

at Persia, a step of promotion, but does not remove him from Constantinople. Some see in this the commencement of larger differences between France and England. Meantime Straitsford is labouring for Reichs's restoration to power.

New political combinations are springing up. London Times at present echoing the government, is all for war, but argues that any prospect of a new invasion of the principalities by Russia is extremely remote. It will be long before Russia recovers strength for a great operation of offensive war, and to cross the Pruth would be to give a casus belli to Austria, and probably to rest of Germany. Hence the Times advises to unite Moldavia and Wallachia into one independent State, and in five years it would have become strong enough to resist invasion, and act as a barrier between Russia and Turkey.

BRITAIN.—In Parliament, adjourned debate on the war was resumed, and ended, after a protracted discussion, in Sir Francis Baring's motion being permitted to pass mem. con. viz.: "That this House having seen with regret that the conference of Vienna have not led to a termination of hostilities, feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to Her Majesty in the prosecution of war, until she shall, in conjunction with her allies, obtain for the country a safe and honorable peace."

Roebuck's Committee had held a meeting to compare their reports. Roebuck, Drummond, and Packington, and Lord Seymour, each submitted drafts. Seymour's was taken as the basis for the report to be prepared for Parliament.

IMPORTANT.—Latest. Raglan telegraphs, evening 8th. Mamelon and White Towers are taken by the French; loss not known. Utmost gallantry displayed by all concerned.

FROM CHINA.—A letter from Fuh-Chau, describes the whole coast of China as infested with pirates, a very natural consequence of a disturbed and weak government. The writer says that the pirates are at once so numerous and powerful that the coasting is carried on only by their permission, secured by paying heavy bribes to them; that the lorchaes formerly employed by merchants to convey their trading vessels, are no longer competent to protect them, and that it is now not unusual for them to hire the services of foreign steamers.

From Papers by the "Atlantic."

The operations of the allied army in the Crimea have been crowned, within the last ten days, by a series of successes, which, if they are at all less brilliant, are certainly not less substantial, than those which shed imperishable lustre on the earlier history of the campaign. Kertsch has been captured; the command of the Sea of Azoff has been secured; the Russian lines on the Tchernaya have been seized and occupied by the French; and an entrenched place d'armes, established by the enemy, almost under the walls of Sebastopol, and protected by its great Central Bastion, has been carried by Gen. Pelissier, in spite of an obstinate resistance, in which the Russian loss is moderately estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 men.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this achievement. It has only been by the possession of Kertsch, and the Sea of Azoff, that the Russian commanders in the Crimea have been enabled to hold out so long. But for the supplies which they have drawn through these channels, principally from the valley of the Don, both the garrison of Sebastopol, and the covering army under Liprandi, must, long ere this, have surrendered or starved. Of the extent of these supplies some idea may be formed from the fact stated in the despatches, that the magazines at Kertsch alone, at the time they were destroyed by the enemy, contained the enormous quantity of 360,000 sacks of corn, 160,000 sacks of oats, and 100,000 sacks of flour; that 60 vessels, engaged principally, no doubt, if not exclusively, in the transport of provisions and stores, were at Kertsch at the moment of the attack, of which 30 were destroyed by the enemy, and the remainder have fallen into our hands; and that five vessels, laden with corn, entered the harbor, in ignorance of what had happened, during the first four days of its occupation by the Allies; and that afterwards, at Berdianski, 106 merchant vessels were destroyed. We will not hazard a conjecture as to the addition which ought to be made to the 60,000 sacks of grain and flour destroyed in the magazines at Kertsch, if the cargoes of the captured and burned ships are to be taken into account; but the quantity must be enormous, and what is of infinitely more importance, the loss to the enemy is irreparable. The trade of the Azoff ports is absolutely at the mercy of the Allies—not a single ship can enter them without their leave. A solitary steamer, at the date of the last despatches, was all that remained to represent the Russian supremacy in that sea; and the enemy left to rely upon such scanty supplies as may reach him by way of Perekop—if even that route should be left uninterrupted, and in all probability it will not—must speedily find himself in a position of extreme, if not inextricable, difficulty. And this difficulty will press him, not only in the matter of food. He has probably received large reinforcements, and has certainly received large supplies of ammunition, from the same source, at all events by the same channels, on which he has been chiefly dependant for provisions. Those channels are now closed against him. Sir George Brown's last despatch, of the 29th, announces the capture of 100 guns—a foundry in which shot, shells, and Minie balls were manufactured having been destroyed near Kertsch, upon the 24th.

