

receive them, and consequently drove them back in the most determined manner. A few Russians only got into the parallel, and five were left dead close to the line.

The conduct of both officers and men was admirable, and it is with deep concern that I have to report the death of Captain Edwards, of 68th foot, and that of five men.

I have also the pain of saying that the wounded amount to thirty.

Owing to the great quantity of rain which has fallen during the last few days, the service in the trenches has again been most arduous and severe upon our men, who deserve all praise for their energy and untiring perseverance.

I enclose the returns of casualties to the 10th instant. I have, &c.

The casualties include 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 56 rank and file wounded.

General Canrobert's resignation is by this time understood not to have been occasioned by ill-health, but by the fact that he felt that he was not the right man in the right place. Pelissier, who succeeds him in the command, is a younger man and a better soldier. It is charged against him that he is cruel; but is not war itself—aye, in the noblest cause, and headed by the noblest men—a fierce, horrid, cruel thing, intolerable to all humane minds, and which the sooner it is got over the better? At any rate, the appointment is a proof that the Emperor of the French is in earnest in carrying on the war. Canrobert is in ill-health yet he still remains connected, in a subordinate capacity, with the expedition; herein presenting a favorable contrast to our generals, who, leaving the Crimea on the plea of ill-health, are yet met with at all public dinners, and on all public occasions appear as heroes of very considerable magnitude.

Another blunder has been added to the blunders which will render the Crimean expedition memorable for many a coming day. On the morning of Saturday, May 4th, forty sail, with 12,000 men, started for Kerch, which place, once in our hands, would have seriously hindered the supplies to Sebastopol, and would have made the Sea of Azov our own. The men were in capital spirits—everything promised fine—victory was almost certain; but, just as they were about to be landed, they were recalled, owing, it is said, to a misconception of orders received at headquarters. The Russians have now had a timely hint which they will know how to appreciate, whilst our troops, baffled, humiliated, and enraged at the inactivity to which they are condemned, have to all appearances lost another chance of the few that remained for an easy conquest of the Crimea. The Russians are now fortifying the straits; so that the chances are that another expedition, if one should be sent, will have a serious resistance to encounter.—*Christian Times.*

BRITAIN.

Great debate ensued in Parliament on evening of 24th, when Mr. Russell brought forward motion of want of confidence, expressing that Parliament can't adjourn for recess without expressing its dissatisfaction with the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of Government in reference to the question of Peace or War and that under these circumstances the House feels it right to declare that it will continue to give every support to Queen in prosecution of the war until in conjunction with her allies she shall obtain a safe and honourable peace. Sir Francis Baring on behalf of the Government moved amendment that the House having seen with regret the failure of Vienna Conference will continue the war, until a safe and honourable peace be obtained.

Sir W. Heathcote moved to alter amendment by inserting the words "And still cherishing a desire that the communications in progress may arrive at a successful issue."

Mr. Gladstone approved of Heathcote's amendment. Disraeli and his supporters lashed the Government, and especially Palmerston and Russell. Lord John Russell replied, defending his conduct at Vienna, and debate was adjourned. Resumed Friday evening, when House divided 219 for Disraeli and 319 against. Majority for Government 100—consequently the ministry stands.

Earl Grey made a similar motion in Lords but withdrew it.

On 24th Lord Palmerston held private meeting of Members Parliament at his house, over 200 present. Palmerston asserted the unanimity of his government, and declared intention of prosecuting the war. Other members spoke, but on the whole proceedings were harmonious.

It is expected that by June 30th, every available man in Britain belonging to Infantry Regiment, will have been embodied for war.

THE KERCH EXPEDITION.

