

it in New

of my visit to
ch to be thank-
d in five dif-
received in
one solitary ex-
much from any
company with
the person op-
self. The day
attending the
they heard the
ing invitations
it other and dis-
is an interest-
was also much
country which
y had made a
transformed the
were now pre-
propag-

ness witnessed
central arrange-
announced in
hourly trou-
th as other ap-
services, but
understand; but
see those who
and work for
ill their whole
their leader
argued with
and, or rather
as maturing
g governed in
times they be-
naturally break

er they would
est, and so dis-
t himself at
had matured
pty him, (as
which are
they were al-
like their ac-
tending them-
concluded
and with no
ill organized
work at their
g themselves

a lesson of
Christians, as
learn a les-
at visit Up-
the Iron-
mighty ma-
the work
of a place
of such like
as SICKNESS!
use affable,
eration was
be, in com-
made me
grant that
the Lord in
ed on a few
and took the
the pleasant
displaying
disposing

a state of
which, inter-
disappoin-
ative of fur-
tury of the
varieties of
received in
had been
sings were
cious from
at, who at
in the firm
solid vehi-
such like
in, in their
purpose, by
up like a
y with the
operator the
plea-

is aroused
arrived at
y's voyage
laid on
the em-
anded at
an ac-
tivities.

ing Circus
under the
perform-
the week
turned be-
vicinity,
as at the
Circus
treated
real pre-
dence
near road,
expressing

the disgraceful affair. We cannot pass over this occurrence without expressing our conviction, that the authorities for whom are entrusted the peace of the community, are highly commendable in allowing these elements of rowdiness, drunkenness and vice, to enter into our midst, flooding the propensities of the vicious, drawing the money from the poor, and poisoning heaven's pure air with blasphemy of the worst kind. We have before us a Canada paper detailing their riotous proceedings in that Province. Myers, one of the Proprietors, was implicated in an assault in Toronto, and was arrested; we do not know whether he was here or not. They left this City on Thursday morning for Gagetown and other places, spreading demoralization and vice wherever they go.

Departure of the Rev. Dr. Beecham.

We observe by the last *Provincial Wesleyan* that the Rev. Dr. Beecham, having fulfilled the objects of his Mission to British America, was to leave Halifax for Europe on the evening of the 2nd inst. The *Wesleyans of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda*, now constitute a distinct affiliated connection, over which Dr. Beecham, the deputation from England, presided as the first President. He is spoken of in the highest terms as a gentleman and a Christian. The *Wesleyan* says:—

"From the hour when his feet touched for the first time the soil of the New World, and he was welcomed to it by the son of the noble pioneer and founder of Methodism in this Province, to the moment when casting his last glance over the waves to our renowned President's heart that there are thousands here who sorrow most of all lest they shall see his face no more, we think we may safely say, no event will have transpired which in the retrospect could cause one pang of pain."

RUSSIA & TURKEY.

We have often felt pained in seeing intense religious papers of the United States, a manifest sympathy with Russia, and an apparent wish that she would succeed in her sanguinary encroachments upon Turkey, in spite of the French and English. It is well known that a feeling of deep hatred is shamelessly manifested by some of the secular press of America against England, but that this should show itself among Christians is to be deplored. We are glad to see anything from the quarter to which we refer, that places the matter in a right view, and with pleasure we transfer to our columns the following article from the *New York Independent*:

"The triumph of Russia is the triumph of religious intolerance—the triumph of an ignorant, corrupt, persecuting hierarchy, hostile to knowledge, freedom, and progress—in one word the triumph of the GREEK CHURCH. What that would be, no one who has read the journals of Dr. King, at Athens, needs to be informed.

A few days since we inquired of the son of an American missionary, just arrived from Constantinople, 'If Russia should take Constantinople, how long could your father remain there at his work?' 'Not a day,' was the instant reply. That answer is a true exponent of the respective attitudes of Russia and Turkey toward the missionary work. The father of this young gentleman once knew something of Austrian persecution toward the Christian missionary; but in Turkey he has labored for years, not only without molestation, but with positive encouragement.

