[From the Morning Courier.]

"The Old Presbyterian Church," Carleton.

INTERESTING SERVICES.

This ceremony took place on Friday afternoon last, and was attended by a large number of persons, who had come from the country as well as from the city, and from the adjacent parishes. The site selected for Carleton is one of the best that could be chosen. Its elevation commands a view of the city, the harbor and the varied striking scenery surrounding. The services on this occasion passed off in excellent style. The music was performed by an efficient choir, combined from the St. Andrews Church and the St. John Presbyterian Church, under the able leadership of R. D. McArthur.

The Rev. Mr. Baird Pastor of the congregation, commenced the services by reading the 100 Psalm, which was sung by the choir with solemn effect.

The Rev. James Bennet, of the St. John Presbyterian Church, then read the prayer of Solomon at the dedication of the temple as recorded in 1 Kings 8 chap. 22nd v., after which the same gentleman offered up an appropriate and impressive prayer.

The choir then sang the 122 Ps. from 1st to 2nd v. when the Rev. J. Baird after an appropriate address, presented a Silver Trowel of exquisite workmanship to the Hon. John Robertson, the gentleman laying the stone, which bears upon its blade the following motto and inscription:

Arduus ad vicem.

[Emblem of a burning bush.]

Ne cuma commendat.

Presented to the Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON, by the Rev. James Baird, on the occasion of his laying the Foundation Stone of the First Presbyterian Church in Carleton, Saint John, N. B.

Mr. Robertson then gave the following address:—

Rev. Sir—I regret extremely that the honor which the committee has so kindly conferred upon me on this occasion has not fallen to the lot of some one more worthy and more capable of doing justice to the solemn services for which we are this day met.

Laying the foundation stone of a Building for public purposes, is at all times an event that calls forth a degree of more than ordinary interest, and particularly so, when that building is intended to be dedicated to the worship of Him, without whose countenance and favour, all our exertions would indeed be rendered futile.

To you, Sir, and the committee of management, great credit is due for the zeal and perseverance with which you have prosecuted, so far, an object so dear to the heart of every Christian and to none more so than to Presbyterians.

The contributions towards this object have been liberal, and I doubt not that any further sums required will be readily supplied.

The design of the first Presbyterian Church in Carleton (the foundation stone of which has just been laid) is highly creditable alike to the Committee and the Architect, and will prove an ornament to this portion of the city.

The movement in the neighbouring Provinces for the attainment of a union of all Presbyterian bodies in North America is a step in the right direction, and I sincerely hope that the day is not far distant when this great object will be accomplished. Then may we look forward with confidence to the period when our Presbyterian brethren in remote settlements will enjoy the blessings of religious ordinances.

I cannot conclude my remarks upon this occasion, without expressing the gratification which I feel in seeing you surrounded by so many ministers and members of other Christian denominations. This is as it should be, and I sincerely trust that the minor differences among Christians will never prevent them from aiding and assisting each other on similar occasions.

I have again to thank you and the Committee of Management for the honor conferred upon me, and for this very elegant implement of native manufacture with which you have presented me, and which I will preserve with the utmost care.

The Rev. James Bennet then addressed the assemblage as follows:

I have to express my approbation of the sentiments which have been uttered by the Hon. John Robertson, regarding union among Presbyterians and I express a hope that the time will soon come when Evangelical christian denominations shall be united in time. Our differences arise from our ignorance of our passions—when we shall have clearer light and become capable of repressing our passions, our present differences will vanish and opposition of all no more be maintained. We should indeed be sorry to think that the Church is confined to a arch. The Church is the body of the faithful of every denomination who hold the great doctrines of Christianity and own and submit to Jesus Christ as their Head, and a church is where two or three are gathered together in His name and in whom he dwells by the habitation of his spirit.—Wherever these are, there is the *Church* whether assembled in an upper room through fear of persecution, or by the sea side, where the voice of ocean mingles with the voice of prayer and strains of praise, or in the lonely glen where, upon the green sward, it has for its walls the surrounding hills and for its roof the blue firmament heavens. The Church is as much in the lonely meeting-house as when assembled in the solemn temple where Corinthian pillar or the Gothic arch, or the stained window, or the resounding dome, extract admiration or excite surprise, and no beauty of architecture can attract or retain the presence of God where his own people are not—how can the congregations of any church be sure of his presence where they are. He dwelleth not in temples made with hands and yet we cannot avoid thinking that since he who has made so moral and religious has also implanted in us a capacity to recognize and develope the beautiful. Since these are only two sides of our own nature God will also be well pleased to see so combining the graceful in the manifestation of the religious sentiment. It is therefore a pleasure to me on only that a structure is about to be reared in this place—evidently swepping itself to be a great city—where the Church of the Presbyterian form shall assemble, we trust for many generations, but that that structure has all the advantages afforded by grandeur of situation, and lines of eminent architectural beauty, which, I have no doubt will be faithfully wrought out by the gentlemen who has charge of the construction. When I first published in Carleton some seventeen years ago that we had at that place where the Presbyterian congregation yet worship—where I saw that every other building the working class into silence and insolence, and who boasted that they could buy the constituency. But said Wilmot, the Iron Duke of Hants, addressed to the Hon. John Robertson in this silly boast: Sir, said he, I can beg more votes than all your money can buy. And truly said he that, the although Poverty may knock at the door

