

of oats; 360,000 sacks of corn; 100,000 sacks of flour. A carriage factory and a foundry were burnt down; three steamers, one of which was a war steamer, were sunk by the Russians themselves. Some thirty transports were destroyed, and at least as many taken. In the different explosions, about 100,000 kilograms of powder were destroyed. A great store of shells and cannon balls no longer exists.

From a graphic account given by the *Times* correspondent of the approach to the hostile shore, and the first landing, we extract the following passage:—

"As we anchored, a most exciting scene was taking place towards the westward. One of the enemy's steamers had run out of the Bay of Kerch, which was concealed from our view by the headland on which Pavloskaya and the battery of Cape Burnu are situated and was running as hard as she could for the Straits of Yenikale. She was a low schooner-rigged craft, like a man-of-war, and for a long time it was uncertain whether she was a Government vessel or not. The gun-boat dashed after her across the shallows, and just as she passed the cape, two Russian merchantmen slipped out and made towards Yenikale also. At the same moment a fine roomy schooner came bowling down with a fair breeze from Yenikale, evidently intending to aid her consort and despoiling, very likely, the little antagonist which pursued her. The gun-boat flew on and passed the first merchantman, at which she fired a shot by way of making her bring to. The forts at Kerch instantly opened, and shot after shot splashed up the water near the gun-boat, which still kept intrepidly on her way. As the man-of-war schooner bowed down towards the Russian steamer, the latter gained courage, slackened her speed, and lay-to, as if to engage her enemy. A sheet of flame and smoke rushed from the gunboat's side, and her shot flying over the Russian, tossed up a pillar of water far beyond her. Alarmed at this taste of her opponent's quality, and by the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament, the Russian laid once to flight, and the schooner wore and bore away for Yenikale again, with the gunboat after both of them. Off the narrow straits between Yenikale and the sand-bank, which runs across from the opposite land, a great number of gun-boats and small craft were visible, as the English gun-boat ran up towards them a Russian battery opened on her from the spit on which the town sits. One of her consorts, however, which had followed her early in the chase, was now close at hand, and the gun-boats dashed at their enemies, which tacked, wore, and ran in all directions, while the gun-boats chased them as a couple of hawks would harry a flock of larks. The action of the forts became very sharp, and the Russian forts on the sandbank began to take part in the unequal contest. Sir Edmund Lyons, however, soon sent off the light steamers and disposable gun-boats to reinforce the two hardy little fellows, and the French steamers also rushed up to the rescue. The batteries on the sandbank were not silenced without some trouble, but at last they blew up their magazines, and the fort at Yenikale followed their example. The gun-boats kept up a running fight along the coast till it was dark. At about half-past six o'clock the batteries in the Bay of Kerch ceased firing, the Russians blew up their works and abandoned the town. Dark pillars of smoke, tinged at the base with flame, began to shoot up all over the hill sides.

Some of them rose from the Government houses and stores of Ambalaki, where we landed, which were set on fire; others from isolated houses further inland; others from stores which the retreating Russians must have destroyed in their flight.—Constant explosions shook the air, and single guns sounded here and there continuously throughout the night. Here a ship lay blazing on a sandbank on the left; a farm-house in flames lighted up the sky on the right, and obscured the pale moon with volumes of ink smoke. All the troops whose services were required were landed at Ambalaki ere dusk, and bivouacked on the ridge about it. Each of our men landed with two days' provisions, but without rum; some of them carried their tents. A small body of Russian cavalry with two guns, made a reconnaissance of them, from a considerable distance, ere evening, but did not attempt to interfere with their proceedings, the men set to work to enjoy themselves in Ambalaki and its neighbourhood as well as they could. The French had, however, nearly all the fun to themselves, and our men, as they came down for water to the brackish springs by the sea shore, grumbled audibly at the precautions which seemed taken for the express purpose of securing everything to the French and Turks. The bulk of the inhabitants had fled, but a few Tartars gave themselves up and received protection.

SEBASTOPOL.

We make the following extract from the despatch of Lord Raglan to the British government detailing the events of the nights of the 22d, and 23d of May.