Our Gazetier, May 6, 1855.—We left this place on Thursday last, with thirty line-of-battle and other ships, with 17,000 troops on board. We started at 12 for Odessa, and at midnight altered our course for Kerch, expecting a severe action on the morrow. We were to land the way, sounding as we went. The troops were to be disembarked in the evening. We cleared for action, took our positions and began to fire. We made a strong network of ropes aloft, to prevent the ships, when shot away, from falling down upon and crushing us. Every man had his orders from the doctor what to do in case of being wounded; beds were got ready, and the chests arranged to receive them, and all were ready and anxious for what we expected would prove a hard-fought action. I wrote a kind of will, saying what I wished to have done with my things if I was killed. In the morning all the ships had arrived, and we were quite ready, with longed hearts, to begin, when the Admiral made a signal to hold a council of war. Then all our plans were altered; the French Admiral had been recalled, and as with him went the troops, which we could not do without, all I can say is that all was given up, and we returned to our old quarters.

This expedition (says the Times) was destined against the town of Kerch, on the eastern extremity of the Crimean Peninsula, and it was confidently expected that the Allied forces would be able to attack and occupy that important position—an operation which might have been of essential service in the future progress of the campaign, and

which must, in any case, have served to divide the forces of the enemy. The expedition sailed, and with every prospect of success; it had actually reached the Straits of Kerch, as we learn from Prince Gortschakoff's despatches, when an order arrived direct from the Tsar to General Canrobert, which that officer considered so imperative that he, without more delay, recalled the French squadron to Kamiesch and left the operation unperformed. The Russians instantly took advantage of the warning thus given, and proceeded to fortify by all means in their power the approaches to the Sea of Azoff.

The Paris correspondent to the London Patriote writes to that paper under date of May 23rd as follows:—

"Never since the landing of the Allied troops in the Crimea, and the battle of the Alma, has the intelligence from the seat of war been more anxiously looked for than at this moment. The certainty that we are now at last on the eve of some great event is not the only cause; the expedition to Kerch, and the substitution of General Pelissier for General Canrobert, sufficiently account for this anxiety. It appears certain that the plan of an expedition to Kerch had been studied for some time with the greatest attention, and in the utmost secrecy. It was submitted to the Cabinet of London and Paris. Several weeks ago, it was approved, and the French Government urged the necessity of a prompt execution. The object of the expedition was the taking possession of the position of Kerch, which is the key of the strait by which the Sea of Azoff communicates with the Euxine, the occupation by the French and English squadrons of the former sea, and of course the destruction of the Russian magazines on its shores. Kerch is the point of the Crimea nearest to Circassia, and the provinces of the Caucasus, and the channel by which Russian reinforcements and supplies are constantly transported to the Crimea.

"With respect to General Canrobert, his retirement from the command-in-chief had become indispensable. His methodical and prudent character was not in harmony with the state of the army. The army had become impatient, and he possessed the contrary virtue, perhaps, to excess; it attributed every fault to its chief, and the General had become the object of its suspicion, and even of its dislike.

"In the same degree that the French army was dissatisfied with its General-in-Chief, it is proud and happy in its new Commander, and his presence has revived its spirits and its confidence. He is endeared to them by his good qualities; and even his defects are in accordance with the actual disposition of the troops, and the passions which agitate them. It is surmised that his intention is to make a bold attempt to cut off the Russian army from Sebastopol, drive it into the interior of the country, and establish himself on the ground now occupied by them."

THE LATE CAPTAIN VICARS.—This gallant young officer, who fell at the head of his men, whilst resisting the night assault of the Russians on the 22nd March, bore a high Christian character, and was much respected and loved by all who knew him. Dr. Marsh, writing to the London 'Record' gives the following interesting account of the deceased, to whom he refers as 'a loved friend':—