Since the opening of the war, the Turkish mind has been wonderfully liberalized by free intercourse with the English and French. Prejudice, once thought inveterate, has given way to sympathy. The impossible nature of the Turk is roused with the spirit of inquiry. He buys and reads the Bible; he attends the public religious services of the missionaries. A few years will witness a great moral renovation among the Turks, if the work of missions is not hindered by violence from without. Of all classes in Turkey the Greeks are the most corrupt and the most hopeless. These are the greatest obstacle to the progress of evangelical religion. But the Turks are already learning to discriminate between the false and the true; and of Russia shall be kept out of Constantinople for thirty years, a generation of true 'believers' will people that corner of the old Christian world.

Let, then, all Christian hearts unite to pray for the defeat of Russian arms. Let not our prayers evaporate in vague generalities, such as the termination of war. We should pray that the gigantic despotism which threatens the infant cause of missions in the East, may be restrained. We should desire not peace alone, but peace in righteousness, and this can be gained only by humbling effectually the power of Russia to cause and to destroy. It is far more important that Christians should pray for the defeat of Russia than for the overthrow of the Papacy, which is already important, decrepit, and fast crumbling away."

Congregationalism in Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick.

We find the following official notice of the Congregational Union of these Provinces in the *New York Independent* of the 2nd inst:—

The Congregational Union of Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick has just held its annual sessions at Yarmouth, N.S. The reports from some of the churches were exceedingly interesting. More is being raised than formerly for Home Missionary purposes. The most important business related to Gorham College, which is under the control of this Union. The College building was unfortunately destroyed by fire last year. Arrangements have been made to erect it with the least possible delay, and to receive at once for instruction theological students. Several young brethren of color are expected from the West Indies. At this college colored persons have been and will be received on the same terms as others. The Union has no wish to have any students for the ministry among its churches whose prejudices would prevent them coming to the same College, or attending the same classes with well-behaved colored persons.

I am, dear Sir, yours with much respect,
THOMAS LAGBROOK,
Secretary of the Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick Congregational Union.

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BALISTIC."

The American Mail Steamship "Baltic" arrived at New York on Wednesday morning. By dispatches at the New Room we learn that little had been done at Sebastopol since the previous accounts. Neither sorties nor assaults had been made by either party.

It was reported that General Simpson had tendered his resignation.

Austria has shown a marked preference for the success of Russia.

The German Diet has accepted the proposition of Austria, as well as the Russian points.

Great preparations are being made for the Campaign in the Principality.

Sir Wm. Molesworth has accepted the Secretaryship of the Colonies.

Cotton has declined—Flour has slightly declined; and Corn Meal has advanced, 2s. 6d.

DETAILED INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The following extracts from private letters furnish interesting incidents of the memorable 18th:—

A sergeant who witnessed the brave attack by Eyre's brigade, sends home the following interesting particulars:—

"Enclosed is a perforated cardboard pattern for my dear Louise, which was taken from a house at Sebastopol, in which a Russian General lived, by one of the men of the regiment, who gave it to me! He told me that when he and some others broke into the house, after driving the Russians away, they found a woman and four children in it; as soon as they saw the English soldiers, they supplicated for mercy, but our gallant fellows were too generous to harm them, and made signs that they had nothing to fear from them, so they retired to a corner, where they remained until our men left the house. The man who gave me the cardboard came to camp laden with plunder. I shall enclose the articles I saw with him—viz., a general's gold-headed band, a gipsy's valuable microscope, the cardboard, knives and forks, a most ingenious Russian toy, some plates, some bottles containing wine and rum, a pair of lady's satin slippers (the lady who wore them must have had a remarkable small foot). How he managed to carry them all surprised me! While in the house they destroyed beautiful pianos, ladies' and gentlemen's wardrobes, mirrors, &c.; but while there he said they did not neglect their duty; when they returned to camp their baggage was gaily decorated with gold lace and satin ribbons. The Brigade returned to camp at dark, and through some mismanagement of high authorities they were forced to relinquish the positions they had so gallantly taken after suffering severe losses and behaving most creditably under a galling fire. Colonel Burton, commanding officer of the regiment, and who was foremost in the action, told the men when they were assembled on parade next morning, that he never saw heavier firing (the having been through the Cabal and Sattio campaigns in India), and felt prouder of his regiment, and could place dependence on them no matter where they went to. Col. Burton showed great bravery. When the regiment was going to advance, he ran out in front, and roared out, after casting his eye along the line, and waving his sword, 'Up, up, up!' 'Come along, my lads.' 'Yes, Sir,' they replied, 'we will follow you wherever you go.' Johnny told me this, for he was along with the colonel. The colonel is one of the most handsome men I ever saw. John also told me that he saw four men carrying a wounded officer on a stretcher to the rear, and they had to pass through all the heavy fire; for, as soon as the dastardly Russians saw the brave fellows employed on their charitable mission (for they left a comparatively severe cover for the purpose of having their wounded officer medically attended to) they poured all their fire on them; but God in his mercy protected them, as only one of them was wounded, although shot, shell, and grape, pelted the earth around them. When Colonel Burton saw them, he exclaimed, 'Ah, they are truly British soldiers.' What a meaning is conveyed in that one sentence!—voluntarily expressed."