I have the greatest pleasure in announcing to your lordship the brilliant success which attended an attack by the French army of some ambuscades at the head of the Quarantine Bay, and in front of a cemetery near it. The attack was made on the night of the 22d, and the operation was completed on the following evening. The enemy had collected a very large force on the first occasion to resist our Allies; but, notwithstanding, the French were enabled, by their brilliant gallantry and determined resolution, to maintain themselves in the pits at the head of the bay on the 22d, and on the 23d to occupy the whole with less resistance on the part of the Russians, who are stated to have sustained a very severe loss.

The French were necessarily exposed to a very heavy fire, and were assailed by vastly superior numbers. The achievement they accomplished redounds, therefore, highly to their renown, and is hailed with satisfaction by their allies.

An expedition, composed of British, French, and Turkish troops, sailed for Kerch on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, and I hope soon to be able to announce the landing of the corps, and the result of its first operations. It is commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, and has been conveyed in English and French ships under the command of Admiral Sir E. Lyons

and Admiral Bruat, whose exertions to carry out this important service have been most conspicuous.

The 31st Regiment has arrived from Corfu. I am much concerned to have to report that Major-General Buller, has been obliged, by the failure of his health, to leave the army. He has been constant in the discharge of his duty since he joined this army, distinguished himself both at Alma and Inkermann, and persevered in taking his turn in the trenches until driven by illness to withdraw.

General Pelissier, Commander-in-Chief of the French army in his despatch of the same date says:—

The enemy, whether they had determined on a great attack, or with the intention of completing their lines in one night by a great effort, and covering their work by a vigorous demonstration and an effectual protection against our attacks, were there in great force to receive us. We estimated at more than twenty battalions the force of the enemy our brave soldiers had to attack and to defeat. According to prisoners there were twenty-six battalions.

The action commenced, on a signal given by General Pate, with inexpressible impetuosity. In a few minutes all the ambuscades on our right were in our hands. The veterans of the Foreign Legion had carried every thing before them, and supported by the 28th of the Line, they established themselves in front of the Russian works, covering our workmen. But formidable masses of Russians soon issued from the Quarantine ravine, joined in the combat, and disputed the ground with an extraordinary obstinacy. The two battalions of the 28th, the battalion of the 18th, and the Voligeurs of the Garde, were successively engaged, and this heroic struggle lasted till daybreak. Five times the most distant ambuscades were taken and retaken by the Russians and our troops. These bayonet melees were terrible. Two other battalions of Voligeurs of the Garde, the 9th Chasseurs-a-pied, and the 8th of the Line, were called to the battle-ground—some to fight, some to carry off the killed and wounded; all did their duty.

In the midst of this sanguinary and glorious struggle it was impossible for the engineers to work. We were obliged to destroy the enemy's works, so as to prevent them holding them themselves, and we were compelled to adjourn the second act of our enterprise to the following night. As the dawn broke the Russians had ceased fighting, and our battalions returned to the trenches, leaving the ground covered with the enemy's slain.

On the left attack, the ambuscades were carried with the same impetuosity. There, also, the Russians returned to the charge with extraordinary tenacity. Numerous assaults were made at the point of the bayonet; but after two hours, the enemy discouraged, beat a retreat, and our engineers installed themselves solidly in the Russian gabionnade, which became definitely our conquest.

On the following night it was necessary to finish what had been commenced with so much vigor. I regulated this second combat, and I expected complete success from this new effort of our valiant infantry.

The general of division, Levaillant, was charged with the fulfilment of this task at the head of ten battalions, two of which were voligeurs of the guard by way of reserve. Four of these battalions, under the orders of General Cousin, were charged with protecting our conquest of the previous night on the extreme left. The other six, commanded by General Duval, had on the right to retake the gabionnade parallel to the great wall of the cemetery, to beat the enemy, and enable the engineers to take effectual possession of our new establishment.

The action commenced at the same hour as on the previous evening. The charge of these brave battalions, belonging to the 46th, 98th, 14th, and 80th Regiments, was irresistible. The ambuscades were turned and taken; the enemy, driven back everywhere, withdrew, firing a volley of musketry, which slackened by degrees, however, and finally ceased. The engineers were able to commence forthwith, and carry on their labours, notwithstanding the grade and the projectiles of every kind hurled from the place. Colonel Guerin and Commander Durand de Villers conducted the works with equal intelligence and vigor.

Our success, then, has been complete. The extensive work, on which the enemy depended for arresting our attacks, is in our possession; his garrisons protect us, his ambuscades are directed against himself. These which could not be included in our system have been levelled.