"Captain Vicars, 97th Regiment, was the son of a widowed mother, who placed a Bible in his hand, at parting, when he entered the army at seventeen years of age. On his way to the West Indies, with his regiment, he mislaid and lost his Bible; and five years passed without an answer to a pious mother's prayers. But one day, entering the room of a laundress officer, he opened a Bible which lay on the table; and his eyes fixed on the words, 'The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanse us from all sin.' 'If this be true for me,' he said, 'by the grace of God I will live henceforth as a man cleansed by the blood of Christ should live.' The next morning he purchased a Bible for himself, and kept it open on his table—as the new 'columns' under which he would fight. By some of his companions, as it was usual with a sudden conversion, he was charged with hypocrisy; by others called a Methodist. Amidst considerable opposition, for several months, he still maintained his ground. He then began to be much honored, which is also the usual result of consistency. He lived as a man who deeply felt his obligation to his Saviour. Whilst his regiment was in Greece last autumn, cholera and fever raged amongst them for some weeks. Captain Vicars spent his days and often his nights, in the hospitals, reading the Word of Life and praying with the sick and dying. As funeral after funeral took place, he was by the open graves, beseeching the soldiers round to prepare to meet their God; and telling them that 'God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them.' In the month of November last, the 97th landed in the Crimea; whence, in the midst of fatigue, hardship, and privation, his letters were so remarkable for their cheerful tone, and mainly, soldier-like spirit, as for their deep and humble piety. Again, he found ample opportunities of bidding the dying—'Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world.' He was greatly beloved by his men; and an eye-witness said, that during the time he was in danger of death from the fumes of the charcoal, his soldiers were standing around, wringing their hands. 'Fear not for me,' he wrote, not long ago, 'I am safe in my Saviour's arms; I know it—I feel it—for life or for death.' And his last letter, dated March 16th, he closes with the words, 'Jesus is near, and very precious to my heart and soul.' He was permitted to die, illustrating his favourite maxim, that 'A soldier of the Cross should be the best soldier of his Queen and country.'"

The United Service Gazette tells the following anecdote of Royal benevolence: On Her Majesty and Prince Albert, some time back, visiting Chatham, for the purpose of examining the invalided soldiers who had returned from the Crimea, among the wounded he noticed one, of whom, from his soldier-like appearance, as well as seeing his arm off from the socket. Her Majesty was induced to ask several questions. "What's your name?" "Bootee, your Majesty." "Where did you lose your arm?" "At the battle of Balaklava."

"Poor fellow! I hope they'll behave well to you. What Regiment did you belong to?" "Prince Albert's 11th Hussars, where I have served as sergeant the last twelve years," was the sergeant's reply. Her Majesty instantly turned round to the Prince, saying, "My dear, you must do something for him," and nodding to Sergeant Bootee in the most gentle manner, said, "You shall not be forgotten." Shortly after Her Majesty's return to Windsor, she gave orders that Sergeant Bootee should receive 5s. a week, out of her private purse, had him also appointed one of the Yeomen of the Guard, and a pension of 2s. per day for life.

It is now stated that "an invention by J. P. Nelson, Esq., of the hot blast, calculated effectually to destroy Sebastopol, or any other stronghold of the kind, was tried at Woolwich on Saturday last, by the Government officials, and found to be perfectly successful and adapted for the purpose. It has, in consequence, been favourably reported on to Lord Panmure, and will likely forthwith be put in operation in the Crimea."

Miss Nightingale we learn from the latest correspondence of the Times, had gone over to the Crimea. She had visited several of the hospitals since her arrival, and found matters much better than she expected. She remains on board a steamer in the harbour of Balaklava, and is attended by Mr. Bracebridge. A telegraphic report, since received, states that she is seriously ill.

The St. Petersburg journals publish letters from the interior of Sebastopol, stating that the public edifices of the town are uninjured. No houses are destroyed, except those nearest the bastions. The town has been so changed by the engineers that each street has been turned into so many citadels, which the Allies must take in succession.

Count Coronini, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army of occupation in the Danubian Principalities, has proclaimed martial law. Vienna letters justify this proclamation by the assertion, at present unsupported, that a vast conspiracy, organised by Hungarian emigrants, has been discovered.

All the French and nearly all the Sardinian troops have left Constantinople for the Crimea.

CITY AND OTHER ITEMS.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, Lady, and suite, left the City on Monday morning, for Saint Andrews, from which place they were to return direct to Fredericton, availing themselves of the accommodation of the railroad a part of the way. His Excellency visited Kingston last Saturday; and we learn, intends visiting various other parts of the Province immediately.