All stratagems, they say, are fair in love and war. The British ship Highflyer captured a boat containing a new carriage, belonging to the governor of Kertsch, and the captain of the cruiser sent in a flag of truce offering to restore the carriage. The offer was accepted, and English boats took it in, at the same time taking soundings which enabled the English fleet to follow.

During a recent encounter before Sebastopol a Russian burglar, quite a young boy, leaped on the English pampier and sounded the charge. He was in slantly shot with numerous balls, and his body fell into the English trench.

A private letter from the camp, dated May 14, contains the following:—We have had terrible work. Last night the 18th Regiment fired on the 68th, by mistake. The Russians made an attack

on the advanced batteries and were repulsed by the 68th and Rifles; the Russians returned in a short time with reinforcements, again attacked the batteries and a fearful struggle then took place. The reserves were then sent up—the 9th, 18th, and 44th—and when they got into the advanced trench both sides were covered with mud that we could not tell Russians from English, so the reserved opened fire, but it was unfortunately on the poor 68th. They then charged on them, when they found out their mistake, but not till a good many of the 68th had fallen. However, the Russians had it hot and warm afterwards. The poor fellows who are wounded in advance of the trench are obliged to lie there all day till dark, and the Russians fire on any of our people who go to bring them in. Many of the wounded might recover if brought in, but they lie and bleed to death. The Russians make sorties daily and nightly, as since Gen. Jones came, we are pushing the works close to the town, so the work is very hard upon our poor fellows, often being three or four nights without rest.

CITY AND OTHER ITEMS.

DROWNER.—A young man named William Donald, son, aged 21 years, was drowned while bathing near Carlton on the 14th inst. He was a native of Strilburg Scotland, and had been in the employ of Mr. Armstrong, Dock street, as Clerk. His body was recovered.

A child of Mr. G. McDonald, Merchant of Woodstock, about three years of age, unfortunately fell from a platform in the rear of its father's residence in that place, into the creek which passes immediately by the house, and was drowned. It was recovered in about fifteen minutes but was dead.

The Packet Ship "Liberia," from Liverpool, arrived at this port, on Friday last, with over 200 passengers—all in good health.

Mr. Thomas McAvity was elected Alderman of Sidney Ward, on Monday, by a very large majority of his constituents; and Mr. Bartholomew Coxeter, Councillor.

Wm. Smith, Esq., has been appointed Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, at the Port of Saint John.

PIKE AT GRAND LAKE.—About 9 o'clock on the evening of the 4th inst., a fire broke out in the Caladonia Saw Mills, Gasperaux, Q. C., owned by Mr. Robert Dunn, and threatening not only its destruction, but also the mill of Messrs. Langan. Immediately upon the alarm being given the millmen and neighbors hastened to assist in extinguishing the flames, which after three hours strenuous exertions they succeeded in accomplishing. Much praise is due to Mr. J. C. Burpee who was on the spot with a gang of his men almost as soon as the alarm was given—and the exertion of Mr. Clear, one of Messrs. Cushing's foremen, and the men under him, were beyond all praise. Although the men in the various establishments there work from daylight till dark, yet within a few minutes after the alarm some 50 men were on the spot working with as much energy as their neighbors of the ten hour system could have done.—Com.

The Arctic search Expedition.

The expedition to the Arctic sea in search of Dr. Kane and his companions, sailed on its mission on Thursday last, May 31st, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It consists of but two vessels—a bark called the Release, and the Arctic, a propeller. The bark was towed by her steam consort down the bay, receiving hearty cheers from every vessel that was passed on the way out of the harbor. They anchored on Thursday evening near Sandy Hook, and did not put to sea until Saturday. Friday, it will be remembered, is an unpropitious day in the estimation of sailors.