These vigorous actions have not been accomplished without sensible losses, and we have paid for our victory with generous blood. I expect on this head the report of General de Salles.

Yesterday, at the repeated request of General Ostensaken, the white flag was hoisted, and an armistice was concluded for burying the dead. We delivered up more than 1,200 bodies into the hands of the enemy. This field of carnage recalled to our remembrance our old battles with the Russians; and as in those memorable times, the honour of our arms in these beyond combats remained entirely with our infantry.

From the number of the dead delivered up to the enemy, and from the known results of the last affairs, we are assured that the loss of the Russians is at least four times greater than our own. It gives to these engagements the importance of a battle. These estimates are moreover, below those given by the prisoners and deserters.

Restoration of Poland.

The annual meeting of the 'Friends of Poland' Association, the Earl of Harrington, in moving a resolution expressive of the profound sorrow felt by the meeting, and the friends of Poland generally, at the irreparable loss of Lord Dudley Stuart said that he had hoped the combination of the Western Powers would have led to some good results to the independence of Poland; but they had been disappointed.

He found that Russian legions, although not able to withstand the troops of Western Europe in the open field, were yet able to cope with that combination of power to which he had alluded.—For this reason it appeared to him that there was but one remedy and that was by calling in the aid of another power, and that power was Poland.—

(Cheers.) Unless that was done, it appeared to him that the prophecy of Peter the Great would be realised, and the liberties of Europe lost for want of courage to call in the power best disposed to battle in their defence against aggression from Russia. It was impossible that England could rely on either Austria or Prussia, because both these powers were in dread of the spread of liberty, and for that dread of despotism—a red republic. It was that dread which neutralised Austria, and made Prussia subservient to the views of Russia. (Hear, hear.) Now he was of opinion that they had no security for the balance of power except by the assistance of Poland. It was only through Poland that Russia was vulnerable. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) That was not only his opinion, but the opinion of some of the first statesmen of Europe. Rushbeck, in writing to Stein, said that the moment Russia passed the Vistula or the Bog, from that moment the independence of Europe was at her mercy. The same had been the opinion of Prince Metternich, and of the late Lord Castlereagh. It was also the opinion of that great and eloquent prophet, M. Kossuth. The destruction of Sebastopol, or Constadt, or even of St. Petersburg itself, would have no permanent effect. They would, no doubt, be great and glorious events in themselves, but without the assistance of Poland matters would fall into the same state as at present. He agreed with M. Kossuth in thinking that if Sebastopol was to be conquered the work was to be performed at Warsaw.

A Prediction of the present War.

The Rev. John Cumming, D. D., of the Scotch Church, London, in a lecture delivered in Exeter Hall in the year 1847, pronounced among other matters, the prophetic words written below. They are copied from his 'Apocalyptic Sketches':—

"Having explained the pouring out of the six preceding vials, the learned lecturer proceeds with the seventh—his text is Rev. xvii, 17 to 21.

"The seventh vial is ready to be poured out, or if not already pouring we are upon the very verge of its being so. It trembles in the hands of the angel. We may expect that during the action of this vial, the mountaineer and the fastness—the miner in his subterranean caves—the voyager upon the ocean's bosom—the Arab in his desert—the Moslem in his mosque—the Cossack in his Steppes—the King upon his throne—the mother in her household—the babe in the cradle—all will feel its vibrations, receive the taint of its influence, and respond in a thousand echoes to the voice from above, 'It is done.'

"There will be rocking thrones; there will be subverted dynasties; there will be dislocated systems; there will be nations scattered and shaken as by a whirlwind; and the hearts of the great and the mean, the rich and the poor, trembling for fear of the things coming upon the earth.

"Now you will notice that under the seventh vial the ten kingdom form is no longer to be the distinctive characteristic of the Romish nations; they are to assume a new shape—they will be divided into a tripartite shape; three great masses will be the ultimate form into which all the nations of Europe and Christendom will be divided; as soon as you see the great leading powers coming into collision, with broad Europe for the battle field, and the evening of the world for the hour of the conflict, you may expect that the downfall of Babylon, and the advent of Christ, and the dawn of the millennium are near. It is probable that this tripartite division will consist of France leading its hosts upon the one side, as the great partisan of the Papacy; the Autocrat of all the Russias, who has more than once played a cruel game, may lead the second part; and I have some idea that this old England of ours, so illustrious by its sainted sufferers, its noble army of martyrs, its devoted Christians, its preached Gospel, its spreading Christianity, its circulated Bibles, will also be the third part; and when the conflict comes, it will be as of old, England against the world, the truth of God against the apostasy of Satan and the infidelity of man."