The Fredericton Reporter says that the large amount of land put in crop this Spring, along the river Saint John and adjacent settlements, is without parallel. We learn from the Freeman that the Mayor has granted licenses to 17 wholesale liquor dealers for 9 months, at £3 6s. 8d. each, and to 94 retailers, at 26 lbs. 4d. each.

An unusual number of alarms of fire have occurred during the last few weeks; but not much damage has been done, owing principally to the vigilance of the Fire Companies. A thorough investigation into the causes of so many fires should be instituted.

A company in Yarmouth, N. S., has purchased the American steamer "Eastern Star," to ply between that port and Boston.

FIRE!—A destructive fire occurred at Wickham, Q. C., on the 1st inst., about 1 o'clock at noon, by which a good double house owned and occupied by Mr. Daniel Carpenter, and also occupied by another family was destroyed. It occurred so suddenly as to prevent the removal of a large portion of the furniture, and it of course was also consumed. It is supposed it caught by a spark falling where an addition had been made to the house and an opening between the roofs existed. No insurance was on the building or furniture, and we learn the loss will not fall much short of £500.—Mr. C. is an industrious farmer of that place, and we deeply regret his heavy loss.

AWFUL HURRICANE IN ILLINOIS.—Chicago, May 23d.—Accounts reached this city last night of a most terrific hurricane and whirlwind in the town of Jefferson, Cook county, and other places north and west of there. On Tuesday afternoon, a revolving, funnel-shaped cloud passed swiftly along near the ground, about sixteen miles north of here. It described a small circle towards the southeast, twisting off large trees, and whirling them out of sight instantaneously. The whirlwind then broke in two and disappeared, but almost immediately formed again, and passed direct north and west with redoubled violence. It struck a heavy frame house, one mile from the Illinois and Wisconsin railroad, tearing the roof instantly off, and almost immediately making the whole house instantly up the spout with all its contents.

Nine persons in the house were drawn up and hurled down in different places; four of them were instantly killed, and others mutilated beyond any prospect of recovery. The whirlwind then passed over a post and rail fence, leaving not the slightest vestige of it; next took up a barn and threw it upon the horse and cattle it contained, crushing them at once. The timber of the house and barn were hurled to the ground with such violence as to bury them almost out of sight. The house belonged to Mr. Page, whose wife, son, and two grandchildren were killed.

SECOND DESPATCH.—Later accounts from the tornado, still have an incredible and "Munchausen" appearance. No more loss of life is reported. It is impossible to learn the extent of damage.

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS. It has always been said that physicians would dispense any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproven by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. ALEX's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to concede articles that have intrinsic merits to deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal

welcome they accord to such remedies as *J. C. Alex's Cherry Pectoral* and *Cathartic Pills*, even though they are not original in the books, but are made known to the people through the newspapers.—*New Orleans Delta.*

Letters received at the Religious Intelligence Office during the week ending June 8th.

Edward Spragg, rem.—D. Thorp, rem.—Rev. Charles Knowles.—Miss A. King, rem.—R. Dobson, rem.—J. Jones.—W. F. Bonnell, Esq., rem.—Rev. D. M. Graham.

FREE Baptist General Conference.—Ministers, Delegates from District Meetings, Churches, and all persons interested, will take place the next Annual General Conference of Free C. Baptists, will take place with the Church in Jacksonville, Carolina 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.

MYER'S ROCK ROSE. The following from Dr. E. M. Guion, speaks volumes in favor of Myer's Extract of Rock Rose. He says:

It has been very successful as a Purifier of the Blood, and remedial of the system. Several cases have been heard from where the head and extremities have been covered with *Syphilis Eruptions*, the use of the Rock Rose has proved of great virtue in such cases. Another case of *Inflammation of the Eyes from Erysipelas*, was equally successful. One of our most esteemed citizens has recommended several of his acquaintance to use it, having witnessed its happy effects.

Respectfully, E. M. GUION. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st., New York. Manufactured for the Proprietors, by C. H. WEBSTER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, New Haven, Ct. For sale by G. F. EVERETT, & Co., King Street, St. John, N. B., where pamphlets, &c., can be had gratis.