[illegible]

cent structures for the worship of God, and when I saw the growing importance of this portion of the City, its wharves, its steam mills, the many houses which were growing up nearly as if by magic, and heard the din of its busy population, I began to think that it was high time a suitable building should be erected for the Presbyterian society of the church where, in holy communion of saints Churches, she might yet be united with them in works and labours of love, striving together for the faith of the gospel. A similar idea had taken hold of the minds of the people and when their present pastor was ordained over them they set nobly to the work and have, according to the wise maxim of the poet, been hastening slowly ever since. Through Mr. Baird's exertions between six and seven hundred pounds have been subscribed—a site has been offered to us in the Province has been prepared from the Common Council of this City, to which, we express, as I said, my to the present mayor, the congregation and many hearty thanks, and which are hereby tendered to them. We have now this day laid the foundation of the edifice—only one thing more is now requisite to complete the undertaking, namely money. The Church will probably, when completed, cost from £1500 to £1800. Where is all this sum to be realized, if not from the wealthy and liberal of St. John? There are three are three reasons by which I would endeavour to urge them to aid in this undertaking; they should do it for the glory of God, for the well-being of immortal souls, and lastly, through of vastly inferior importance to these two, because this structure will be an honor and an ornament to this rapidly increasing City. When a stranger visits us we take a pride and a pleasure in pointing out to him the various ornamental edifices which the taste and intelligence of our forefathers have reared, and amongst the various objects which will attract the eye of the traveller as he approaches our harbour, the First Presbyterian Church in Carleton, will be eminently conspicuous. I have only to say in conclusion, that I trust that the congregation that shall assemble in this place will long be united in peace and harmony in the love of Christ and in the work of God, and that its present pastor, by whose exertions this undertaking has so far succeeded, may be long spared to minister to them. I trust also that to his many excellent qualities will be added the gift of commanding eloquence, such as the scenery around is calculated to inspire. In looking over the prospect before us, upon the noble river winding upon its bosom the wealth of a whole Province, upon the harbour where the ships of all nations meet to exchange the products of their various countries, upon the wide spread waters in the distance, and at the same time upon the sin and misery predominant in the city, the preacher might rise to a height of eloquence, which could not be expected in duller and flatter scenes. I trust that the work which has been begun this day will be soon completed, and that the congregation will soon have an opportunity of worshipping in an edifice worthy of their cause.

The choir then sang the 2d paraphrase 1—4 verse, and the services closed with the Benediction. Whilst the audience was dispersing, the choir sang the beautiful anthem "How beautiful upon the mountains."

The Silver Trowel presented to the Hon. John Robertson, on this occasion, was designed and executed by Mr. John Barry, Silversmith, of this city, and is a beautiful specimen of workmanship.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Sept. 28, 1855.

Latest from England.—Yesterday our city was thrown into a state of excitement, consequent on the Despatch from Halifax announcing the fall of Sebastopol. All was joy throughout the day, the bells of the various churches pealing. Flags were displayed from many a house and hotel. The ships in the harbor were decorated, and the din of artillery, bonfires, etc., from this side and Carleton heights, kept up during the night, all seemed to show that the loyal feelings of the people of this Province are not diminished.

Preparations are making for an illumination with a day to be set apart for a general rejoicing in honor of the arms of Mother England, and that of the tri-color, who have thus subdued the mighty tyrant of the north.

The telegraphic despatch will be found in other columns.