CITY AND OTHER ITEMS.

There is a good deal of speculation in the city on the subject of the Railroad, whether it is to be pushed forward this season or not; but nothing decisive is known. The result of the Hon. Mr. Ritchie's mission to England has not transpired. The Executive Council will meet next Wednesday.—*Ch. Witness.*

The boiler of the small high-pressure steamer *Ben Beveridge* exploded on Monday last near Fredericton. Two men were killed and several severely injured. Capt. Dougan was among the latter. A fireman and an engineer are also supposed to be lost, as they have not been heard of since the accident occurred.—*Id.*

MONTREAL.—We learn from the daily papers that during nine days no less than sixty-three persons were committed to this city for drunkenness. We believe this vice is lamentably on the increase. Many poor creatures after their release from gaol have been unable to resist the temptations presented by taverns and drinking saloons and have soon found themselves again in prison.—*Witness.*

MISSION EXPULSED.—The Rev. Mr. Barker, the Chief of the English Mission, has left Poland, the chapel and the other premises having been sold by auction, and the booksellers' and bookbinders' shops, existing for thirty years past, being closed by authority of Government.

ANOTHER DISASTER.—We have just heard that part of the Bridge over Moonack stream, in the Parish of Perth, Victoria County, fell on the 6th inst., as a four horse team, belonging to Mr. James Kearney, and driven by his son, a young man 22 years of age, was crossing the same.—All fell into the stream, a distance of about 18 feet. The young man was severely but not dangerously bruised. The horses were all hurt, and one of them, it is thought, will not live. William Acton, while endeavouring to save the horses after their fall, had several narrow escapes.

The part of the bridge that fell—about 100 feet long—was built last year. It is said to have been caused by the freshet of last spring undermining the foundation.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during the week ending June 29th.

Rev. S. Hartt, Reel Hall.—Mrs. McCormack.—E. M. Cox, rem.—G. McLeod.—John McKnight.—J. Lovell, rem.—John Gregg, rem.—E. Sprout, rem.—S. Craft, rem.—G. Milbury, rem.—W. Weston, rem.—James Regan, rem.—The Library will be sent by the boat this evening; the price of the book is 25 cts. we have Maps of Jerusalem on rollers, 5s.; Ancient World on rollers, 7s. 6d.; Palestine 5 feet long, 5s. 3d.; Paul's Travels, 7 feet by 14, 12s. 6d.; Journeys of Children of Israel, 5ft, 10s.; also, Maps of Europe, Canada, &c. &c.

FREE Baptist General Conference.—Ministers, Delegates from District Meetings, Churches, and all persons interested, will take notice that the next Annual Conference of Free C. Baptists, will take place with the Church in Jacksonville, Carlton County, commencing on Saturday the 7th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The Clerks of District Meetings who do not expect to attend should forward the records of the District Reports to the Clerk of the Conference as early as possible, without fail. B. J. UNDERHILL, Clerk.

St. John, June 1, 1855. 4w.
N. B. The Elders' Conference is appointed to meet at the same place, on the day previous to the 7th, at 10 o'clock a. m. All ordained and unordained ministers belonging to the Conference are required to attend.

LUNGS! LUNGS!!

We refer our readers to an advertisement in another column, for full particulars concerning the HYGEANA of Dr. Curtis. It is said to be one of the most remarkable cures, and a description of diseases of the lungs, ever discovered. Its virtues have been testified to by hundreds, who have obtained their knowledge by the best of all teachers—experience.

CAUTION.—Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article.

Persons suffering from diseases of the throat or lungs are, in a great majority of cases, completely restored to health by a faithful trial of Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEANA or Inhaling Vapor. By this Doctor's new method of treatment, the medical agent is brought in direct contact with the diseased parts, and cannot fail of having a beneficial effect. All druggists sell it. See advertisement in this paper.

CAUTION.—Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article.

Sold by FELLOWS & CO., St. John, and by all Druggists throughout the Province.

