered fortresses, but are to be employed as prisons. Baron de Bach is to be replaced during his absence by Baron de Wamer. The Prince of Hesse's regiment of infantry, which was on the frontiers of Wallachia, and which was to enter the Principality, has received counter orders, and is to go to Brunn and Olmutz.

Sept. 11.—Baron Kuebek, President of the Council, has just been carried off by cholera.

PRUSSIA.—Lead for Russia.—A letter from Berlin of the 5th says:—Four thousand quintals of lead, sent by a merchant of Königsberg into Russia, have been stopped on the frontier on the demand of the French Consul. (The quintal is 22½ lbs.) Russia at present requires enormous quantities of saltpetre. Many symptoms indicate that if the war continues, the internal situation of Russia will become intolerable.

DENMARK.—The Baltic.—Advices from Kiel affirm that all vessels proceeding from France to the Baltic have been ordered by Admiral Ponceud to stay at the above port until they shall receive further instructions.

A letter from Berlin of the 4th says:—Austria is said to have offered her mediation to Denmark in her difference with the United States. Doubts are entertained here as to whether the United States will consent to the compromise which Denmark intends proposing, of lowering the Sound duties generally, but Prussia would be quite disposed to accept it.

NAPLES.—It is said that Austria has again remonstrated, and in warm terms, with the Neapolitan Government, on the odious tyrannical, and barbarous practices of the police authorities. Austria is perfectly aware that such conduct may provoke, and would justify, open resistance, and she naturally fears that insurrection once begun in the south would fly like wildfire all over the peninsula. Disturbances in Italy would not be a very agreeable prospect for any one, but they would be for Austria particularly a serious complication. It is not said that the Neapolitan Government shows any disposition to modify its system.

September 4.—Within the last few days the police has extended its unlimited power into the very bosom of the army. Not content with having exercised it up to the present hour secretly, by means of the well-known Campaign, it has lately obtained permission for the arrest of Cavalier Affilito, of the Horse Body Guard, on the ground of his having worn a hat of the Italian fashion! A royal order was thereupon communicated to all generals in command, that it was the Sovereign's will that the army should be bound to respect the decisions of the police as much as any simple citizen.

THE ITALIAN VINTAGE.—The satisfactory appearance of the vineyards in the provinces of Asti and Alexandria has lately led to a reduction of 30 per cent. in the price of wine, and the grapes themselves are sold at a low price.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.—Constantinople, Aug. 30.—Achmet Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Roumelian army, has left for the Crimea, to succeed Omar Pasha. The Anglo-Ottoman Contingent will follow. Omar Pasha had left the Turkish capital for Varna, where he was to be present at the embarkation of 15,000 troops, which were to join the army in Asia. The gallant officer would then return to the Crimea, to have an interview with the allied generals, after which he purposed to place himself at the head of his Asiatic army of 40,000 men

at Batoum, when he would immediately commence active operations against the enemy.

Riza Pasha has been named Ottoman Minister to the Greek Government. M. Mussurus has been appointed to the rank of Turkish functionary of the first class. The Sultan has paid a visit to Sister Cellier, and left her a million of piastres for the sick. The telegraph between Schumla and the Turkish capital is finished, and despatches have been already sent.

WAR IN THE EAST.—The intelligence from Trebizond to the 24th states that provisions and ammunition are beginning to get scarce at Kars. A Russian column had attacked Erzeroum by night, and was repulsed with a loss of 300 men and a general killed. The garrison of this place, however, composed wholly of irregular troops, is in want of reinforcements.

THE LOWER DANUBE.—Bucharest, Aug. 31.—Within the last week large bodies of Russian troops have arrived and taken up a position on the swampy and unhealthy islands between the principal arms of the Danube, and the shore batteries have been inspected and put in a good state of defence. Another fact is, that the passable fords of the river are attentively watched and strongly guarded. Perhaps the object of these movements is defensive rather than offensive. Fresh disputes have arisen between the Hospodar and Mr Colquhoun, the British Consul General, respecting the Wallachian contingent of troops (35,000 men) to be furnished to the allied armies by order of the Porte, and which has hitherto been left undone under some plausible pretext or other. The Austrian Consul general, it must be confessed, does everything in his power to supply the Prince with good excuses for the delay, and openly supports him in his opposition to the will of the Sultan.