We said in a former issue, that there was trouble in the camp of the Government party. That trouble has now broke out into an open rupture. The *Courier* of Monday last, the Organ of the Government, and for a long series of years, the friend, or rather the pretended friend, of the Catholic party, comes square out, and flatly accuses them of "*defection*," (of apostacy) and attributes the loss of the election of the Government nominees to the "*defection*" of the Catholics. This, to say the least of it, is a most ungracious return, for all the favors they have received at the hands of that party. And we would ask, the *Courier*, by what authority, (they as the government organ) question the Catholic party? Do they consider them as a kind of make-weight to their party, to be thrown into the scale when required, and to be thrown overboard when they have been used? The Catholics of this City in our estimation, have acted a most judicious part. They have taught the mercenaries who sell under the false flag of Liberalism, that they now fairly understand them, that they are no longer to be duped by promises, made to be broken, they have discovered that their "wolvesser" is SELF, and that they have counted on the Catholic votes to effect their sinister motives. Just as the Russian noble counts on the Labor of his Serfs; and now bitterly do they complain because they have been regarded according to their merits. We can tell the Government, that their inconsistencies and duplicity have not only caused the Catholics to desert a faction faithless and recreant to the true interests of this Province, but have also aroused the ire of many who heretofore took little interest in who was in, or who was out. Another and a potent cause of the signal defeat they have experienced is to be found in the stand taken by the low "Free trade," and their imbecile organ the Courier, who vainly imagined that they could

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Arrival of the America.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

[illegible]

The Steamer America arrived this morning at ten minutes past six o'clock A. M. She left Liverpool on Saturday the 15th at half-past 12 o'clock. She had 156 passengers, and experienced during the passage heavy gales.

Washington sailed the 12, bringing intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol.

News per "America" confirms the counts, but few details are yet to hand.

On Saturday the 8th twelve months since landing in the Crimea, and 356 days since opening of the siege batteries, final and victorious assault was made on the Malakoff. Assault was preceded by a terrific bombardment, and despatch from Gorschakoff permitted to transpire at Vienna and Berlin, saying our works suffer, prepared the public for the result.

Precisely at noon of the 8th, the whole disposable force of the besieging armies moved forward in a four-fold attack. The extreme right of the French attack was directed against the little Redan which they carried, but had to abandon from a fierce charge of the Russians, the second and principal assault of the French was against Malakoff, which after six repulses they carried by storm and decided the fate of the day. A third attack made by the British against the great Redan completely failed—for although they succeeded in gaining temporary possession of the salient angle of the works, they were severely repulsed and driven back, and the British loss is numbered at 2,000 killed and wounded, the fourth portion of the assault was made by the French under Desaites against the central battery, but also failed, the other events of the seige are entraced in the following official despatch.

CAPTURE OF THE MALAKOFF.—From Simpson, Crimea, Sept 8th, A. M.—The Allied forces attacked defences of Sebastopol this day, 12 o'clock.

Assault on Malakoff has been successful, and the works are in possession of the French.

The attack of the English against the Redan did not succeed.

From Pelissier, Varna, 9th.—Assault upon Malakoff was made at noon on Saturday. Its redoubts and the Redan on the side of Careening Bay were occupied by our brave soldiers with admirable enthusiasm to the Cry of "Vive L'Empereur." We occupied ourselves with endeavoring to secure our position, and succeeded in the object at the Malakoff. The Redan on the side of Careening Bay, could not be maintained in the face of powerful artillery which overwhelmed the fire occupants of that work, which, however, our firm settlement in the Malakoff will speedily cause to succumb together with the Redan, which our brave Allies seized, attacking it with our habitual vigor—but here, at Redan, as with our troops at the Redan on side of Careening Bay, our allies were compelled to cede the work again to the powerful Artillery and reserves of enemy. At sight of our Eagles floating on the Malakoff, Gen. De Salles made two attacks on central Bastion. These however did not succeed. Our losses are serious and cannot yet be precisely indicated, they are amply compensated by the capture of Malakoff, the consequences of which will be immense. 650 soldiers and 27 officers were taken prisoners in the Malakoff.

EVACUATION OF SOUTHERN SIDE.—From Gen. Simpson.—Crimea.—Sebastopol is in possession of the Allies. The enemy during the night and this morning, evacuated southern side, exploding their magazines and setting fire to the whole town.

All the Men-of-war were burned during the night, with the exception of three Steamers which are playing about the harbour, and the Bridge communicating with the north side is broken down. Our casualties are great.—During the night the Russians have sunk all the remainder of the line of Battle Ships in Sebastopol harbour.