It so happens that Lieutenant Colonel Burton has himself sent home, in a private letter, an account of the engagement; and he, in return, bears testimony to the gallantry of his men. The following extract will be read with interest:—

"I had but time for one glance at the position, but that was quite sufficient to show me that it was a regular Balkan charge which was expected of us. However, there was nothing for it but to obey, as, having whispered by view of affairs to E., and told him the part I wished him to play, we sprung over the ridge and went at it. How I blessed my stars at having a good pair of legs to take me like the wind over the vines which entangled the path between us and a house on which I had fixed as my headquarters. Every Frenchman was a joke to me like that; and for encouragement, just as I reached the cover of the building, surprised to find myself with a whole skin, one of the latter crashed through the building as though it had been paper. E.—had taken a line to my right, and I was gratified to see that he also had reached the cover of some walls in safety; but, determined to join me, I almost immediately saw him spring from his lair, and with uplifted sword call on his men to advance. Again the battery opened, and it was with most intense interest that I watched his charge down the hill. The vine holes—for they are partially sunk—made the footing very uncertain; he suddenly turned an awful somersault, and I thought all was over with him, as with many others—but no, again he was on his legs—'Forward men!'—again reached the Russian battery, and a few more strides placed him by my side. And did not we, then, devoutly wish we were back again? However, there was nothing for it but to pack close, dodge the shot as best we might, and aggravate the enemy as little as possible. And there we spent fourteen dreary hours, the enemy at one moment bringing down our house with round shot, hurling the wretched wounded beneath the ruins; then, throwing shells among us, which, owing to the softness of the ground, fortunately penetrated deep, and in burning only formed craters big enough for one's grave; and if a leg was injudiciously allowed to protrude beyond a certain limit it instantly furnished a target for a dozen rifle-balls. Under these trying circumstances it was most gratifying to find that my young soldiers, many of them having only landed the day before, behaved most admirably. Indeed, to a family man, who has got a soaking kindness for his wife and heirs, it is amusing to see how recklessly some of them will expose life. When I wanted to send a report to the General, I had so difficulty in finding volunteers to take it. The knowledge that they would get a drink of water was sufficient inducement, though certain to have some fifty rifle balls fired at them during their transit both ways. Many escaped through this ordeal almost unscathed, but one of my

messengers came to grief. He was laden with commissions for water, and reached the General in safety; at length he reappeared, loaded with his precious freight, and broke cover, cheered on by the thirsty crowd. As usual, he was twirled in a moment, a volley of balls cut up the dust around him, and when within fifty yards or so of the goal, the poor fellow was winged and dropped heavily. For a time he was so still that we feared he had got his quiver, but shortly the arms began to move, and he soon appeared dragging with him his wounded leg, two tins of the precious water, and my note between his teeth, like a good retriever. I found the poor fellow's wound was slight, the ball having only grazed the knee-joint, and you may imagine my sorrow when a part of the wall afterwards fell upon him, and hurt him a good deal. You will hardly credit that numbers begged of me immediately afterwards to be allowed to go and bring in the water which he left on the ground when he began to travel on all fours. A positive veto alone stopped them, for my homely to the text that water was not worth blood, was not much thought of. This is a long tale, but fourteen hours might furnish many such anecdotes. To conclude my story: At nightfall, when the riflemen fired wide, we gradually got our wretched wounded to the rear, scorched and parched by a burning sun; my men fled off, and at ten p.m. choked with the dust of ages which had arisen from the ruins, and bespattered from head to foot with blood and brains, it was with a sense of no slight thankfulness that I again reached my hut."