WORMS! WORMS!
There is no disease more common among children, and yet none which so frequently baffles the skill of the physician, as worms. They are highly detrimental to the constitution; and their presence should be carefully guarded against by parents. On the first manifestation of symptoms, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. McLANE'S Vermifuge is well established as the most certain, safe and speedy remedy ever offered for this troublesome and dangerous malady; and all who have the management of children should keep this invaluable medicine at hand. In addition to its perfect safety, it never fails to produce the desired effect.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All others, 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 St. John by T. Walker & Son, and Challenger & Hunt.

ROCK ROSE.

The many excellent medicinal virtues of the plant Rock Rose, is becoming generally and favorably known among eminent Physicians, and to use the language of Dr. Tyler, of New Haven, the plant has been too much neglected. Myers' Extract of Rock Rose is one of the safest and most efficacious remedies for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Diseases, Canker, Nursing Sore Mouth, Sick Headache and General Debility. The fact that Myers' Extract of Rock Rose is a cure for the above named diseases, is no fiction, as thousands who have used it with success can testify. Obtain pamphlets of our agents gratis.

Manufactured for the Proprietors, by C. H. WEBSTER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, New Haven, Ct.—For sale by G. P. EVERETT, & Co., King Street, St. John, N. B., where pamphlets, &c. can be had gratis.

Marriages.

On Wednesday evening, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. C. Lee, Mr. Edward Armstrong, to Miss Frances Jamieson, all of the Parish of Portland.

Deaths.

At Douglas valley, May 21st, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Christopher, aged 23 years. She was the sixth daughter of Marvin and Phebe Akerly, of Studholm. She professed faith in Christ 3 years ago last March, was baptised by Elder S. Hart, united with the Free Baptist Church at Studholm, and lived a consistent member of that church while she remained there. She possessed a pious soul, the truth dwelt richly in her heart. While she rested her hopes for eternity on the glorious doctrine of grace, she at the same time was fully conversant of the great importance of practical religion, and thus by her life adorned her Christian profession. Our beloved sister attended to the private and public duties of religion. The Bible was her constant companion, and from time to time she received spiritual strength by repairing to her closet.

She sleeps in Jesus and is blest,
How kind her slumbers are,
From sufferings and from sin released,
And freed from every snare.

(Communicated by T. W. RYPER.)
On the 24th inst., Mr. Nathaniel Adams, in the 44th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children, to mourn their bereavement, a native of Coleraine, County Londonderry, Ireland.

Drowned on the evening of the 22nd inst., near Mr. Hilliard's Steam Mills, in Portland, Alex. youngest son of Mrs. Braimen, Widow, in the 10th year of his age.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.—ARRIVED.
Friday—Clyde, Whipple, Halifax, 7.
Sunday—Ship Emma, Snov, Boston, 2—W. Thompson, ballast.

Monday—Ship Mackinaw, Robinson, Charleston, 6—order, do.
Howardji, Boston, 14—order, do.

Brigt. Willie, Foster, Boston, 2—ballast.
Schr. Regulator, Winder, New York, 6—master, gen. cargo.

Tuesday—Barge Blue Jay, Brown, Yarmouth, 1—George Thomas, ballast.
Schr. Active, Babine, P. E. Island, 10—Master, potatoes.

Richmond, Scott, New York, 4—Wm. Thompson, gen. cargo.

CLEARED.

21—Ship Vixon, Lawrence, Liverpool, Morrissey & Shivers; brig. Albert, Griggs, Ipswich, S. Wiggins and Son; brig. Lucy Ann, Simpson, Halifax, G. & J. Salter, and others; schr. Emily, Crowell, Halifax, Master.

22—Ship Black Douglas, McDonald, R. Rankin & Co; barque Christina, Harrison, St. Andrews, do; brig Concord, Lowry, Dundee, do; schr Batavia, Pendleton, Boston, J. W. Pollard, & Co.

23—Bark Robert Hastie, Ritchie, Londonderry, deals; Eliza Ann, Spain, Ayr, do; schrs Louisa Melina, Bradley, Boston, do; Liberator, Anderson, P. E. Island, sail, &c.

25th—Brig Caribbee, Cushing, Philadelphia, laths. 26—Barge Actreem, Cain, Dublin, R. Rankin & Co; brig Shockford, Shockford, Eastport; George Thomas.