THE LIVER PILLS. The Liver Pills of Dr. McLane were first used by him exclusively in his own practice. So efficacious were they in all cases of Liver complaint, that they became famous, and attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use. They act with great certainty and regularity; the patient almost immediately feels the dispersion of his disease, and is gradually restored to health. With some the effect is almost miraculous, frequently experiencing immediate relief after having for months resorted to drugs and medicines of another description, in vain. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are often frightful in character. Those who experience any of the precursory symptoms of this dangerous and complicated disease, should at once procure a box of Dr. McLane's Pills, and perhaps, thereby, save a world of misery.

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.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Sold in St. John by T. Walker & Son, and Challenor & Hunt.

Marriages.

At Hampstead, Q. C., on the 22d of March, by the Rev. E. Merritt, Mr. Thomas Tradewell, to Miss Sarah Jane Smith, both of that place.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, at the Centenary Chapel, Captain Wm. H. Spurr, of the Packet Ship *Frederick*, to Miss Jane Reid, eldest daughter of the late Captain David Reid, all of this City.

On Tuesday evening, 26th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. B. Hill, Mr. George F. Robertson, of Green Head, Parish of Lancaster, to Miss Anne M. Macdonald, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Dimick, of the Parish of Portland.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Bartholomew Cleaveland, to Miss Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Daniel McDonald, all of this city.

On the 22nd ult., by the Rev. George Barma, Mr. Noah Beck, to Miss Mary McKain, all of the Parish of Sussex, K. C.

By the same, on the 27th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. Bowser, of the Parish of Sackville, to Mrs. Jeremiah Gaudin, daughter of Mr. Hammond Fowler, of Upper Vale, K. C.

Last evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Moses Jenkins, of Iowa, U. S., to Miss Deborah Ann, second daughter of this Wm. Bowser, of the Parish of Greenwich.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. E. M. Guion, Mr. Joseph Morehouse, of Digby, N. S., to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Golding, of St. John.

On Tuesday evening last, at the residence of M. H. Perry, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Wm. F. Dole, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Clara, daughter of the late Thomas Leavitt, Esq., all of this City.

On Wednesday morning, by the Rev. James Quinn, Mr. James Reynolds, to Charlotte Emma, youngest daughter of the late E. C. Waddington, all of this City.

Deaths.

On Saturday, 26th May, Lot Mercer, in the 75th year of his age; he was for upwards of 50 years a worthy member of the Baptist Church in Norton.

At Orono, on the 31st inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Christopher. Her remains were brought to St. John, and interred on Sunday.

In Wakefield, Carleton Co., on the 25th ult., Wilford, son of Mr. James Foster, aged 6 years and 6 months. The death of this Wm. was produced by a kick from a horse three days before, by which his skull was fractured, and which rendered him insensible until death.

MARNE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED. Thursday—Brigt. Arcturus, Howard, New York, 7—Master, flour and pork.

Schr. Abby P. Penno, Mussels, New Bedford, 6—E. D. Jewett & Co., ballast.

William Wallace, Sharp, Baltimore, 12—G. Bent, flour, &c.

Friday—Ship Juventa, Watta, Philadelphia, 10—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

The Black Douglas, McDonald, Portland, 1—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

George Peabody, Manson, Boston, 2—Crane & Co., ballast.

Barque Delhi, Watson, New York, 6—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Actress, Cain, New York, 9—Charles McLauchlan, coals.

Eliza Ann, Spain, Savannah, 16—N. S. DeMill, pitch pine timber.

Majestic, Durand, Boston, 2—Charles McLauchlan, ballast.

Brigt. Rover, Eliza, Barbadoes, 28—J. & T. Robinson, sugar and molasses.

Brigt. Tweed, Nelson, New York, 8—Master, general cargo.

Schr. Trial, LeBlanc, Prince Edward Island, 9—B. Tilton, oats, &c.

Matilda, LeBlanc, Magdalen Islands—do.