A RUSSIAN NAVAL EXPLOIT.—On Sunday, the 2nd of September, the Imperieuse and Colossus (which two vessels remained at Cronstadt when Admiral Seymour left that place for Sankar Island) were anchored some seven or eight miles from Tolboukin Lighthouse, and on one of those dense fogs now so prevalent in the Baltic, suddenly clearing off, they perceived a Russian squadron, consisting of a ninety-gun steam line-of-battle ship, a frigate two steamers, and some gun-boats, almost close to them. Nothing daunted by the sight of this superior force, the Imperieuse and Colossus slipped their cables, and pushed in to meet the enemy, when, to their surprise, the Russian squadron turned tail, and very quietly ran into port. The two British vessels chased them right inside Tolboukin; indeed, they followed them as close in as they could go to the batteries.

THE SOUND DUES.—A letter from Berlin, of the 4th, in the Cologne Gazette, says:—Austria is said to have offered her mediation to Denmark, in her difference with the United States. Doubts are entertained here as to whether the United States will consent to the compromise which Denmark intends proposing, of lowering the Sound dues generally, but Prussia would be quite disposed to accept it.

FRANCE.—The King of Sardinia, on his arrival in France, will reside at St. Cloud.

Every one speaks in praise of the despatch of Gen. Simpson recording the success of the French on the Malakoff and his own failure on the Redan. The modest frank laconism of these few lines is mentioned by all with admiration. The Emperor was at St. Cloud when the despatches arrived; they were announced to the inhabitants by the beat of drum.

Between 300 and 400 Russian prisoners have arrived in Paris. They passed along the Boulevards. It appears that on passing through the Faubourg St. Antoine many of them were stopped and regaled by the workmen. Their libations were so frequent and so copious, the French celebrating the fall of Sebastopol, that many of them soon ceased to be sober. The Russians seemed to forgive the toasts for the goodness of the liquor.

The statement published in some of the papers of English and French ships blockading Naples is not true.

ITALY.—Rome, September 6.—The feeling throughout the country is that of doubt and discontent.—Intimidation has already begun to be used; where it will end no one knows. Bands of armed robbers, in parties of from twenty to thirty, are masters of the roads to within a few miles of Rome. The starving people seem half to envy them. A few days ago the municipality went to the Pope and tendered their resignation. Prince Borghese, who, as one of their body, had promised to accompany them, as usual, when the moment came, was found wanting, and the deputation having thus lost its weight were unable to carry their point; for the Pope, who received them but coldly, refused to accept their resignation, and sent the whole party back to the capital. The shrieking from office is the effect of intimidation, that is, therefore, much to be regretted.

VOLUNTEERS TO THE SARDINIAN ARMY.—A letter from Vescolli, in the Piedmonte of the 6th inst., gives the following:—Twenty-five soldiers of a cavalry regiment in garrison in this place being ordered to the East, the entire regiment volunteered, and were greatly disappointed on being refused. Le Chevalier Paolo Balbo, the youngest son of Count Ciasar, goes to join the army of the East as a common soldier.

ARRESTS AT VENICE.—The Piedmonte of Turin states from Venice that the number of persons arrested in that city and province for political motives during the month of August was 414.

SWEDEN.—Private letters from Stockholm speak of the dissatisfaction existing among the Swedish people at the trifling results obtained by our late campaign in the Baltic. It is certain that the Swedes detest Russia, and are dismayed at the idea of their country being one day absorbed by that ambitious Power; but it is a matter of regret that their sympathies for the allies should have become less warm at seeing the length to which the siege of Sebastopol has extended, as well as the inglorious naval campaign in the north. The destruction of private property in Finland is also remembered with bitterness, and has produced an impression unfavourable to the English, which is far from being effaced. They believe, too, that if we have not been more successful or more daring in the Baltic, it is not owing to the French, but to the English government, and the name of England is now unpopular all over Sweden.

THE QUEEN'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.—Lord Panmure has addressed the following telegraphic despatch to General Simpson:—

War Department, Sept. 12.—The Queen has received with deep emotion the welcome intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol.

Penetrated with profound gratitude to the Almighty, who has vouchsafed this triumph to the allied army, Her Majesty has commanded me to express to yourself, and through you to the army, the pride with which she regards this fresh instance of their heroism.

The Queen congratulates her troops on the triumphant issue of this protracted siege, and thanks them for the cheerfulness and fortitude with which they have encountered its toils, and the valour which has led to its termination.

The Queen deeply laments that this success is not without its alloy in the heavy losses which have been sustained; and while she rejoices in the victory her Majesty deeply sympathizes with the noble sufferers in their country's cause.