Exactly two years previous to Thursday, Dr. Kane with a crew of sixteen men, sailed in the small bark Advance, in search of Sir John Franklin. His vessel was outfitted for a cruise of three years; and it was supposed that by means of hunting and fishing, the time might be lengthened a year or more. Since July, 1853—six weeks after his departure—the adventurer has not yet been heard from. He is thought to have entered Smith's Sound, and passed through to seek for the supposed open sea that lies beyond, where he imagined Franklin had gone. The winter following being one of great severity, the conjecture is that the Advance was frozen in so firmly that the summer did not free the bark from its prison of ice. It was the intention of Dr. Kane to leave a supply of provisions at Cape Alexander before entering the Sound; and if he has since been released from the icebergs, and has escaped the fate of the voyager whom he sought to rescue, he is probably at this place at the present.—N. Y. Obs.

A Telegraph to Europe.

The idea of a submarine telegraph between America and Europe, having long been regarded as merely visionary, is now about to be embodied into the most palpable practicality. A line of communication is to be constructed by a joint company composed of men of wealth and enterprise on both sides of the water, and the whole work is engaged to be completed so as to be able to transmit instantaneous telegraphic messages from continent to continent by the beginning of 1858; that is, in little more than two years and a half. According to the prescribed plan of operations, the European company will lay the wires from the coast of Ireland to Newfoundland, from which place the American company will continue the work to the city of New York. The line crossing the Atlantic will be 1,750 miles in length, and the American portion 1,200—making in all nearly 3,000 miles.

Ocean soundings, which have been made from time to time, show that a sandy plain, covered with comparatively shoal water, extends from Newfoundland all across the Atlantic to within two hundred miles of the west of Ireland. Into this shoal the line will be sunk. The cable is to be a bundle of six telegraphic wires, and will weigh eight tons to the mile. Its whole length will of course be so heavy, that several steamers will be required to convey the material. When one vessel has paid out her complete coil of wire, the

extremity will be joined to the portion which comprises another coil, and so on until the several ship-loads are connected in one continuous line. But little difficulty is apprehended in the process of laying the wire. When the cable is once sunk, it will remain for ever in its place. On account of its great weight and slender compass, it will speedily become imbedded in the bottom, out of the reach of accidents from ships' anchors, the attacks of marine animals, and the disturbance of the elements.

This great enterprise is not to be looked upon merely as a colossal experiment, which, on being tried, may prove a disastrous failure. It will be remembered that the English government have already laid a line of wire from Balaklava to Varna, of which 350 miles are under water; and if a submarine telegraph of this length has been constructed, and is now in successful operation, there is no reason why the width of the Atlantic may not be measured by a similar line. We hail the prosecution of this gigantic work, and look forward to its triumphant completion, not only as affording a closer and more convenient medium of communication between the Old World and the New, but as a sure pledge of a more sympathetic connection of the nations of the world than has yet existed in history, which under the influence of Christianity, shall finally lead all mankind into one universal brotherhood.—N. Y. Obs.

Life in a Rifle Pit.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Crimea:

"Within the last week I have been twice in the trenches, both times in the advanced trench and the rifle pits in front of it, and for the first time I tried the new Enfield rifle (a smaller bore than the Minie)! They carry beautifully well clean, for about twenty rounds, but then they begin to lead, and do not carry so well. When I first saw our men firing (last Saturday the 21st) from the rifle pits they had no idea of range or distance. Two of them were firing at the same place, one with his sight up for 400, the other for 900 yards. I told them it was too much, and with the sight up for 400 I put two shots in succession through the loophole that the Russians were firing at them from. As I sat, about a quarter of an hour afterwards, half asleep in the pit, they called to me and said three men were coming down from the batteries towards the town. I told them to elevate for 900 yards. They made them dodge from house to house. But when they got into the street they thought they were out of our range, and coolly walked arm-in-arm down the middle of the street. I could not quietly stand that; I took the best rifle, put up the sight for 900, and calculating the distance to be about 1000 yards, I fired high. The man on the right dropped like a stone, and the others rushed into a house. He lay there for some time. They afterwards managed to get him into a house. This shows what the rifles will do when properly laid on. Afterwards I saw two carts laden with powder-boxes going from the town to the batteries, at what I guessed to be 1100 yards. I took a rifle, and soon caused the drivers to run for the batteries, and leave the carts to come as they could. Our men said I knocked over five or six but I only feel certain about one. I went out to the rifle pits again on Tuesday, (the 24th), but the Russians were very shy that day, and gave very few chances. I had a regular duel with a Russian in the nearest rifle pit to us (250 yards). In about half an hour he gave up firing, and as I had put about four shots out of seven through his loophole, I thought I must have hit him. I left a namesake of mine in my company to watch him. Very soon the Russian (who by the way, was a splendid shot) fired again, and put the ball right through Private's cap, because he did not bob his head when he saw the smoke.