Steamer Adelaide, Winchester, Boston—L. H. Waterhouse, passengers and merchandise. Saturday—Brigt. Rosalie, Holmes, New York—Geo. A. Lockhart, flour, tea, &c. Sunday—Barque Tomas Killam, Crosby, Boston, 3—C. McLauchlan.

Monday—Brigt. William F. Morrison, Ponce, 18—Jardine & Co., molasses.

Schr. Mary Groton, Sloan, Boston, 2. Wednesday—Brigantine Christians, Harrison, Gibraltar, 23—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brigt. Perseverance, Crowell, Porto Rico, 20—J. Fairweather, molasses.

CLEARED: May 31st—Ship Persia, Hall, Penarth Roads, deals, S. Wiggins & Son; brig Saint George, Dexter, New Bedford, boards, A. Cushing & Co.; schr Independence, Crockett, Philadelphia, palings, T. Hanford.

June 1st—Schr. Lewis Smith, Jr., Crocker, New York, deals, J. D. Purdy; Morning Star, Crispo, Charlottetown, haberdashery, J. A. Morrison & Co.

2nd—Ship Edmund Kaye, Harvey, Liverpool, timber and deals; John Bayard, Marshall, Liverpool, do; schr Hattie Anna, Douglas, Philadelphia, laths: Sago, Best, St. George, N. F., lumber.

4th—Ship J. G. Richardson, Lewis, London, deals; brig Martello, Binyan, New York, lumber.

5th—Ship Miles Standish, Lord, Liverpool, deals; brig Zealand, Kelly, Glasgow, do; schr Garland, Cook, Weymouth, lumber.

6th—Ship Lampedo, Cronk, Liverpool, timber and deals; barque Tuscarora, Murphy, Glasgow, deals; brig Auburn, Smith, Liverpool, do; schr Margaret A., Anderson, Providence, shingles; Mary Jane, Terrio, Charlottetown, salt.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligence, up to Thursday, June 7th.] BUTTER, in Firkins, per lb. Is 5d to 1s 6d. Roll, per lb. Is 7d to 1s 8d. EGGS, per ton. 90s. to 100s. HAY, per ton. 30s. to 40s. MEATS, Beef, per lb., quarter. none. VEAL, per bushel. 3d. to 4d. HAMS AND SHOULDERS. none. OATS, per bushel. 7s. to 7s. 6d. POTATOES, per bushel. 2s. 6d. to 3s. LOWER MARKET SLIP. FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord. 28s. 9d. to 30s. POTATOES, per bush. 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. TURNIPS, per bush. none. FLOUR, best Canada, per bbl. 38s. 9d. to 39s. RYE, per bbl. 43s. 9d. to 45s. INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried. 28s. 9d. to 30s. MOLASSES, clayed, per gal. by hhd. 1s. 14d. to 1s. 24d. Muscovado, " " 1s. 4d. to 1s. 44d. E. C. FREEZE, Company Agent.

THOMAS HANFORD, Nelson Street, Agent for sale of WILLARD'S PATENT CHURNS. June 8, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE. According to the 13th section of the Act relating to Highways, which provides that the Estates of Non-Resident shall be taxed for support of the Roads in the respective Parishes, the following persons have been taxed for their Properties in the Parish of Hampstead, Queen's County, which they are required to pay to the undersigned in one month from this date, together with the charges for this Notice.

PARISH OF WICKHAM, Q. C. Jacob Day, 0 5 0. Andrew Watson, 0 10 0. Stephen and Colins Balyas, 0 2 6. Archibald Carpenter, 0 5 0. Robert Golding, 0 12 6. George Gerow, 0 7 6. Abraham Vanwart, 0 7 6. John Vanwart, 0 5 0. William McAlpine, 0 5 0. Jacob Vanwart, Senr., 0 2 6. Alexander Case, 0 2 6. John Case, 0 7 6. Timothy Carpenter, 0 2 6. Robert Black, 0 2 6. George Baird, 0 2 6. Alfred Vanwart, 0 2 6. Thomas Golding, 0 2 6.