FROM PELISSIER.—*Branchion Redoubt*.—9th, 8 A. M.—Karabelnaya and the south of Sebastopol no longer exist. The enemy perceiving our solid occupation of Malakoff, decided upon evacuating the place after having destroyed and blown up by mines nearly all the defences, having passed the night in the midst of our troops. I can assure you that every thing in the Karabelnaya is blown up, and from what I could see the same must be the case on the part of our left line of attack. This immense success closes the greatest honor to our troops.

Our losses during the day after so many glorious contests must be considerable. To-morrow I shall be able to form an estimate of the results of this great day's work, a great portion of the honors of which are due to Gen. Bosquet and McMahon. Everything is quiet on the Tchernaya, and we are tranquil there.

Pelissier is created Marshal of France.

Paris was illuminated. Grand national *Te Deum* was celebrated by Emperor in church of Notre Dame.

Queen Victoria sends an Address of thanks to the Troops and directs Simpson to congratulate Marshall Pelissier on his brilliant victory.

Throughout France and England the rejoicing is immense.

ASSAULT AND CAPITULATION.—Paris correspondent says, Pelissier telegraphs the instructions in case of Gortschakoff should ask to capitulate. Reply reported that Russians must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms and give up to all Allies all the fortified places in the Crimea, including Odessa, with all their munitions of war and without doing any more mischief to the Allies, but Gortschakoff has not yet asked for terms.

RUSSIAN STATESMAN.—Russian paper the Invalide Nord says, "The restoration of Prince Gortschakoff exhibits the energy of a great commander. It saves Russia from an extreme position into which a false interpretation of point of honor would have thrusted him."

The Russian army concentrated north of Sebastopol, will henceforth have that unity now it has wanted.

Sebastopol of the South is replaced by the Sebastopol of the North, a far stable position, bristling with innumerable guns, which a competent army will be ever forward defend.

Impartial history will do justice to Gortschakoff, who by making a momentary sacrifice, and avoiding useless effusion of blood has preserved for Russia an army trained to war by a campaign of a year's duration, and placed that army in a position which enabled him to command the situation.

FRANCE.

Attempt made on the life of Napoleon by a man named Pellemare, fired two pistols at carriage supposed of Empress Ladies. The attempt was at door of Italian Opera. The assassin was arrested, and considered insane and sent to the Asylum.

DENMARK.

Letter from Berlin, 8th, says Austria is said to have offered her mediation to Denmark in her difference with 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.

RUSSIA.

Telegraph from St. Petersburgh.—Czar intends leaving on the 13th for Moscow and Warsaw, attended by Count Nesselrode, and is thought will arrange interview with the King of Prussia.

Allies state supposed to be meditating attack on Kertch, nothing from Asia. Russians in receipt communications.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

London, 11, P. M.—Paris correspondence says, it is reported that 25,000 men have embarked at Balaclava for the north of Sebastopol; also that the Russians are in full retreat towards Perekop.

Paris Pilade has editorial discussing whether Sebastopol is tenable by Allies while Russians are masters of all the Forts on north side and fronting the sea.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BARBADOES.—We have great pleasure in announcing that the Queen upon the recommendation of Sir William Molesworth, has appointed Mr. Hincks, a distinguished member of the Canadian Legislature, to the Governorship of Barbadoes. This appointment is not so simple a matter as it would appear to be at first sight. It is the inauguration of a totally different system of policy from that which has been hitherto pursued with regard to our colonies. We only trust that it may be carried out to its legitimate extent, and that the more distinguished of our fellow-subjects in the colonies, may feel that the path of imperial ambition is henceforth open to them. They are not Canadians, not Australians, not mere denizens in Jamaica or at the Cape, but Englishmen, above all, and before all—Englishmen who have the same real right to hold the highest office in Church or State, at home or abroad, as any person born within the four seas. It is the feeling of Englishmen at home that this ought henceforth to be the rule of policy. We trust that the appointment of Mr. Hincks to a colonial Governorship will show that at home we are really in earnest in the matter, and ask no better than to call into the service of the country, talent—home grown or colonial—in fact, talent wherever it may be found.—*Times.*

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—A melancholy and most tragic event has occurred in Chatham, which resulted in the untimely death of a mother who has left behind her a family of five young children.