They began to fire 68-pounders at us in the rifle pits from a great gun in the Redan, 700 yards from the pit I was in, and with two men loading rifles for me, I bullied them so much that they were half an hour loading the gun, for I had a very sharp corporal watching the gunners with my telescope, and directly they appeared I fired into the embrasure. As soon as I saw the gun was loaded I made the men lie down close under the parapet till they fired. The shot came close over our heads, but did no harm. The same thing went on again, but they only fired four shots at us altogether, and did no harm. We lost no men that day, but on Saturday I had three men killed and one wounded of my party by round shot. Two were only a few yards from me, and were cut right in two by a 24-pound shot. I have told you a few incidents of my experience in the trenches, and now I take no notice of shot or shell, except to take the necessary precautions to get out of the way."

PALESTINE.—The following, from a letter dated "Sidon, April 11th, 1855," affords somewhat of an insight into affairs in Syria, as they exist at the present time. The situation of the Turkish government being absorbed in the war with Russia, its provincial population is left without control, with ample opportunity to manifest the discordant elements of which it is composed. The letter says:—"Our mails are very irregular, because every little while the post is robbed somewhere along the road. There is no government outside the towns and cities. Robberies and murders are rife all over the country, and no attempt is made to suppress them. A few days ago, a most revolting tragedy was enacted at Hasbeiya. One of the emirs of the feudal families of that district shot his own daughter, as she was lying in bed. She was wounded, but not killed. The father then forced a cup of poison down her throat, called a few men, and sent her off to her grave whilst she was yet alive, and begging them to wait until she was dead. No notice has been taken of this horrid deed."

"In the south, from Akkia to Nazareth, Tibetians, Nababos, &c., the people dare not go from village to village, except in considerable parties and armed. The Turkish authorities are completely paralyzed. Yet, strange to say, in the midst of all this distraction and anarchy, the gospel is working its way and spreading its influence wider and deeper. We do not see a great waking

up, but a constant loosening and weakening of old superstitions and errors, and a throwing off the yoke of the priesthood.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligence Office during the week ending June 22nd.

A. D. Foster.—J. L. Wilmut, Esq., rem.—Rev. C. Churchill.—Rev. C. Sullivan.—Reed Hall, rem.—Robert Henson, your paper has been mailed regularly. Charles H. McKenna, we cannot answer your questions, our friend there will return soon, then we shall have the information desired. H. J. Thorne, rem.—J. M. Wortman.—Alex. McLean, 2, we sent the Library on the 19th, in a package from Messrs. H. & U. to Mr. Sharp, Woodstock, you can remit by Mail. L. N. Sharp, rem.—C. Paterson.—E. M. Gross.—Rev. J. R. Norton.—W. Yeomans.—James M. Barter, we do not know at what Office you receive your paper now, and therefore cannot change it until we are informed. R. Dunn, rem.—P. D. Tapley.—Alex. Estabrooks, rem.—G. Purdy, we are glad to hear from you, and hope to repeat our visit at some future day. R. Sherry.—G. Jones.—H. Hay.—W. G. Sharp, we fear some might think it a little too severe. Edward Stevens, both vessels left the evening before we received your letter; cannot send by mail; will send by first opportunity that offers; if you know of any conveyance here let us know.—S. Smith, rem.—J. L. Fletcher, we are much obliged for your interest in behalf of our paper.—S. S. Golding.

Appointment.

Elder J. Noble will preach in the Meeting house near Mr. Roach's, on Sabbath the 26th inst., at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M. June 15.