You will be pleased to congratulate Gen. Pelissier in her Majesty's name upon the brilliant result of the assault on the Malakoff, which proves the irresistible force as well as indomitable courage of our brave allies.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—The Daily News publishes the following account:—A considerable crowd was assembled in the Italian Theatre, in consequence of the information conveyed by the words, 'By order,' on the bills, that the Emperor would be present to see Madam Ritson's last performance this season. Notwithstanding reiterated orders that a considerable clear space should be kept around the door of any place where the Emperor alights from his carriage, the crowd was allowed on this occasion to press very near to the door of the theatre.

At a quarter to nine o'clock a court carriage and four horses arrived, which was very naturally supposed by many to contain the Emperor himself, but in fact there were in it only some of the Emperor's ladies of honor. At the moment when the coachman drew up alongside the steps leading to the front door of the theatre, a young man, in a blue and gray cap, stepped forward, drew a pistol from his pocket, placed the muzzle almost close to the carriage window, fired and broke the glass. Immediately afterwards he raised a second pistol, but, as he was in the act of firing, a sergent de ville struck his arm down, and the charge entered the ground. An instant later the man was seized, handcuffed, and lodged in the guardhouse of the theatre.

The ladies, as they stood on the steps of the doorway, on descending from the carriage, audibly thanked Providence that the Emperor had escaped. About five minutes after this occurrence the Emperor arrived, and being struck by the sound of unusually loud and prolonged cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' inquired the cause. On being told what had happened, his Majesty instantly ordered the coachman to drive all round the theatre. The imperial carriage, accordingly, amid the cheering of the public, made the entire circuit of the place Vendôme before his majesty alighted. On entering the house, the Emperor said, 'let not a word be said to the Empress, and keep back the telegraphic despatches.' Dr. Conneau was immediately despatched to St. Cloud, where the Empress was, to take care that the first part of this order was obeyed. Before the Emperor reached his box the news of the event had spread throughout the theatre. The report of the pistols was indeed indistinctly heard in the saloon, the windows of which were open, and where a good many people were assembled to see the Emperor arrive. His Majesty was, therefore, received with great cheering when he appeared in front of the imperial box.

A delay of some minutes occurred before the performance commenced. This was ascertained to be occasioned by Madam Ritson having fainted away on hearing what had happened. The idea that the Emperor had run such a risk by kindly announcing his intention of being present at her farewell was too much for her. She, however, soon recovered, and played Maria Stuarda and the comédienne of J. Gelosi Fortunati as admirably as ever. The Emperor left the house at half-past ten.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Daily News says:—The universal mind of London was last night fairly thrown off its balance by the announcement of the triumphant issue of the dead struggle. For a time the rush of the multitude to obtain any of the evening journals bore a strong similitude to emigration. The excitement spread rapidly through all the crowded streets. From every church tower and steeple the bells rang out the alarm of victory with deafening clamour. The French Embassy was the first to illuminate, and the example was followed in many places. All this excitement, after months of anxious expectation, was irresistible. All ranks, all ages, were carried away by the springing of contagious enthusiasm. The Daily News adds:—

'It behoves those upon whom has devolved the guardianship of the reins of Government to preserve amidst the whirlpool of tempestuous jubilee, a tranquil mind and a resolute purpose. The blow which has been struck ought to be followed up before the enemy has time to recover from it. The Russian army in the Crimea must be harassed and assailed until it is forced to surrender. No mistake generosity must be displayed towards a power whose treachery and ambition has, for nearly half a century, hung like a dark thunder cloud over Europe, and has at last burst in storm. Our armies have done their duty, and are ready to do it again. The nations are still animated by the same deliberate resolve with which they entered on the strife. It is for the Government to take care that such heroism and self-sacrifice have not been displaced in vain.'