On Monday last an Inquest was held before S. Benson, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Mrs. Crink, wife of Mr. William Crink, engineer. It appears from the evidence, that the deceased and her husband had some altercation on the previous night, and that he, in a moment of irritation, caused by language which she had applied to him, had given her a violent blow on the head, from which she died about mid-day on Monday. The deceased was addicted to intoxication, and had freely indulging for several days previous to the event. The Jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter.

The Supreme Court was sitting at the time but owing to the Grand Jury having been discharged, the prisoner could not be put on trial, and is now incarcerated in the Jail, where he will have to remain a year without the authorities think proper to bail him, or send over a special commission to try him. The whole circumstances of the case are extremely melancholy and the position of the father and family has caused considerable sympathy in their favor.—*Gleaner.*

THE CROPS IN THE NORTH.—We are gratified to learn that the crops generally in the Northern Counties are remarkably good. A correspondent of the Miramichi Gleaner, writing from Bathurst under date of the 20th instant, says:—

The past week commenced with heavy rains, which were succeeded by pretty severe frosts. Vegetation for this season may now be considered nearly at an end. The grain crop is being gathered in, and notwithstanding all the damage by storms, frost and weather, it promises to prove above the average of our best seasons. The domestic produce of last year, is sufficient to supply the rural population abundantly, with perhaps a little surplus; the breadstuffs to be imported, will therefore be proportioned to the prospective wants of the operatives employed in lumbering and shipbuilding, and operations in these branches of trade will, to all appearance, be conducted the coming winter on a very limited scale.

The high winds and very rough weather experienced during the last five or six weeks, have very seriously interrupted the pursuits of the fishermen. The catch of fall herring in the eastern parishes will consequently be short.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—The *Yellow Fever*.—The steamer from Norfolk brings us intelligence to that of Saturday. The weather had been exceedingly unfavorable, and nothing can be more appalling than the present prospect of affairs.

Mr. Ferguson, the President of the Howard Association, died on Saturday morning, and his death caused greatly to the 3 members of the society. The physicians say that the disease has lost much of its malignity. On Thursday there were 40 interments, and on Friday 23, while fifteen orders for coffins had been left with undertakers up to 10 o'clock on Saturday.

At Portsmouth on Thursday there were no deaths, on Friday 25, and on Saturday eight. Acting Mayor Holloway was taken with the fever yesterday. It is estimated that there are now about 2000 persons in Norfolk, of whom 1500 are in the [illegible] and sick. Arrangements are being made for more nurses, and the authorities hope to have a few from the North who have not had the fever—otherwise they will only furnish fresh victims.

The shipping in our harbor, engine houses, &c., displayed their flags at half-mast to-day, in respect to the memory of Mr. Ferguson, formerly a citizen of Baltimore.

Notice to the Public generally.

GAS PIPES AND FITTINGS, AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

At the Store of JAMES D'YALL, Water Street,

1 BOX of Pipes:—1 inch Block Tin Tube, 1s. 2d. 3/4 inch ditto 7-8 do. 9d. 1s. 2d.; 3-4 ditto do. 1s. 2d.; 1-2 do. do. 1s.; 1-2 do. do. 9d.; 3-8 do. do. 8d.; 1-4 do. do. 6d.

1 Block Tin COCKS, 1 inch, 1-2 do. 1s. 2d.; 3-4 do. 1s.; 5-8 do. 1s. 6d.; 1-2 do. 1s. 2d.; 3-8 do. 1s.; 1 inch CUPLINGS, 2d. 3d.; 7-8 do. 2d. 3d.; 3-4 do. 2d.; 5-8 do. 1s. 6d.; 1-2 do. 1s. 2d.; 3-8 do. 1s.; 1-4 do. 9d.

1 inch Drop Screw, 9d.; 3-8 do. 7d.; 1-2 do. Work, 3d. 6d.

Gentlemen wanting New Gaspipe Fitted up, will find it well to call at the Subscriber's Shop, next to the Coal Shed, Water Street.

August 31. JAMES D'YALL.

Just Opening

A Large Case of Black and Drab FELT HATS, of the very latest styles and fashions of the season, Brown Stockings and Brown Everything, Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Gloves, Braces, and Shirtings, Cotton Warp, Linen Warp, Cotton and Linen Thread, Linen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings, Cotton Flannels and Linseys, Cotton Warp Flannels and Linseys, Cotton Warp Linsey, Cotton Warp Linsey, Cotton Warp Linsey