FREE Baptist General Conference.—Ministers, Delegates from District Meetings, Churches, and all persons interested, will take notice that 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 far as possible, without fail. St. John, June 1, 1855. B. J. UNDERHILL, Clerk.

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 preachers 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, 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 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 Inhalant 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. See advertisement in this paper.

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

It is sold by FELLOWS & Co., St. John, and by all Druggists throughout the Province.

CANKER CURED.

I have been afflicted with the Canker for four years, suffering severely with the disease; and for the last six weeks could eat nothing except boiled rice, or something very soft. I have taken one bottle of Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, and it has entirely cured the Canker in my mouth and stomach. I can cheerfully recommend it to every one as a certain cure for that fearful disease.

MRS. BLISS.

Woonsocket, June, 1855. 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.

DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of diseases of the Liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfectly safe, that it is not surprising it should supercede all others. Invented by a very distinguished Virginia, who practiced in a region of country in which Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint, is peculiarly formidable and common, and who has spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alleviate the most obstinate cases of that terrible complaint. They have justly become celebrated; and the researches of Dr. McLANE have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. No one having symptoms of this formidable complaint, should be without these invaluable Pills. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant, pain under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatic, they all arise from disease of the Liver; and if you would have relief, go instantly and buy a box of Dr. McLANE's Liver Pills.

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 Challenor & Hunt.

Marriages.

By the Rev. Mr. Parker, on Wednesday the 6th inst., at the residence of the Bride's Aunt, Cornwallis, N. S., Harris Keith, Esq., of Cornwallis, to Miss Betsy Sherry, of Liverpool, N. S.

At Blissville, on the 8th of May, by Elder J. Boone, Mr. Henry Howe, to Miss Mary Ann Douglas.

By the same, on the 18th of June, Mr. Richard Buckingham, to Mrs. Hannah Linn.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. G. Armstrong, Rector of the Parish of St. Mark, James Beatty, Esq., M. D., of this city, to Miss Martha, daughter of P. Dunbar, Esq., of Gantsville, County of Fermanagh, Ireland.

At Bangor, on the 31st ult., by Rev. Chas. G. Porter, Mr. Geo. L. Shaw, of Fredericton, N. B., to Miss Huldah M. Bancroft, of Shediac, N. B.

Deaths.

On the 29th ult., in Lincoln, Mrs. Phoebe, aged 24 years, wife of Mr. John Grass, Jun., and youngest daughter of Mr. Frederic Phillips. Her end was peace.

On Tuesday afternoon, Thomas Baldwin, Esq., in the 73d year of his age, an old and respected inhabitant of this city. At Hillsboro, the 2d inst., of consumption, Mr. Jonathan Osile, aged 22 years, youngest son of Mr. Jonathan Osile, Painter.

At Tobique, on the 4th of April, aged 25 years, Mrs. Georgianna, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Everett, and eighth daughter of James Fitzherbert. Mrs. Everett was a member of the Free Baptist Church, having in very early life embraced religion, and was baptized at the age of 14 years. She was much devoted to the cause of Christ, encouraging young converts to continue in the faith, and persuading sinners to flee from the wrath to come. She had been married to an esteemed husband for two and a half years, and seemed prosperous in the world, but how soon the scene changes! After three days illness she passed away in glorious hope.

leaving her husband, one child, parents and friends, to mourn their loss.

"I come—thy servant, Lord," she cries—
"I come to meet Thee in the skies,
And claim my heavenly rest,
Now let thy pilgrim's journey end—
Now my Saviour, brother, friend,
Receive me to thy breast."

"O come ye blessed of my Father,
The purchase of my dying love,
Receive the crown of life and glory,
Which is laid up for you above."

Communicated.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Packet ship Liberia, Kinney, Liverpool, 35—J & R Reed, passengers and merchandise.

Ship George Washington, Cummins, Boston, 3—J & R Reed, ballast.

Messina, Trott, New Orleans, via Boston—John Robertson, ballast.

Steamer Eastern City, Field, Portland—L. H. Waterhouse, passengers, &c.

Saturday—Steamer Admiral, Hutchings, Portland—Geo. Thomas, passengers, &c.