The following letter is from a non-commissioned officer of the 19th Foot, attached to the Light Division. The writer was wounded at the battle of the Alma, and rejoined his regiment soon after the battle of Inkermann:—

"I have to thank God for having in His mercy spared such a miserable sinner as I have been from the carnage of yesterday. During the whole of Sunday there was a continuous firing from the batteries on the right attack; and it was stated, but I have heard it since contradicted, that the French had made a breach in the Malakoff, one of the most formidable forts we have had to contend with. However, the enemy's fire was considerably slackened from all the works facing us in the afternoon. Towards evening we could see that something grand was about to be undertaken—sides-de-camp and orderly cavalrymen were passing to and from camp to camp and thence to head-quarters; ambulances coming up from the rear, and all the preliminary appearances of a move were on foot. It was nearly ten o'clock, when Peter, poor fellow, came to me and whispered, 'We are for the assault to-morrow; prepare yourself, and remember there is the same being to protect us as at Alma.' He left me. I could sleep no more; and when the day began to dawn, turned to and furnished my arms and accoutrements but in the midst of my work we were called to fall in; few words passed, but it was here and there said that we were going to have a second Waterloo. Our old General, Sir G. Brown, took the command, and we marched direct for the trenches; it must have been then three o'clock, or nearly that hour, when we reached the advanced works, and at a preconcerted signal the troops rushed to the plateau before the fortress. Here the whole body was almost in a moment exposed to a galling and murderous fire of grape, canister, round shot and musketry, from the line of forts. The shot pelted us like a hail shower; the bullets and grape fell equally thick; the men advanced only to be blown down, never again to rise. However, the pluck was not entirely crushed. Where men were cut down, others rushed forward to fill up their places, although almost certain of instant death—the chances made by the enemy were immediately filled up by living masses which were frequently mowed down by the incessant fire from the enemy's guns. Poor Peter met his death in a singular manner—a man having stumbled on reaching the level ground, he, being under, stopped to assist him on his legs, when the upper part of his head was taken off by a round shot; he never spoke more. As true a heart as was in the regiment fell. All remaining of a company deplored him. Poor fellow! he had only been put in orders for sergeant on the Saturday preceding. Never was such slaughter done. The height of Alma was not to be compared to this for carnage. On the return of the troops they had actually to march over the slain and wounded. Besides the troops, the jolly tars of the naval batteries, or, as they are termed, boarders, suffered severely. Our loss in officers is very great, and our thinned numbers reached the coverages of the trenches in comparatively good order. They say here that the French got into the Malakoff, but could not hold it. I don't believe that they set foot inside the walls in any force. We are not at all disheartened by our wants of success, and both the French and us are sanguine of victory in the next assault, which I trust may not be far distant."

According to a letter from Warsaw, published by the *Continental*, General Gortschakoff has made serious complaint to Prince Paskiewitch, through M. de Kotzebue.

The reinforcement both of cavalry and infantry, and supplies of provisions passing through Perekop were advancing but very slowly; but in consequence of the want of water in the steppes, where the thermometer at times stood at 34 deg. Reaumur (93 deg. Fahrenheit), it is necessary to have the troops followed by an immense number of vehicles carrying water. These reinforcements were decimated by disease on their march, and the remainder, on arriving at Sebastopol, only served to fill the hospitals. Simferopol and Baktch-Sera are so full of sick that it has been found necessary to establish ambulances under tents. The mortality, owing to the extreme heat, is described as frightful. The town of Sebastopol is said to be in a desperate state—not a house but has suffered from the shot and shell of the Allies. The Russian army at Sebastopol has been weakened by 10,000 men by the affairs of the 7th and 18th June, without reckoning those who have died from cholera and other diseases.