NEW BRUNSWICK. FIRE.—A fire broke out on Saturday morning last at one o'clock, in a shop in Water street, near the Ferry landing, occupied by Mr Lordly Cooper. The building was owned by Charles Johnstone, Esq., and contained two other shops, one of which was occupied by Mr James D. Turner, as a grocery, and the other in the rear, occupied by Mr Carleton, block-maker. Mr Turner estimates his loss at £500, a large quantity of tea, tobacco, and other articles having been totally destroyed; he was insured for £250. Mr Lordly was insured for £100. The fire destroyed a large quantity of materials used in carrying on his business which could not be saved owing to the progress the flames had made ere they could be checked. Mr Carleton's loss which is also heavy, was covered by an insurance of £100. The shop of Mr Kenny adjoining Mr Lordly's, was forcibly entered during the fire, and a gold watch taken therefrom, together with several other valuable articles. The firemen were early on the spot, and worked with their accustomed energy and diligence. Like most other fires that have occurred of late, there is a mystery connected with its origin, and no doubt of its being the work of an incendiary seem to be entertained.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL CASUALTY.—We are informed that a fatal accident occurred at Kentville, N. S., on Friday last. It appears that on that evening, a number of young men had assembled to make a demonstration in celebration of the fall of Sebastopol. Everything passed off well, until they began to return to their homes, when a gun was fired by a man named Eaton, the charge of which entered the back of a young man named Chas. Harris, killing him instantly. The deceased was son of J. D. Harris, Esq., and was much esteemed by his relatives and acquaintances.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL CASUALTY.—We are informed that a fatal accident occurred at Kentville, N. S., on Friday last. It appears that on that evening, a number of young men had assembled to make a demonstration in celebration of the fall of Sebastopol. Everything passed off well, until they began to return to their homes, when a gun was fired by a man named Eaton, the charge of which entered the back of a young man named Chas. Harris, killing him instantly. The deceased was son of J. D. Harris, Esq., and was much esteemed by his relatives and acquaintances.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL CASUALTY.—We are informed that a fatal accident occurred at Kentville, N. S., on Friday last. It appears that on that evening, a number of young men had assembled to make a demonstration in celebration of the fall of Sebastopol. Everything passed off well, until they began to return to their homes, when a gun was fired by a man named Eaton, the charge of which entered the back of a young man named Chas. Harris, killing him instantly. The deceased was son of J. D. Harris, Esq., and was much esteemed by his relatives and acquaintances.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL CASUALTY.—We are informed that a fatal accident occurred at Kentville, N. S., on Friday last. It appears that on that evening, a number of young men had assembled to make a demonstration in celebration of the fall of Sebastopol. Everything passed off well, until they began to return to their homes, when a gun was fired by a man named Eaton, the charge of which entered the back of a young man named Chas. Harris, killing him instantly. The deceased was son of J. D. Harris, Esq., and was much esteemed by his relatives and acquaintances.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL CASUALTY.—We are informed that a fatal accident occurred at Kentville, N. S., on Friday last. It appears that on that evening, a number of young men had assembled to make a demonstration in celebration of the fall of Sebastopol. Everything passed off well, until they began to return to their homes, when a gun was fired by a man named Eaton, the charge of which entered the back of a young man named Chas. Harris, killing him instantly. The deceased was son of J. D. Harris, Esq., and was much esteemed by his relatives and acquaintances.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL CASUALTY.—We are informed that a fatal accident occurred at Kentville, N. S., on Friday last. It appears that on that evening, a number of young men had assembled to make a demonstration in celebration of the fall of Sebastopol. Everything passed off well, until they began to return to their homes, when a gun was fired by a man named Eaton, the charge of which entered the back of a young man named Chas. Harris, killing him instantly. The deceased was son of J. D. Harris, Esq., and was much esteemed by his relatives and acquaintances.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL CASUALTY.—We are informed that a fatal accident occurred at Kentville, N. S., on Friday last. It appears that on that evening, a number of young men had assembled to make a demonstration in celebration of the fall of Sebastopol. Everything passed off well, until they began to return to their homes, when a gun was fired by a man named Eaton, the charge of which entered the back of a young man named Chas. Harris, killing him instantly. The deceased was son of J. D. Harris, Esq., and was much esteemed by his relatives and acquaintances.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL CASUALTY.—We are informed that a fatal accident occurred at Kentville, N. S., on Friday last. It appears that on that evening, a number of young men had assembled to make a demonstration in celebration of the fall of Sebastopol. Everything passed off well, until they began to return to their homes, when a gun was fired by a man named Eaton, the charge of which entered the back of a young man named Chas. Harris, killing him instantly. The deceased was son of J. D. Harris, Esq., and was much esteemed by his relatives and acquaintances.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL CASUALTY.—We are informed that a fatal accident occurred at Kentville, N. S., on Friday last. It appears that on that evening, a number of young men had assembled to make a demonstration in celebration of the fall of Sebastopol. Everything passed off well, until they began to return to their homes, when a gun was fired by a man named Eaton, the charge of which entered the back of a young man named Chas. Harris, killing him instantly. The deceased was son of J. D. Harris, Esq., and was much esteemed by his relatives and acquaintances.