Schr Olive Branch, Wright, Halifax—G & J Saiter, general cargo.

Ship Dictator, Everett, Boston, 2—ballast.

Highland Chief, Bastion, New Orleans, 20—W. Thomson, ballast.

Sunday—Ship Chimborazo, Vesper, Philadelphia, 5—J. Robertson, ballast.

Horizon, Stone, New Orleans, 18—W. Thomson, ballast.

Brigit Antelope, Holder, Porto Rico, 18—J. Fairweather, sugar, &c.

Schr Groveland, Kavanagh, Boston—Master, general cargo.

Monday—Ship Thomas, Calhoun, Cadiz, 29—T. Vaughn, ballast.

Barque Victress, Kinney, New York, 4—J. V. Troop, flour and pork.

Tuesday—Brigt. Robert Reed, Johnston, Philadelphia.—C. M. Gove, ballast.

Wednesday—Brigt. Venus, Scott, New York—Cudlip & Snider, flour, &c.

Nora, McGilvray, Sydney, 6—G. Thomas, coal.

CLEARED.

15th—Schr. Abby P. Fenns, Musella, Boston—E. D. Jewett & Co.; Atlas, Dixon, Providence—J. W. Pollard.

16th—Brigt. Arcurus, Howard, Philadelphia, R. Robertson; Freedom, Scott, New York, Ruel & Orr.

18th—Ship Juventa, Watts, Liverpool, John Robertson; barque Thomas Killam, Crosby, Greenock, do; schr. William Fitzgerald, Boston, R. Rankin & Co.

19—Ship Westmoreland, Decan, Liverpool, W. & G. Carvill; barque Delhi, Watson, Newcastle, S. Wiggins, & Son; Sumpter, Humphrey, Cork, H. Garbutt; brigt. Peerless, Hilton, Galway, S. Wiggins, & Son; Rover, Elkin, Boston, J. W. Pollard, & Co.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.

[Corrected for the Religious Intelligence, up to Thursday, June 21st.]

BUTTER, in Firkins, per lb. 11d to 1s

" " " " " " " " 1s. to 1s. 2d.

EGGS, " " " " " " " " 9d. to 10d.

HAY, per ton, 90s. to 100s.

VEALS, Beef, per lb., quarter, none

HAMS AND SHOULDERS, 4d. to 4 1/2d.

OATS, per bushel, none

POTATOES, per bushel, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

FIRE WOOD, Maple, per cord, 28s. 9d. to 30s.

POTATOES, per bush., 4s. 6d. to 5s.

TURNIPS, per bush., none

FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c.

Flour, best Canada, per bbl., 57s. 6d. to 58s. 9d.

RYE, per bbl., 43s. 9d. to 45s.

INDIAN MEAL, kiln dried, 28s. 9d. to 30s.

MOLASSES, clayed, 1/2 gal. by hhd., 1s. 14d. to 1s. 24d.

" Muscovado, 1/2 gal. by hhd., 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1/2d.

E. C. FREEZE, Country Agent.

Flour, MEAL, &c.—In store and for sale by the

Subscribers,

430 Bels. Canada Superior FLOUR.

200 " Rye Flour; 50 do. Extra fine Rye Flour, a very superior article.

300 Bels. CAN. MEAL.

All the above are recent importations and fresh ground.

Clayed and Muscovado Molasses, superior Teas, Dry Fish,

Paints, Oils, Dry Stuffs, and a general assortment of miscellaneous Goods, for sale low.

June 22. HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TENDERS will be received at Mr. Ward's Office on or before THURSDAY, 28th June, to furnish the

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM with the following Supplies for one year, commencing on the 1st July, 1855:

For BREAD: per Loaf of 2lbs. superfine Flour; 1 Do. ditto, mixed, 3/4 superfine and

corn meal.

Also—For Baking Bread—what number pounds of Bread will be supplied per barrel of Flour; also at what rate per barrel for Baking, the Flour and Meal being furnished monthly to the Contractors in quantities required.

For the average weekly delivery of Bread to the Asylum is about 1,380 lbs.

For BEEF and MUTTON, per 100lbs.; in alternate quarters, of approved quality.

RICE—per 10