The Prussian Government, it is said, has received positive information from St. Petersburg that the effective army of Russia amounts, at the present time to 650,000 men. Of this force there are 140,000 in the Crimea, and General Luders and General Gribbe, the former with 80,000, the latter with 60,000, are advancing to the relief of the garrison of Sebastopol by forced marches.

A telegraphic despatch dated Vienna, 15th, published by the *Press*, states that fresh dissensions between the Emperor Alexander and his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, were spoken of, and that the Prince of Prussia's visit to St. Petersburg was attributable to these dissensions.

The spirit of some of the wounded on the 18th of June triumphed over all their bodily agonies. "General!" exclaimed a sergeant of the 10th Royal Irish to Brigadier Eyre as he came near the place in the cemetery where the poor fellow lay with his legs broken by a round shot, "Thank God, we did our work, any way. Had I another pair of legs, the country and you would be welcome to them!" Many men in hospital, after losing leg or arm, said they did not care if they had only been the Russians. The tortures endured by the wounded were very great; they lay in holes made by shells, and were frequently fired at by the Russian riflemen when they rolled about in their misery. Some of the men,

however, report that the enemy treated them kindly, and even brought them water out of the embasuries.

CITY AND OTHER ITEMS.

ANOTHER CALAMITOUS FIRE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a building between Russell and Waterloo street, near the foot of the latter. It spread rapidly until several buildings were on fire. Every thing was so dry, and the buildings generally being old, made the progress of the flames more terrific. Before the engines could reach the place it had made much headway and was fairly under way. The engine companies with their usual skill and activity succeeded in arresting it, not however, until several buildings (about ten) were consumed; four of these fronted on Russell street, the rest on Waterloo street, and between the two. The buildings were owned by different parties, and some of them were occupied by very poor people, who have doubtless suffered considerably. But little insurance we learn was on the property consumed. Three fine horses were burnt to death in one barn. It is supposed that this was the work of an incendiary.

A melancholy accident occurred at Deer Island, July 14th. A young man in the 28th year of his age, named Leonard Cummings, while engaged with his brothers constructing fish works, when endeavouring to raise a piece of timber it fell back. He called to his brothers to clear themselves from it, but before he could effect his escape it fell upon him, bruising him badly. His friends immediately took him in a boat over to Eastport to a doctor, who ascertained, some bones were broken, but they being replaced, he seemed to feel quite comfortable. It was shortly afterwards, however, that he was bleeding inwardly, survived only a short time, leaving a wife and two small children, with a numerous circle of friends. The sermon was preached by the writer from Isaiah 40 chap. 66, 7, 8, verses. "All flesh is grass and all the goodliness thereof, is as the flower of the field; the grass withereth, the flower fadeth because the Spirit of the Lord bloweth upon it. Surely the people are grass. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of our God shall stand forever."—*Con. by A. Thorpe.*

We beg to direct the attention of the public to the advertisement of Messrs Blair and Peirce in an other column. They have gone to great expense in fitting up their establishment, and we learn, have procured the services of experienced workmen.

FIRE AT LITTLE RIVER.—One of the dwelling houses occupied by the men employed at Messrs. Esbrook's and Ring's Flour Mill at Little River, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The mill was in danger for a time, but was saved.—*Courier.*

We see it stated that Sir Moses Montefiore, who lately passed through Vienna on his way to Palestine, goes there to purchase a large district in the country, to settle upon it the Jewish paupers of Jerusalem. Eventually his purpose is to settle there all those Jews who feel inclined to return to the country of their ancestors. This is, perhaps, the first practical effort yet made at procuring a return of that widely-scattered race.

SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, the successor of Lord Russell as Colonial Minister, is a statesman of enlarged views, and is said to be one of the best informed men in England with regard to the British Colonial possessions. He was one of the strenuous advocates of a gradual abandonment by Great Britain of her expensive Colonial establishment.—*New Brunswick.*

"The Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into Greek, by a missionary of the Baptist Board at Athens.

The shop of Mr. Crear, Geismain Street, was entered a few nights since, and property stolen to the amount of £15.