PARISH OF CAMBRIDGE, Q. C. John Colwell, Senr., 0 10 0. William Colwell, 0 5 0. George Colwell, 0 5 0. John Colwell, Jr., 0 5 0. John Holder, 0 5 0. Charles McAlpine, 0 19 0. James McAlpine, 0 5 0. John McAlpine, 0 12 6. Henry McAlpine, 0 12 6.

PARISH OF GAGWORTH. William Lemout, 0 12 6. George Fox, 0 5 0. Reuben Fox, 0 5 0. James Fox, Senr., 0 5 0. James Fox, Junr., 0 5 0. David Ribbet, 0 7 6. John Cameron, (Indian town), 0 5 0. Charles Morris, (Saint John), 1 10 0. Richard Folger, (Eternity), 0 7 6.

WILLIAM PENNEY, CARLTON PETERS, JAMES CLARK, Commissioners. Hampstead, Q. C., June 4th, 1855.—2s.

FARM FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers For Sale the Farm now occupied by him in the Parish of Norton, King's Co., about 30 miles from St. John. It contains 200 Acres, about one-half of which are cleared, and over 80 acres have been ploughed. It is level, but few stones there, for keeps a good stock, is now in a good state of cultivation, and well fenced, and is well supplied with fencing and fuel, for future use. There is a good Frame House and Barn on it, also, an Orchard. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, or of Mr. James Johnson, Hotel keeper, Market Square. If not sold before the 1st of July, it will then be disposed of at Public Auction on the premises. Norton, K. C., June 8.

LOST by the Subscriber.—On Monday, the 28th May, 1855, a Pocket Book, containing about £17—also, a note of Hand drawn by Francis McMillan and Charles Gunter, for £20, payable on demand, any person returning the same to the subscriber will be rewarded with £5. Gagetown, June 8. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

GROCERIES.—The subscribers are receiving ex schr. Orando, from Boston. 30 bags Java Coffee; 10 do. Cape do. 5 brls. and 10 boxes Salsaparilla. 300 bags Ground Rock Salt. 2 bales soft Shell Almonds. 5 boxes Shelled, do. 4 Packets Cloves. 10 bags Cuscuta Nuts. 1 bbl. Mason's Blacking. 5 Bbls. Ground Logwood. 1 bbl. Bage. Strong Souchong, Orange Pekoe and Oolong Tea. Rice, Tobacco, Castile Soap, Citron, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, American Mustard, Saltpetre, Sulphur, &c. &c. In Store—50 bbls. very Bright Porto Rico Sugar. 150 chests and half chests Tea. 25 brls. crushed Sugar. 30 boxes Tobacco, various brands. 15 bags Filberts and Walnuts. 10 bbls. Matthews' Cider Vinegar.

Burning Fluid, Logwood and Redwood. Coleman's Search and Mustard. Anderson's Patent Search. Glendal Patent Powder Search. Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder, and a general assortment of other Groceries, Fruit, &c. for sale Wholesale and Retail, by HANNAH & UNDERHILL, 65 King Street.

June 1. BRICK BUILDING, South Market Wharf.—The subscribers have received per Benjamin Franklin, from Alexandria, 'Orion,' and 'Empire' from New York, and ship 'Achilles' from London—500 Bbls. Alexandria superior Flour—200 do. Canada do. 120 brls. Michigan extra No. 1st do. 100 do. Rye Flour. 500 brls. Corn Meal. 90 bbls. Muscovado and Clayed Molasses. 25 bbls. Bright Sugar. 10 bbls. Crushed Sugar. 75 Cents Tea; 25 barrels Moss Park; 2 Tons London Paints; 10 Casks Linseed Oil. 3 casks No. 1 Elephant Oil. 3 casks Indigo. 1 do. Nutmegs. 40 Boxes Raisins. 500 Bags coarse and fine Salt. 15 Barrels Pine Oil. Dye stuffs, and Woods, Spices, Cotton Wares, Berries, Peas, Soap, Candles, Coffee, Tobacco, Salsaparilla, &c. &c.

June 1. HALL & FAIRWEATHER.