27—Ship George Peabody, Mason, Liverpool, Crane, & Co; brig John and Mary, Reid, Newcastle, R. Rankin & Co; Albert Steves, New York, V. Harrison; Wm. F. Morrison, Goudaloupe, Master; Ivy Green, Johnston, Port Norfolk, G. Eaton.

Arrived at New York, 30th, brig Isiah, M'Almon, and Martello, Binyay, hence; At Philadelphia, 21st, brig Margaret, do; 22nd, brig Benjamin, Franklin, Chute, do; at Boston, 23th, schr Mary Croton, do.
At Boston, 21st, schr Bee, 9 days from Trapani; barque Native, from the Clyde; at do 20th, schr Sea Bee, Pote, hence.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligencer, up to Thursday, June 28th.]

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| BUTTER, in Firkins, per lb. | 11d to 1s |
| Roll, per lb. | 1s. to 1s. 2d. |
| EGGS, per doz. | 9d. to 9d. |
| HAY, per ton | 90s. to 100s. |
| MEATS, Beef, per lb., quarter, | 4d to 5d. |
| VEAL, | 4d to 4d. |
| HAMS AND SHOULDERS | 7d to 7d. |
| OATS, per bushel, | 4s. to 4s. 3d. |
| POTATOES, per bushel, | 5s. 6d to 6s. 6d. |
| LOWER MARKET SLIP. | |
| FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord, | 28s 9d to 30s. |
| POTATOES, per bush, | 5s. to 5s. 6d. |
| TURNIPS, per bush, | none. |
| FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c. | |
| FLOUR, best Canada, per bbl., | 55s 0d. to 56s 3d. |
| RYE, per bbl., | 43s. 3d. to 45s. |
| INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried, | 28s 9d to 30s |
| MOLASSES, clayed, per gal. by hhd., | 1s. 1d to 1s. 2d. |
| " Muscovado, " " | 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4d. |

E. C. FREEZE, County Agent.

FARM FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale the Farm now occupied by him, in the Parish of Norton, King's County, about thirty miles from Saint John. It comprises 500 acres of very excellent Land, 200 acres of which are cleared, and fit for ploughing;—the whole is level and free from stones; and there is a good chert making Manure, there being on the premises about six acres of black mud and limestone. It cuts annually 30 tons of hay. There is also a good Frame House, with two frame Barns, and a large Orchard; and about 30 acres of Brood Intervale. It is well fenced, and under good cultivation. On the land is a quantity of Hard Wood and large Hacmatac. The whole will be sold together, or in Lots of 100 Acres and upwards, as may suit purchasers. If not sold before the 29th of July next, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, noon. Payments easy. And at the same time and place will also be sold, sundry Stock and Farming Utensils, viz.: 14 head of Horned Cattle; 2 Horses; with Waggon, Ploughs, Carts, Harrows, Sleds, &c. &c. JOHN GRAMM.

Norton, K. C., June 29, 1855. 3 ins. pd.

PLEASURE EXCURSION, 4TH JULY.

EASTPORT, St. Andrews, Robbinston, Calais, Portland and Boston.—STEAMER ADMIRAL.

Capt. WOOD HUTCHINGS.

To enable the public to enjoy the festivities at the above places on the 4th July, the Steamer Admiral will make a Pleasure Excursion, leaving St. John on Monday morning, 2nd July, at 8 o'clock, with the privilege of returning in all July.

Passengers forwarded from Portland to Boston, and back to Portland, by Railroad.

FARE AS FOLLOWS:—

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| St. John to Boston, and back | — \$6 |
| Portland, do. | — 5 |
| Eastport, do. | — 14 |
| St. Andrews, do. | — 2 |
| Robbinston, do. | — 2 |

For further information apply to GEORGE THOMAS, Agent.

June 29, 1855. Lovett's Slip, Water-street.

MR. HUMPHREY T. GILBERT, Attorney and

Barren at Law, has resumed the practice of his Profession in this City. Office in the Hon. T. H. Peters' Brick Building, Prince Wm. Street, St. John.

June 29th, 1855. 1m. pd.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.

The SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received since he opened the New Brunswick Hotel, would now respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that having made some alterations in the Establishment for their convenience and comfort, he hopes by good attention to merit a further continuance of their patronage. Respectable permanent boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Also, having one of the largest stables in the city, with Grooms who are well acquainted in their department, he hopes to give general satisfaction to the Travelling Public. June 29, 1855. DAVID W. PICKETT.

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