The steamer Curlew arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last from Bermuda, with one officer and fifty men of the Royal Artillery, volunteers for the Crimea.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—An exchange of prisoners, it is said, is about to be made. Five hundred Russian soldiers will be sent from the depot at Toulon to Olinda, where the exchange will take place. It is for those French soldiers who remained within the lines of the Malakoff in the attack of the 18th that the Russian prisoners will be exchanged.

The inhabitants of Jamaica are steeped in poverty and misery; thousands are crying for assistance of food; and in several districts distant from market places hundreds have to subsist upon the young bamboos, and to dig up and clutch any wild root or spontaneous production to support life. This may appear an exaggerated, but nevertheless it is a true picture.—*Kington Journal, June 11.*

A private letter referring to Captain Lyons, says: "Though young and cut off in the midst of a glorious career, through faith in Christ, he was enabled to bear the most intense agony without a murmur, and to comfort those friends around him with his hope of salvation. He said he had known Christ as his Saviour for some years; he had done his duty to his earthly Sovereign, had made his peace with God, and feared no death. Poor Sir Edmund is inconsolable; he has but one other son left, already distinguished as a diplomatist."

NOTICE.

There will be preaching at the Meeting house, near Mr. Bosch's in Studholm, on Sabbath next, the 12th inst., at half-past 10 o'clock, a.m., and 3 p.m. If brother M. Knollin observes this notice, he would confer a favour by meeting us at that place.

Aug. 6th. E. McLEOD.

Another case of Fever and Ague Cured. A few days ago we recorded an astonishing cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. We have now another to mention, viz., that of Mr. James Sharpe, of Madisburgh, who states that he had laboured under a very severe attack of Ague and Fever, and was soon restored by the use of these Pills. Mr. Sharpe also expresses an opinion, founded on observation, that the Liver Pills are the best for bilious complaints ever offered in his section of country.

Although long known as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hepatic derangement, or diseases of the Liver, the proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Pills were not prepared for the frequent, but gratifying evidence of its general utility and curative capacity. In this respect, this invaluable medicine has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and introduced them to hope that it will be introduced in every family in the United States.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public. Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, also his celebrated Vermifuge, 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.

LUNGS! LUNGS!

We refer our readers to an advertisement in another column, for full particulars concerning the HYGIANA of Dr. Curtis. It is said to be one of the most remarkable cures, for all descriptions 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 HYGIANA 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 Hygiana or Inhaling Vapor. By the 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 HYGIANA is the original and only genuine article.

Sold by FELLOWS & Co., St. John, and by all Drug gists throughout the Province.

Deaths.

On Friday morning last, after a lingering illness, Jane Eliza Mosson, in the 19th year of her age, second daughter of Mr. H. Mosson, Esquire.

On Friday last, in the 26th year of his age, David, eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Robinson.

On Tuesday morning, after an illness of three weeks, Priscilla Allen, only daughter of Mr. Henry W. Sewell, aged four years and six months.

On Sunday morning, Mr. John Sheek, of this city, formerly of Sussex Vale, in the 55th year of his age. On the 4th inst., Charles Hatfield, infant son of Chas. A. Hatfield, Esq.

On Friday the 27th ult., in the 63rd year of her age, Polly S. wife of Mr. Charles Raymond, and daughter of the late John D. Boardley, Esq.

At Upham, K. C., on the 21st ult., after a long and painful affection, which he bore with christian fortitude, and perfect resignation to the Divine will, George W. Fowler, in the 21st year of his age, son of Ammon and Mary Fowler of the same place, loved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His end was peace.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the *Religious Intelligencer*, up to Thursday, Aug. 9th.]

BUTTER, in Firkins, per lb.	1s. 1d to 1s. 2d.
Roll, per lb.	1s. 2d to 1s. 3d.
EGGS, per 100.	7s. 6d to 8s.
HAY, per ton.	4d to 5d.
MEATS, Beef, per lb., quarter.	4d to 5d.
HALF, per lb.	4d to 5d.
HAMS AND SHOULDERS, per bushel.	7d to 8d.
OATS, per bushel.	4s. to 4s. 3d.
POTATOES, per bushel, new.	3s. to 3s. 6d.
LOWER MARKET SLIP.	
FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord.	27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d.
POTATOES, per bush.	7s to 8s.
TURNS, per bush.	none.