UNITED STATES.—The yellow fever in Virginia continues to rage with unabated violence. Physicians, clergymen, and thousands of the population have fallen victims to the scourge. It is spreading more or less through the southern states. Wherever it appears people fly from its approach like frightened sheep.

About one half of all the manufacturing machinery in Rhode Island, has been stopped on account of the drought. Upon both branches of the Pawtucket river, there are about 162 cotton spindles, more than 100 of which are entirely stopped. Upon the Blackstone it is not so dry, but at least one half of the machinery in the mills is lying idle.

The Providence Board of Aldermen has refused to grant Boreum a license for his Baby Show, and for this act the Providence Journal awards the Board great praise, and justly too, for in spite of Barnum's ladyrator to prove the beneficial effect of Baby Shows upon the physique of the race, the sensible portion of the community look upon them as silly if not disgusting exhibitions.

The New Orleans papers of Wednesday contain details of the damage by the recent storm on the Lake coast. Several vessels were wrecked, many houses demolished, and a few lives lost. Among the killed were two New Orleans merchants, who were crushed by a falling house at Mississippi City. Their names were George W. Givens, and Joseph Prentice. The gale was the most severe since 1823.

A wonderful increase has taken place in the wholesale trade of Buffalo. This is attributed entirely to the reciprocity treaty.

New York dates of 24th., states that the office of a steward in Wall street was robbed of \$40,000 by a boy 15 years of age.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills the most celebrated Remedies for the Cure of Sore Arms.—Samuel Wentworth, of Cape Breton, was for five years afflicted with sore arms, there were four different ulcers on them, and the trying nature of his business, (a bootmaker) made him so much worse, that despite of his wishes, he was compelled to relinquish it; he tried various remedies and they failed to benefit him, however about thirteen weeks ago, at the recommendation of friends, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which very soon made him better, and in eight weeks his arms were quite well, and with scarcely the scars perceptible.

From the New York National Monitor. HYGEAN VAPOR. Dr. Curtis has done more to ameliorate the condition of humanity afflicted with lung complaints, than any other practitioner of medicine that has struggled with the secrets of the materia medica, for the last century, by the invention and perfection of an instrument that will convey to the lungs a medicine in the shape of a highly Medicated Vapor which acts directly on the disease, and not, hitherto by sympathy. Those who are troubled with diseases arising from disordered lungs, will subscribe their interests by giving the Hygean Vapor a trial. CAUTION.—Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEAN is the original and only genuine article.

New Advertisements. MACLIE, MARSHALL & CO. Commission Merchants, DEALERS IN LUMBER, FISH, &c., &c., MIRAMICHI, NEW BRUNSWICK.

CAUTION. THE SUBSCRIBER warns the Public from receiving a NOTE OF HAND, FOR EIGHTY NEW POUNDS, drawn by him in favour of A. Goodfellow, Esq., as he has not received the value of it. GEO. S. HARRIS, Chatham, October 6, 1855.

BRIDGE CONTRACT. The Subscribers will attend at the Pulpit Rock, on Barnaby's River, on SATURDAY, the 15th October, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking a contract by Public Auction, for BUILDING A NEW BRIDGE, across said River, a Plan and Specification of which can be seen at the House of David Crocker, previous to the Sale, Cedar Logs will be required for building the pier and abutment above low tide, and all materials cut before the sap rises. The Bridge to be made passable by the 15th September, 1856, and completed by the 25th day of the same. £190 or thereabouts of the contract, will be paid on the execution of the bond, the balance when granted by the House of Assembly. The contractor will be required to enter into a bond, with two sufficient sureties, for the due fulfilment of the Contract. DAVID CROCKER, } Commissioners. WILLIAM PARKER, } Nelson, 29th September, 1855.

SAMUEL THOMSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c., &c., &c. OFFICE—Adjoining the Store of Wm. B. SAMUEL, Esquire. Chatham, 14th September, 1855.

Flour, Corn Meal, &c. JUST RECEIVED per Schooner MARY MARTHA from Quebec: 150 Barrels No. 1 SUPERFINE FLOUR, 100 do CORN MEAL, 15 do OAT MEAL, 15 do MESS PORK. BURKE & NOONAN, Chatham, 5th July, 1855.

BURNING FLUID, &c. 700 Gallons superior BURNING FLUID; 40 gross PIPE WICKING, and a variety of Table and Shop LAMPS, complete with Globes, Shades, &c. by WM. A. LETSON Commercial Buildings, Chatham, 20th December