FLLOUR, GROCERIES, &c.

FLLOUR, best Canada, per bbl.	none.
RYE, per bush.	40s. to 42s. 6d.
INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried.	2s. 6d to 27s. 6d.
MOLASSES, clayed, per gal. by hhd.	1s. 3d.
" Muscovado, per gal.	1s. 4d.

E. C. FREEZE, Country Agent.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

THE Thirty-Third Anniversary of the *Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School*, in connection with the German Street Chapel, will be held (D.V.) on SABBATH EVENING next, August 12th, when a Sermon will be preached by the

REV. JOHN ALLISON, and a Collection made in aid of the Funds of the School. During the service the children will sing the Hymns and pieces selected for the occasion. Service to commence at 6 o'clock. Aug. 10.

Partnership Notice. THE undersigned having this day entered into Partnership, will continue the shipwright business under the firm of ALEX. & SIME & SONS.

ALEX. R. SIME, PETER C. SIME, ten ten tw.

Indiantown, Aug. 10th 1855.

Falling and Cloth Dressing Establishment.

THE Subscribers having imported from the United States, the necessary apparatus for a FALLING AND CLOTH DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, and having fitted up a considerable expense under the superintendence of an American workman, they are now prepared to receive and finish CLOTH at the usual low rates. Having employed a man from the United States who thoroughly understands the business, they feel confident in ensuring ample satisfaction to customers. They have made arrangements with Mr. D. AUSTIN, Indianist, to receive Cloth and forward it to the New-Brunswick Hotel, from whence they will receive it direct. Arrangements have also been made with Mr. WHITE, Grand Lake, Mr. TOOLE, Washademoac, and Mr. J. WHITE, Sussex Vale, who will receive and forward Cloth left with them for this Establishment where it will be finished in the best possible manner, according to orders, and returned to the places left as soon as possible. They have also imported a WEAVING MACHINE, and intend Weaving any description of Cloth the Farmers may require, on the most reasonable terms. They intend keeping on hand American Cotton Warp. Persons wishing to have a number of Yards woven on those superior Warps can have it done in a very short time by sending orders with their Yarn. They will furnish the American Cotton Warp and Weave, the filling being found, for Sevenpence-half Penny per Yard. All other Weaving proportionally low. R. W. BLAIR & T. C. PIERCE. Norton, Aug. 10th, 1855.

M. N. POWERS, UNDERTAKER. Respectfully gives notice that he will attend to all the duties connected with the preparation of Funerals at the shortest notice; also keeps at his Warehouse a large assortment of Coffins, of every size and description, consisting of Mahogany, Walnut, and covered, at all prices. Coffin Mounting of all descriptions—English and American—Japanned and Plated. Plates Engraved and Lettered. Grave Cloths of all sizes and Qualities. Orders left at Warehouse or Residence over Warehouse, thankfully received and promptly attended to, day or night. M. N. P.

P. S.—Two superior Horses, with quiet horse, and powerful driver. Falls, &c., furnished.

SAFETY Lamps and Cans.—We are now opening a lot of Newell's Patent safety, oil hanging, side and Table Lamps, Ship's Cabin Lamps, safety cans, &c., just received from the manufacturer.

Also—A large assortment of Fluid Lamps, suitable for halls, shops, Public Rooms, &c. Also—Brass Tops, and Chandeliers.

Oil Lamps altered to burn Fluid. Burning Fluid of best quality.

June 1. HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

FLLOUR, MEAL, PORK.—Landing this day 6 Brigs Isiah, Martello, and Benj. Franklin—107 Barrels Superior FLOUR. 600 do. CORN MEAL. 129 do. RYE FLOUR. 21 barrels MEAL PORK.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER. 8 & 9 S. M. Ward.

MR. HUMPHREY T. GILBERT, Attorney and Barrister at Law, has resumed the practice of his Profession in this City. Office in the Hon. T. H. Peters' Brick Building, Prince William Street, St. John. June 28th, 1855. 1m. pd.